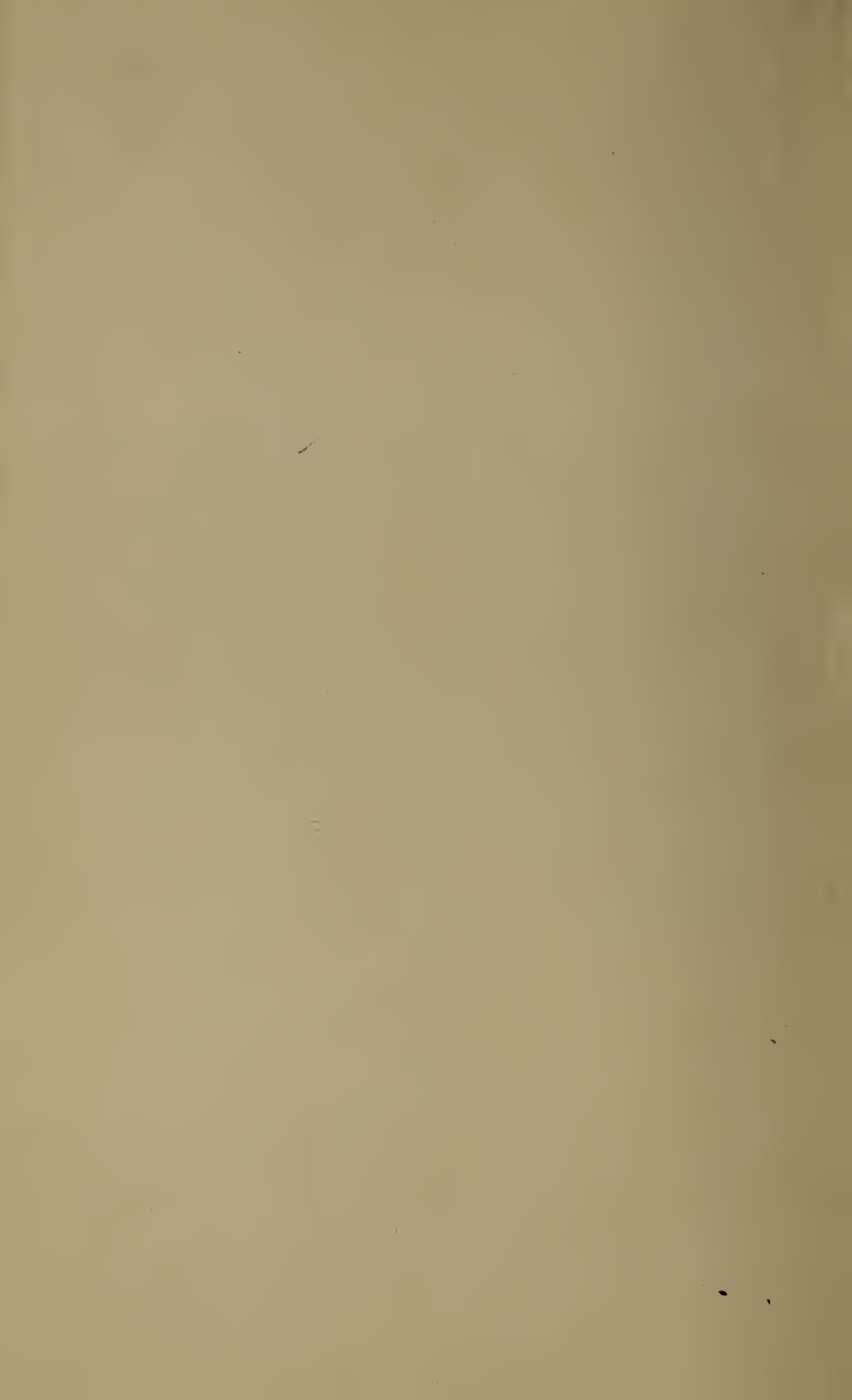


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Frank Lynch

PUBLICATIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER

CELTIC SERIES

No. I.

An Introduction to Early Welsh

SHERRATT & HUGHES

Publishers to the Victoria University of Manchester

Manchester: 34 Cross Street

London: 33 Soho Square W.

AN
INTRODUCTION
TO
EARLY WELSH

BY
THE LATE JOHN STRACHAN, LL.D.,
*Professor of Greek and Lecturer in Celtic
in the University of Manchester*

MANCHESTER
AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS
1909

UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER PUBLICATIONS
No. XL.

PB2121
S7

185632

PREFACE

THIS book is the outcome of the courses of lectures on Welsh grammar and literature given by the late Professor Strachan at the University of Manchester during the sessions 1905-6 and 1906-7. Indeed, the Grammar is in the main an expansion of notes made for these lectures. For the numerous quotations from early Welsh literature contained in the Grammar, as well as for the Reader, Strachan made use not only of published texts, notably those edited by Sir John Rhys and Dr. J. Gwenogvryn Evans, but also of photographs specially taken for the purpose, and of advance proofs of the edition of the *White Book* and of the photographic facsimile of the *Black Book of Chirk*, about to be published by Dr. Evans, both of which were lent by him to Strachan. The Reader includes Middle Welsh Texts selected as likely to be of most value for illustration or of special interest. The very valuable work done by Dr. Evans in relation to these texts was of the greatest assistance to Professor Strachan, and as an expression of gratitude for the help thus given, as well as in recognition of the services rendered to Welsh scholarship by Dr. Evans, it was the intention of the author to dedicate his book to him.

The idea of working up his notes into a book that might serve as an introduction to the study of older Welsh seems first to have occurred to Strachan in the spring of 1907. On the fifth of April he wrote to Mr. R. I. Best, the Secretary of the School of Irish Learning in Dublin: "I have been thinking of drawing up a little primer of Early Welsh. With that the language of Middle-Welsh prose should be child's play

to learn. However, that may or may not come off." And to his old friend Dr. P. Giles of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, he wrote on the same day: "I think I must draw up and print outlines of Middle-Welsh grammar. I cannot well teach without some book, and the beginner is lost in the wilderness of the *Grammatica Celtica*." His original intention evidently was to publish a mere sketch of the grammar, somewhat like his *Old-Irish Paradigms*. But at the suggestion of his friend and colleague, Professor T. F. Tout, he decided to expand the Grammar on the larger and fuller lines of the present volume. At the same time the plan of adding a Reader of excerpts from mediæval Welsh literature took concrete shape in the course of conversations and correspondence with Dr. Evans. On both these tasks he began to work during the Summer Term of 1907. With what amazing rapidity he must have toiled to have all but completed the work by the end of the following August! Giving up a visit to Germany to which he had long been looking forward, he devoted the whole long vacation to the preparation and printing of his book. At the moment of his death, on the 25th of September, both the Grammar and Reader were in type, and he had read a first, and in some cases a second, proof. Writing to Professor Thurneysen a week before his death, he says that he had then only the notes and vocabulary to add.

After Professor Strachan's death, at the request of the Publications Committee of the Manchester University, Professor Kuno Meyer of the University of Liverpool kindly undertook the task of reading final proofs of the Grammar and Reader, and of adding a Glossary, an Index and a list of contents. In this task, which involved very considerable labour, he obtained the assistance of Mr. Timothy Lewis, who had worked for two years under Professor Strachan, and who returned

from Berlin whither he had gone to continue his studies with Professor Zimmer, and devoted the winter to help with the completion of the book. Mr. Lewis verified the quotations in the Grammar where this was possible; drew up the Glossary, prepared the Index, and revised proofs. An old student of Professor Meyer's, the Rev. Owen Eilian Owen, placed his collection of Old and Middle-Welsh words at his disposal for the elucidation of rare and difficult vocables, while both Mr. Owen and Mr. J. Glyn Davies read proofs of the whole book, many valuable suggestions being due to them. But Professor Meyer and Mr. Lewis are solely responsible for the Glossary.

There can be no doubt that if Strachan had lived to complete the book himself, he would have made alterations and additions in several places both in the Grammar and Reader, and would have still further normalised the spelling in his critical versions of sections IV. and V. in the Reader. It will be observed that his treatment of the texts varies greatly. Except in the sections just mentioned, he does not seem to have aimed so much at the construction of a critical text as at the presentation of a clear, precise, and intelligible version, which would at the same time serve to introduce the student to the characteristic features of Middle Welsh orthography. In the Corrigenda some necessary emendations¹ have been indicated by Professor Meyer

1. From a collation of the poems printed from the Red Book with the original, it appears that the following corrections should be made:—

P. 233, l. 4, *for dŏg read dŏng*

ib., l. 19, *for aghaeat read agkaeat*

P. 235, l. 29, *for gŏawr read gŏaŏr*

P. 236, l. 2, *for can read kan*

P. 237, l. 22, *for uvulldaŏt read uvulltaŏt*

P. 238, l. 9, *for dyrnaŏt read dyrnnaŏt*

ib., l. 11, *for diffirth read diffyrth*

ib., l. 18, *for vedissyawt read vedyssyaŏt*

ib., l. 20, *for adueil read atueil*

who has also added some further variants (marked *a*, *b*, &c.) in the foot-notes.

Strachan had left behind no material for the Glossary except a first rough list of words. In drawing it up use was made of a letter to Thurneysen, in which he expressed his intention to arrange the words according to their actual sounds. His only doubts were about the phonetic value of final *c*, *t*, *p*. On this point he wrote: "Of course final *b* is common, also certain of my texts write *d* for *d*. But none of them have *g* for final *g*." In accordance with modern pronunciation, Professor Meyer considered it desirable to substitute the letter *g*, though the period at which final *c* became voiced has not yet been established.

No notes to the texts were found among Strachan's papers. He had brought back from Peniarth, from MSS. No. 22, 44, 45, and 46, a large number of variants to the Story of Lear and that of Arthur, which he would no doubt have used for his notes. Those to Lear have been printed in an Appendix; but the Peniarth versions of Arthur seem to differ so much from those of the *Red Book* and the Additional MS. 19,709 that they would have to be printed in full.

Since the great work of Zeuss, this is the first attempt to write a grammar of Early Welsh on historical principles. It was the hope of the author expressed in letters to friends that his work would stir up Welsh scholars to investigate more thoroughly than they have done hitherto the history of their language. But no one was more conscious of the gaps still left by his work than Strachan himself. "It is only a beginning," he wrote to Thurneysen. "I hope people will make some allowance for the difficulties of the work and the scanty amount of trustworthy material. One is continually finding out something new." References to the need of further investigation will be found in many places throughout the Grammar. His own discoveries

of the functions of *ry*, of the relative forms of the verb, and his account of the uses of the verbal prefixes *a* and *yδ* point out the way to future investigators in this neglected field of research. To these discoveries he was led by his unrivalled knowledge of Irish grammar, so intimately connected in its origins with that of Welsh that he believed no true progress possible without their parallel study. "It is absurd to think," he once wrote to Mr. Best, "that either branch of Celtic can be satisfactorily studied apart from the other;" and to Mr. Giles: "Without the knowledge of Irish early Welsh grammar is rather like a book sealed with seven seals."

The circumstances under which this book has been produced having been thus indicated, it remains to express acknowledgement of the work of the scholars who have contributed towards the result: first to those whose assistance to Professor Strachan in his lifetime he would specially have desired to recognise; in particular to Dr. Evans who furnished the editions both published and unpublished of the Welsh texts which were used in compiling the Reader; to the late Mr. Wynne of Peniarth who freely gave access to the MSS. in his possession; and to Sir John Rhys (joint editor of the *Red Book* and of other texts) and to the Fellows of Jesus College, Oxford, who afforded every facility in their power; secondly to those who since the author's death have enabled his work to be presented to the public, especially to Professor Tout who initiated the idea of preparing the book for publication and undertook the arrangements for it; to Professor Kuno Meyer, whose long and intimate association with Strachan in his Celtic studies specially fitted him to undertake the duty of revising the whole work and seeing it through the press; to Mr. Lewis in assisting Professor Meyer particularly in the preparation

of the Glossary; and to Mr. O. Eilian Owen and Mr. J. Glyn Davies for their help in reading proofs. The title of the book was chosen by Strachan himself.

It has been the earnest wish of those who have taken part in preparing this work for publication that it should appear in a form worthy of the reputation and memory of the distinguished scholar whose career was cut short so sadly in the midst of his full literary activity, and that the results of his devoted labours and profound learning should not be lost to students of the Welsh language.

February, 1909.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

- Anc. Laws. Ancient Laws and Institutes of Wales, edited by Aneurin Owen. 1841.
- Arch. Archiv für celtische Lexikographie.
- Arch. Cambr. Archaeologia Cambrensis.
- BB. Black Book of Carmarthen, edited by J. G. Evans. Oxford. 1888.
- BCh. Black Book of Chirk.¹
- Bezz. Beitr. Bezzenberger's Beiträge zur Kunde der indogermanischen Sprachen.
- Bret. Breton.
- CM. Ystorya de Carolo Magno, from the Red Book of Hergest, edited by Thomas Powell. 1883.
- Corn. Cornish.
- Cymrod. Y Cymmrodor, embodying the Transactions of the Cymmrodorion Society of London. 1877 ff.
- CZ. Zeitschrift für celtische Philologie.
- E. Lh. Archaeologia Britannica, by Edward Lhuyd. Oxford. 1707.
- Eng. English.
- Eriu The Journal of the School of Irish Learning, Dublin.
- FB. The Four Ancient Books of Wales by W. F. Skene. Edinburgh. 1868.
- Gaul. Gaulish.
- Hg. Selections from the Hengwrt Mss. edited by Robert Williams, vol. I. 1876; vol. II. London. 1892.
- Ir. Irish.
- KZ. Kuhn's Zeitschrift für vergleichende Sprachforschung.
- LA. The Elucidarium and other tracts in Welsh from Llyvyr Agkyr Llandewivrevi, edited by J. Morris Jones and John Rhys. Oxford. 1894.

1. The references in the Grammar are to the pages of the photographic facsimile about to be published by J. G. Evans.

- Lat. Latin.
- Laws, see Anc. Laws.
- Leg. Wall. Cyfreithjeu Hywel Dda ac eraill, seu Leges Wallicae, edited by W. Wotton. Londini. 1730.
- Lhuyd, see E. Lh.
- Lib. Land. Liber Landavensis, edited by J. G. Evans and J. Rhŷs. Oxford. 1893.
- Loth Mab. Les Mabinogion traduits en entier par J. Loth. Paris. 1889.
- MA. The Myvyrian Archaiology of Wales. Denbigh. 1870.
- Mart. Cap. The Old-Welsh Glosses on Martianus Capella edited by Wh. Stokes in the *Archaeologia Cambrensis* for 1873, p. 1 ff. and in *Beiträge zur vergl. Sprachforschung* VII. p. 385 ff.
- Mid. Middle.
- Mod. Modern.
- O. Old.
- Ox. gl. Glossae Oxonienses, edited in Zeuss-Ebel, *Grammatica Celtica*, p. 1052 ff. Berlin. 1871.
- Pughe A Dictionary of the Welsh Language by W. Owen Pughe. 2. ed. Denbigh. 1832.
- RB. The Red Book of Hergest edited by J. Rhŷs and J. G. Evans, vol. I. (Mabinogion), Oxford. 1887; vol. II. (The Bruts), Oxford. 1890.
- Rev. Celt. Revue Celtique.
- Rhŷs, Celt. Heath. J. Rhŷs, Lectures on the Origin and Growth of Religion as illustrated by Celtic Heathendom. 3. ed. 1898.
- Rhŷs, Lect. J. Rhŷs, Lectures on Welsh Philology. 2. ed. London. 1879.
- WB. The White Book of Rhydderch.¹

1. The references in the Grammar are to the pages of the edition about to be published by J. G. Evans.

SOUNDS AND SOUND-CHANGES.

VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS.

I. Middle Welsh has the following system:—

Vowels:—**a, e, i, o, u, w, y.**

Diphthongs:—**ae, oe, ei, eu, aw, ew, iw, yw, wy.**

NOTE.—The following are the more important orthographical variations:

(a) **u** is written **u** or **v**, e.g. **un** or **vn one**. That **u** already in O.W. approached to an **i** sound is shown by the spelling **Dinoot** (from Lat. **Donatus**) in Bede for what in O.W. would be normally **Dunaut**, later **Dunawt**.

(b) **w** (= **u** in sound) is in Mid.W. commonly written **w** or **o**; in O.W. it is written **u**, and in some Mid.W. MSS. **u** or **v**, e.g. O.W. **crunn round**, later **crunn, crvnn, crónn, crwnn**. The same applies to **w** in diphthongs, e.g. O.W. **dui two**, later **duý, dvý, dóy, dwy**; O.W. **bleu hair**, later **bleu, blev, bleó, blew**.

(c) **y** is in O.W. written **i**, in Mid.W. MSS. **i, e, ý, y**, e.g. O.W. **hinn these**, later **henn, hýnn, hynn**.

(d) The diphthongs **ae, oe**, are in O.W. **ai, oi**, later **ai, aý, ay, ae; oi, oý, oy, oe**, e.g. O.W. **air slaughter**, later **aýr, ayr, aer**; O.W. **coit wood**, later **coýt, coyt, coet**.

(e) The diphthong **eu** appears in O.W. as **ou**, e.g. **aperthou offerings**, later **abertheu**. In final position in Mid.W. **-eu** sometimes appears as **-e**, e.g. **minhe on my part = minheu**; in Mod.W. it is written **-au**, e.g. **pennau heads = Mid.W. penneu**.

(f) For **wy, oý** and **oe** are also found, e.g. **boý = bwy he may be, moe = mwý greater**.

VOWEL QUANTITY.

2. The quantity of vowels depends not on their prehistoric quantity, but on the nature of the syllables in which they stand. Apart from dialectal variation, the following may serve as approximate rules, at least for the period subsequent to the shifting of the accent (§ 4).

A. Accented vowels are :—

(a) Long.

(α) In monosyllables ending in a vowel, e.g. **tȳ** *house*.

(β) In monosyllables ending in a single consonant, e.g. **dȳn** *man* (= O.Ir. *duine*), **gwlād** *country* (= O.Ir. *flaith*), **māb** *son*, **glān** *pure* (= O.Ir. *glan*), **glās** *green* (= O.Ir. *glas*), **crȳch** *curly*.

NOTE.—**s** always goes back to an earlier **ss**; **ch**, **th**, **ff** (= **f** in sound) to an earlier double consonant, e.g. **crȳch** *curly* = Gaul. *Crixos*, **brīth** *variegated* = Ir. *mrecht*, **clōff** *lame* = Low Lat. *cloppus*; here the reduction to a single consonant was prior to the operation of the above law. In Mod.W. a vowel is short before final **c**, **t**, **p**; these final sounds occur only in late borrowings.

(b) Half-long, in open syllables of polysyllabic words, e.g. **di-nas** *city*: **dīn** *fortress* (= Ir. *dūn*), **tā-deu** *fathers*: **tād** *father*.

(c) Short.

(α) In monosyllables originally ending in a double consonant (with the above exceptions), e.g. **pěnn** *head* (= Ir. *cenn*), **trw̄m** *heavy* (= Ir. *tromm*), **pārth** *part* (from Lat. *part-em*).

(β) In closed syllables of polysyllabic words, e.g. **pěnnu** *heads*: **pěnn**, **ūndeb** *unity*: **ūn** *one* (= Ir. *ōen*). The vowel is somewhat shorter in polysyllables like **penneu** than in monosyllables like **penn**.

B. Unaccented vowels are short. This rule also applies to proclitic words like **heb** *without*, **fy** *mine*, **dy** *thine*.

THE CONSONANTS.

3. The consonants may be classified :—

	Explosives.		Spirants.		Nasals.	
	Voiceless.	Voiced.	Voiceless.	Voiced.	Voiceless.	Voiced.
Gutturals	c	g	ch	(ʒ)	ngh	ng (= <i>ŋ</i>)
Dentals	t	d	th	ð	nh	n
Labiodentals			ff (= f)	v		
Labials	p	b			mh	m

Liquids. Voiceless :—ll, rh; voiced :—l, r.

Semivowels :—y, w.

Sibilant :—s.

Breath :—h.

NOTE.—The following are the more important orthographical variations :—

(a) For O. W. c = k, both c and k found in Mid. W., c particularly at the end of a word; e.g. O. W. *cimadas fitting*, Mid. W. *kyvadas* and *cyvadas*. In Mid. W. sc, sp became sg, sb, e.g. *kysgu* by *kyscu* to sleep, *ysbryd* from Lat. *spiritus*.

(b) With regard to the graphic representation of the mediæ the following may be noted. In Old British the symbols c, t, p were taken over from Latin with their Latin values. In the course of time, before the loss of final syllables, c, t, p, when they stood between vowels, or after a vowel and before certain consonants, became in sound mediæ g, d, b, but continued in O. W. to be usually written c, t, p, e.g. *trucarauc compassionate* = Mid. W. *trugarawc*, Mod. W. *trugarog*, *dacr tear* = Mid. W. *dagyr*, *atar birds* = Mid. W. *adar*, *datl gl. foro* = Mid. W. *dadyl*, *etn bird* = Mid. W. *edyn*, *cepistyr halter* (from Lat. *capistrum*) = Mid. W. *kebystyr*. In Mid. W. g, d, b are regularly written in the interior of a word (except that c, t, p may appear in composition, e.g. *rac-ynys fore-island*, *kyt-varchogyon fellow-horsemen*, *hep-cor to dispense with*, or in inflexion and derivation under the influence of the simple word, e.g. *gwlatoed*, by *gwladoed countries*: *gwlat*, *gwaet-lyt bloody*: *gwaet*). But final g is regularly expressed by c, and final d by t (except in certain MSS. such as BB. which express d regularly by d and use t to express the spirant *đ*). Final p for b is not so universal; there are found, e.g. *pawp*, *pop*, *everyone*, *every* by *pawb*, *pob*, and *mab son*, *heb said*.

(c) The spirant f is in O. W. written f, and this orthography survives in Mid. W., but the usual Mid. W. symbol is ff or ph. In O. W. the tenuis is sometimes traditionally written for the spirant, e.g. *cilcet gl. tapiseta* (from Lat. *culcita*) = Mod. W. *cylched*. *concedit*

(d) With regard to the graphic representation of the voiced spirants the following may be noted. g, d, b, m were taken from Latin with their Latin values. In time, between vowels and before and after certain consonants, they became spirants ȝ, đ, v, but continued to be written g, d, b, m, e.g. *scamnhegint gl. levant* = later *ysgavnheynt*, *colginn gl. aristam* = Mod. W. *colyn sting*, *cimadas fitting* = Mod. W. *cyfaddas*, *abal apple* = later *aval*. In O. W. the spirant g had already been lost in part, e.g. *nertheint gl. armant* by *scamnhegint*, *tru wretched* = Ir. *truag wretched*. In Mid. W. the spirant g has disappeared. The spirant đ, which in Mod. W. is written dd, is in Mid. W. usually expressed by d, e.g. *rodi to give* = Mod. W. *rhoddi*, except in certain MSS. such as BB. which use the symbol t, e.g. *roti* = *rhoddi*. The spirant v in Mid. W. is written u, uu, v, fu, f, the last particularly at the end of a word, (e.g. *cyuadas*, *cyvadas*, *cyfuadas*, *cyfaddas fitting* = O. W. *cimadas*, Mod. W. *cyfaddas*), in Mod. W. f; in certain MSS., however, such as BB. it is expressed by w, e.g. *calaw reeds* = *calaf*. In O. W. final v has been already lost in part, e.g. *lau hand* = Ir. *lām*, and in the course of time it tends more and more to disappear, e.g. in Mid. W. the superlative ending -af appears also as -a.

(e) The guttural nasals **ng** (i.e. *ŋ* as in Eng. *sing*) and **ngh** are often written **g** and **gh**, e.g. **llog** = *long ship*, **agheu** *death* = **angheu**.

(f) The voiceless **l** is in O.W. written **l** at the beginning of a word, e.g. **lau** *hand* = Mid.W. **llaw**, elsewhere **ll**, e.g. **melhionou** gl. *violas*. In Mid.W. it is in all positions written **ll** or **ll̄**. For the voiceless **r** = Mod.W. **rh**, Early Welsh has no special symbol; it is written **r**.

(g) The semivowel **y** is in O.W. written **i**, e.g. **iechuit** gl. *sanitas*, **melhionou** gl. *violas*: in Mid.W. it is expressed by **i**, e.g. **ieith** *speech*, or **y**, e.g. **engylyon** *angels*. In the initial combinations **hw** (from an earlier **sv**), which in Mid.W. appears as **chw** or dialectally as **hw**, and **gw** (from an earlier **w**), **w** is in O.W. expressed by **u**, e.g. **hui** *you* = Mid.W. **chwi**, **guin** *wine* (from Lat. *uinum*) = Mid.W. **gwin**; in Mid.W. it is commonly written **6**, **w**, but in some MSS. **u**, **v**, e.g. **g6ynn**, **guynn**, **gvynn** *white*; but in Mid.W. O.W. initial **guo-** becomes **go-**. In other positions in Mid.W. **w** is expressed by **6**, **w**, sometimes by **u**, **uu**, **v**; here it comes from O.W. **gu**, e.g. O.W. **neguid** *new* = Mid.W. **newyd**, **neuyd**, **neuuyd**, **nevyd**, O.W. **petguar** *four* = Mid.W. **petwar**, **petuar**, **petvar**. It is to be noted that initial **gw** from an earlier **w** does not form a syllable even before a consonant; thus **gwlad** *country* from **ulatis* = Ir. *flaith* *kingdom* is monosyllabic.

THE ACCENT.

4. In accented words in Mod.W. the accent, with certain exceptions, falls on the penult, e.g. **pechádur** *sinner*, **tragywýddol** *eternal*. This accentuation, however, has replaced an earlier system which was common to all the British dialects and is still preserved in the Breton dialect of Vannes, according to which the accent fell on the last syllable, e.g. **parawt** *ready*. The effect of this earlier accentuation is seen in the weakening of vowels in syllables that according to the later system would have borne the accent, e.g. **pechadúr** *sinner* from Lat. **peccātōrem**: **pechawt** *sin* from Lat. **peccātum**, O.W. **Dimét**, Mid.W. **Dyvet**: **Demetae**, O.W. **hinhám**, Mid.W. **hynhaf** *oldest*: **hen** *old*, Mid.W. **llynghes** *fleet*: **llong** *ship*, O.W. **cilchét**, Mid.W. **cylchet** from Lat. **culcita**, Mid.W. **drysseu** *doors*: **drws** *door*. The date of the change of accent has not yet been accurately fixed; with it seems to be connected the change of **aw** to **o** in final syllables, e.g. Mid.W. **pechawt** = Mod.W. **pechod**, of which there are sporadic instances in early Mid.W., e.g. **rýmđywod** (= **rym dywawt**), BB. 28^a 13.

CHANGES OF VOWELS.

Changes due to a vowel which follows or which originally followed.

5. The quality of a vowel is liable to be influenced by the vowel of the following syllable. Sometimes the inflecting vowel remains, e.g. **Ceredic** from Old British **Coroticus**, **eyt goes** = O.W. **egit** by O.W. **agit**, **menegi** to show by **managaf I show**. Sometimes the inflecting vowel has been lost, e.g. **trom f.** by **trwm m.** *heavy* from ***trum̄ā**, ***trummos** (where it will be seen that the short vowel of the masculine exerted no influence, while the long vowel of the feminine did), **brein ravens** (by **bran raven**) from ***branī**, earlier ***branoi**, **cyrn horns** (by **corn horn**) from ***cornī**, earlier ***cornoi**, **dreic dragon** (by pl. **dragon**) from ***dracī**, from ***dracū** from Lat. *dracō*, **ceint I sing** (by **cant he sang**) from ***cantī**, from ***cantū**, from ***cantō**, **Meir** from Lat. *Maria*, **yspeil spoil** from Lat. *spolium*. The infection may extend back more than one syllable e.g. **menegi: managaf, deveit sheep: davat a sheep**. The following are the changes of the kind which are important for inflection:—

A. CHANGES DUE TO AN *i* VOWEL PRESERVED.

6. **a > e**, e.g. **ederyn a bird: adar birds, peri to cause: paraf I cause, edewis he promised: adaw to promise, cerit was loved: caru to love, llewenyd, O.W. leguenid joy: llawen joyous.**

ae > ei, e.g. **meini stones: maen stone, seiri artisans: saer.**

B. CHANGES DUE TO A LOST VOWEL.

7. (a) The lost vowel is **ā**.

y > e, e.g. **berr f.: byrr m. short.** The variation in **brith**, f. **braith variegated** is of the same kind; **brith** comes from ***mric̄tos**, **braith** from ***mrectā**, ***mric̄tā**.

w > o, e.g. **trom f.: trwm m. heavy.**

(b) The lost vowel is **ī** (of various origin).

a > ei, e.g. **meib sons: mab son, meneich monks: manach**

monk; *geill is able*: *gallaf I am able*, *gweheird he forbids*: *gwahardaf I forbid*, *ceint I sang*: *cant he sang*.

ae > ei, e.g. *mein stones*: *maen stone*, *Seis Saxon* (from **Saxī*, **Saxū*, *Saxō*): *Saeson* (from *Saxōnes*).

Final *aw > eu, y*, e.g. *teu is silent*: *tawaf I am silent*, *edeu, edey, edy leaves*: *adawaf I leave*.

e > y, e.g. *hyn older*: *hen old*, *cestyll castles*: *castell castle*, *gwyl sees*: *gwelaf I see*, *gweryt helps*: *gwaret to help*.

o > y, e.g. *pyrth gates*: *porth gate*, *escyb bishops*: *escob bishop*, *tyrr breaks*: *torraf I break*, *egyr opens*: *agoraf I open*, *try turns*: *troaf I turn*.

oe > wy, e.g. *wyn lambs* (from **ognī*): *oen lamb* (from **ognos*).

w > y, e.g. *bylch gaps*: *bwlch gap*, *yrch roebucks*: *ywrch roebuck*.

NOTE 1.—In the 3 sg. pres. indic. act. of the verb the prehistoric ending is uncertain; *geill* might come phonetically from either **gallit* or **gallyet*. In verbs containing radical *o*, infection is found only in the 3 sg. pres. indic. act., e.g. *tyrr he breaks*, but *torri to break*, *torrynt they broke*, *torrir is broken*. In shaping the conjugation of these verbs analogy seems to have played a large part, but the details of the development are obscure.

NOTE 2.—It will be observed that in the case of *i* infection the infection extends back to a preceding *a*, e.g. *deveit, edewis, egyr*. he of from sheets he (pronounced)

NOTE 3.—There is also a variation between *ae* and *eu, ei*, e.g. *caer city*: pl. *ceuryd, ceuryd*; *aeth he went*: *euthum I went*.

Vowel Variation due to Accent.

8. Celtic *ā* became in British *ō*; the *ō* stage is seen in Bede's *Dinoot* from Lat. *Donātus*, and in early Irish loanwords which came from Latin through Britain, e.g. *trindōit Trinity* from Lat. *trinitātem*. In Welsh, during the period of the older accentuation this *ō* became in accented syllables *aw*, e.g. *Dunaŵd, trindaŵt*, in unaccented syllables *o*. To this are due variations like O.W. *cloriou* gl. *tabellae*: sg. *clawr*, Mid.W. *marchogyon* *horsemen*: *marchawc* *horseman*, *moli to praise*: *mawl praises*, and the proclitic *pob every* (= Ir. *cäch*): accented *pawb everyone* (= Ir. *cäch*). After the shifting of the accent from the ultima to the penult, *aw* in accented words of more than one syllable became *o*,

e.g., Mod.W. **márchog** = Mid.W. **marchawc**, but Mod.W. **pawb** = Mid.W. **pawb**. For other instances of vowel weakening in unaccented syllables see § 4.

PROTHETIC VOWEL.

9. Before words which in O.W. began with **s** + consonant there developed in the Mid.W. period a prothetic **y**, e.g. **ysgriven** *writing*: O.W. **scribenn**, **ystavell** *chamber*: O.W. **stabell**, **ystrodur** *packsaddle*: O.W. **strotur**, **yspeil** *spoil*: O.W. ***speil**, from Lat. *spolium*.

EPENTHETIC VOWEL.

10. Before a final liquid, nasal, or **v**, an epenthetic vowel is often written, which, however, does not count metrically as a syllable.

(a) Consonant + **l**, e.g. **mynwgyl** by **mynwgl** *neck* = Mod. W. **mynwgl**; **kenedel**, **kenedyl** by **kenedl** *race* = O.W. **cenetl**, Mod.W. **cededl**; **kwbwl**, **kwbyl** by **kwbl** *whole* = Mod.W. **cwbl**; **tavyl** *sling* = Mod.W. **tafl**.

(b) Consonant + **r**, e.g. **hagyr** by **hagr** *ugly* = Mod.W. **hagr**; **lleidyr** by **lleidr** *robber* = Mod.W. **lleidr**; **llestyr** *vessel* = O.W. **llestr**, **llestir**, Mod.W. **llestr**; **dwvyr**, **dwwvr** by **dwvr** *water* = Mod.W. **dwfr**.

(c) Consonant + **m**, e.g. **talym** *space* = Mod.W. **talm**.

(d) Consonant + **n**, e.g. **gwadyn** by **gwadn** *sole* = Mod.W. **gwadn**; **dwwyn** *deep* = Mod.W. **dwfn**.

(e) Consonant + **v**, e.g. **dedyf** *custom* = Mod.W. **deddf**; **baraf**, **baryf** *beard* = Mod.W. **barf**; **twrwf**, **twryf** by **twrf** *noise*.

CONSONANTAL CHANGES.

11. The following changes of consonants in combination are of importance for accidentence:—

(a) In the Indo-Germanic parent language **d** or **t** + **t** became **t't**, and **t't** in Celtic became **ss**, e.g. W. **llas** *was killed* = Ir. -*lass* from ***slat'tos**: **llad** *kill* = Ir. *slaidid hews*.

(b) **act** > **aeth**, or, with *ī* infection, > **eith**; **ect** > **eith**; **wct** > **wyth**; **wcn**, **wgn** > **wyn**, e.g. **aeth** *he went* from ***act**, but **imdeith** *I travelled* from ***actī** (earlier ***actū**, ***actō**): Mid.W. **eyd goes** = O.W. **egit**, **agit**; **dyrreith** *he returned*, from ***-rekt**: √**reg-**; **amwyth** *he defended* from ***amukt**: **amwgaf** *I defend*, of which the verbal noun is **amwyn** from ***amucn**...

(c) **rt** > **rth**, e.g. **cymmerth** *he took* from ***com-bert**: **cymmeraf** *I take*.

(d) Before a labial **n** becomes **m**, e.g. **y maes** *in the field* from **yn maes**.

(e) **nd**, **mb** > **nn**, **mm**, e.g. **vyn nyvot**, **vy nyvot** *my coming* from **vyn dyvot**; **ym mwyt**, **y mwyt** *into food* from **yn bwyt**.

(f) **nc**, **nt**, **mp**. At the end of a word **nc**, **mp** remained, e.g. **ieuanc** *young*, **pump** *five*; **nt** remained in accented monosyllables, e.g. **dant** *tooth* (but proclitic **can**, **gan** *with* = O.W. **cant**); in words of more than one syllable it appears as **nt** or **n**, e.g. **ugeint** and **ugein** *twenty*, **carant** and **caran** *they love*. In the interior of a word **nc**, **nt**, **mp** develop regularly in the penultimate syllable to **ng**, **nn**, **mm**, in the antepenult to **ngh**, **nh**, **mh**, e.g. **tranc** *cessation*: **trengi** *to cease*; **angen** *necessity* (from ***ancen** = Ir. **ēcen**): **anghenawc** *necessitous*; O.W. **hanther** *half*, later **hanner**; **dant** *tooth*: **danned** *teeth*: **danhedawc** *toothed*; O.W. **pimphet** *fifth*, later **pymmet**; **cymmell** *compulsion* (from Lat. *compello*): pl. **cymhellyon**. The regular development, however, is liable to be affected by analogy.

NOTE 1.—The cause of the different treatment in the penult and the antepenult is the accent. In early W. the accent was on the last syllable (§ 4); the syllable immediately preceding the accent would be most weakly accented, the syllable before that would have a secondary accent, e.g. **ānghenawc**, **dānhedawc**, **cŷmhellyón**.

(g) Before **h**—

(a) **g**, **d**, **b** become tenues, e.g. **teckaf** *most beautiful* from ***teg-haf**: **tec** (phonetically **teg**) *beautiful*, **tebycko** from ***tebyg-ho** *he may think*: **tebygu** *to think*, **plyckau** *to fold* from ***plyg-hau**: **plyc** (phonetically **plyg**) *fold*; **calettaf** *hardest* from ***caled-haf**: **calet** (phonetically **caled**) *hard*, **cretto** *he may believe* from ***cred-ho**:

credu to believe, bwyta to eat from **bwyd-ha*: *bwyt* (phonetically *bwyd*) *food*; *cyvellyppaf most like* from **cyvelyb-haf*: *cyvelyp* (phonetically *cyvelyb*) *like, attepo* from **ad-heb-ho* *he may answer*: *attebu, digaplo* *he may cease to calumniate* from **digabl-ho*: *digablu, llwyprawt* from **llwybr-hawt* *will course*: *llwybraw to course*.

(β) *đ* becomes *th*, e.g. *diwethaf last* from **diwed-haf*: *diwed end, rotho* *he may give* from **rod-ho*: *rodi to give, rythau* *to set free* from **ryd-hau*: *ryd free*.

(γ) *v* becomes *f*, e.g. *tyffo* *he may grow* from **tyv-ho*: *tyvu to grow, dyffo* *he may come*: *dyvod to come, coffau* *to remember* from **cov-hau*: *cof memory*.

NOTE 2.—Instances of *ff* from *v-h* are not numerous, they have commonly been replaced by analogical forms, e.g. *araf-hau* *to make gentle, digrif-af most entertaining*. So *th* from *đ+h* becomes rarer and rarer in Mid. W., where e.g. *rotho* is replaced by *rodho* and *rodo*; the old forms are most persistent in the case of the tenues *c, t, p*. (cf. § 110)

(f) *th+đ* > *th*, e.g. *athiffero* *who may defend thee* from *ath-differo*. But here commonly the *đ* is written etymologically.

(g) *d+đ* became apparently *d*, e.g. *adyn* *wretch* from *ad-dyn* (*ad*=Ir. *aith*-, with sense of Lat. *re*-).

SOUND-CHANGES WITHIN THE SENTENCE.

12. Within the sentence closely connected word groups are liable to changes similar to those that take place within individual words. As within the word vowel-flanked consonants were reduced, e.g. *cegin* *kitchen* from Lat. *coquina*, *niver* *number* from Lat. *numerus*, so in a word group, e.g. **tōtā mārā* *great people* became *tud vawr*. As within the word *nc* became *ngh*, *nt* became *nh*, *mp* became *mh* (§ 11), *nd* became *nn*, e.g. *crwnn* *round* by Ir. *cruind*, *mb* became *mm*, e.g. *camm* *crooked* from Old British *cambos*, so in word groups, e.g. *vyn cynghor* *my counsel* became *vy ghynghor*, *vyn penn* *my head* became *vym penn*, *vy mhenn*, *vyn dyvot* *my coming* became *vyn nyvot*, *yn bwyt* *into food* became *ym mwyt*, *y mwyt*. But, on the one hand, a

particular mutation may spread analogically, if it becomes connected with some grammatical function; thus in Welsh it became the rule that after all feminine nouns in the singular a following adjective was mutated, though in Celtic only certain classes of feminine nouns ended in a vowel. On the other hand, the change may analogically disappear altogether, or the mutation may be restricted to certain phrases as in the case of the nasal mutation after numerals (§ 20c). In sound groups there are three kinds of initial change (1) vocalic mutation or lenation, which originated from cases where the preceding member of the group originally ended in a vowel, (2) nasal mutation where the preceding member originally ended in **n**, (3) spirant mutation where the preceding member ended in certain consonants, most commonly **s** but also **c**.

NOTE.—In reading Early Welsh texts the student must be careful not to be misled by the orthography, which does not consistently express the initial changes. Thus if he should meet with, e.g. **y gwlat** *the country* for **y wlat**, or **vyn dyvot** for **vyn nyvot**, that is only an archaistic or etymological orthography which is no evidence of the actual sound at the time.

13. Table of Consonant Mutations.

	radical	vocalic	nasal	spirant
Tenues	c ... corn ...	gorn ...	nghorn ...	chorn
	t ... tat ...	dat ...	nhat ...	that
	p ... prenn ...	brenn ...	mhrenn ...	phrenn
Mediae	g ... gwr ...	wr ...	ngwr	
	d ... dyn ...	đyn ...	nyn	
	b ... baryf ...	varyf ...	maryf	
Liquids	ll ... llaw ...	law		
	rh ... rhan ...	ran		
Nasal	m ... mam ...	vam		

NOTE 1.—In vocalic mutation **g** became first the spirant **ǵ**, which was early lost (§ 3d). From the fact that initial **g** was thus lost, many words which originally began with a vowel in time assume an initial **g**; e.g. **y ord** *his hammer* (=Ir. ord) resembled externally **y wr** *his man*, and this superficial resemblance led to **gord** (for ord) like **gwr**. The principle is the same as in the development of initial **f** before a vowel in Mid.Ir.

NOTE 2.—As in Mid.W. the spirant is commonly written **d** (§ 3d), the vocalic mutation of initial **d** is not discernible in writing.

NOTE 3.—In Mid.W. initial **rh** is written **r**, so that the unmutated and the mutated forms are indistinguishable (§ 3f).

Vocalic Mutation or Lenation.

14. The history of Welsh lenation has still to be written. In some respects, particularly with regard to lenation after the verb, the subject is full of difficulty. In the development of lenation analogy played a large part, so that to some extent the usage would differ at different periods. And the fixing of the rules of lenation for a particular period is complicated by the fact that the mutation is not consistently expressed in writing. The following are the chief facts about lenation in Mid. W. prose; the material is taken from the Red Book of Hergest.

15. **General exception to the rules of lenation.** After final **n** and **r** initial **ll** and **rh** were regularly unmutated, e.g. **yn llawen** *gladly*, **y llaw** = O.W. **ir lau** *the hand*. For **rh** the rule is seen in Mod.W., e.g. **yn rhydd** *freely*, **y rhan** *the part*. As **rh** was not written in Mid. W. this distinction is not discernible there.

A. LENATION OF NOUN AND ADJECTIVE (INCLUDING NOMINAL ADJECTIVAL PRONOUNS).

16. (a) After the article.

After the article in the sg. fem. the initial consonant of a following noun or adjective is lenated, e.g. **y gaer** *the city*, **yr dref** *to the town*, **y vrenhines** *the queen*. But **y llaw** *the hand* (§ 15).

(b) After the noun.

(a) After a noun in the feminine singular or the dual an adjective is lenated, e.g. **morwyn benngrech velen** *a curlyhaired auburn maid*, **deu vilgi vronwynnyon vrychyon** *two whitebreasted brindled hounds*. Also when the adjective is separated from the noun, e.g. **kaer uawr** *a welynt*, **vwyhaf** or **byt** *they saw a large town, the largest in the world*.

NOTE 1.—After the masc. sg. and the plur. lenation of the comparative is found in sentences of the following type: **ny welsei dyn eiryoet llu degach** *noc oed hwnnw* *no man had ever seen a host fairer than that* RB. 90, 13; **na welsynt llongeu gyweiryach** *y hansawd* *noc wynt* *that they had not seen ships better equipped than they* RB. 27, 3.

(β) After a noun in the fem. sg. or the dual a following genitive is lenated when it is equivalent to an adjective, e.g. **kist vaen** *a stone chest*; **deu vaen vreuan** *two millstones*.

NOTE 2.—The genitive is lenated after *meint*, *ryw*, *kyvryw* and *sawl* (§ 76-7), e.g. **y veint lewenyd** *the amount of gladness*; **pa ryw wysc** *what kind of dress?* **kyvryw wr** *such a man*; **y sawl vrenhined** *all the kings*. Further, the genitive of proper names is lenated after certain nouns, e.g. **Cadeir Vaxen** *Maxen's Seat*; **Caer Vyrddin** *Carmarthen*; **Llan badarn lit.** *Padarn's Church*; **Ynys Von** *Island of Mon*; **Eglwys Veir** *Mary's Church*; **Gwlat Vorgan** *the land of Morgan*; **pobyl Vrytaen** *the people of Britain*; **ty Gustenin** *the house of Custenin* (cf. Mod. W. *ty Dduw*); **mam Gadwaladyr** *mother of Cadwaladr*; **Branwen verch Lyr** *Branwen daughter of Llyr*; **gwreic Vrutus** *wife of Brutus*; **deu vab Varedud** *two sons of Maredudd*.

(γ) After proper nouns there is lenation of a following noun or adjective denoting a characteristic of a person, e.g. **Llud vrenhin** *King Llud*, **Peredur baladyrhir** *Peredur of the long spear*.

NOTE 3.—The initial consonants of *mab* *son* and *merch* *daughter* are lenated, e.g. **Pryderi uab Pwyll** *Pryderi son of Pwyll*, **Aranrot verch Don** *Aranrod daughter of Don*.

NOTE 4.—Further instances of lenation in apposition are, e.g. **ewythred Arthur oedynt, urodyr y uam** *they were uncles of Arthur, his mother's brothers*, **Giluaethwy ac Euyd . . . y nyeint, ueibion y chwaer Gilvaethwy and Euydd** *his nephews, his sister's sons*. **Aranrot uerch Don dy nith, uerch dy chwaer Aranrot** *daughter of Don thy niece, thy sister's daughter*.

(δ) Lenation is found in the genitive of the verbal noun, particularly when it is separated from the governing word, e.g. **menegi uot y crydyon wedy duunaw** *declaring that the cobblers had united*; **a dyuot . . . yn y vedwl uynet y hela** *and it came into his mind to go to hunt*; **a ryuedu o Owein yr mackwy gyuarch gwell idaw** *and Owein wondered that the youth should greet him*.

(c) After the adjective.

(a) When an adjective in the positive degree precedes, the noun is lenated, e.g. **brawdoryawl garyat** *brotherly love*, **dirvawr wres** *excessive heat*, **amryuaelyon gerdeu** *divers songs*. So after the pronominal adjective **holl** *all*, e.g. **holl gwn** *all the dogs*, **holl wraged** *all the women*.

NOTE 5.—For the comparative the material to hand from RB. is scanty; with lenation: **yn llei boen** *less pain* 146, without lenation: **mwy gobeith** *greater hope* 95, **muscrellach gwr** *a more helpless man* 13. In RB. II.

there are some instances of lenation after **mwyy** *more*. After the superlative in RB. non-lenation seems to be the rule; in RB. II. lenation is more frequent.

NOTE 6.—In Celtic, when the adjective preceded the noun, it formed a compound with it, e.g. **hen-wrach** *old hag* (§ 34a), and in composition the lenation of the second element was regular, e.g. **eur-wisc** *golden dress*, **bore-vwyt** *morning-food, breakfast*. In Welsh, when the adjective came to be used freely before the noun, the lenation of the old compounds was retained in the positive.

NOTE 7.—On the analogy of lenation in compound words and of lenation of the noun following the adjective, in poetry, when the genitive precedes the noun, it may lenate, e.g. **byd lywyadwr** *the ruler of the world*, **o Gymry werin** *of the host of the Cymry*.

(β) When an adjective is repeated, e.g. **mwyy vwy vyyd** *greater and greater will be*.

(d) After YN forming adverbs, and with predicative nouns and adjectives (§ 35), e.g. **yn vynyeh** *often*, **yn borth** *as a help*, **yn wreic** *as a wife*. But **yn llawen** *gladly* (§ 15).

NOTE 8.—With regard to their influence upon a following word it is necessary to bear in mind that predicative **yn** lenates, that **yn in** is followed by the nasal mutation (§ 20b) and that **yn** with the verbal noun, e.g. **yn mynet** *going* (§ 126a), does not affect a following consonant.

(e) After numerals.

(a) After cardinal numbers.

un *one*. After the fem., lenation seems to be regular, e.g. **un wreic** *one woman*, **un vil** *one thousand*, **yr un gerdet** *the same going*. Initial ll is regularly uninfected, e.g. **un llynges** *one fleet*. After the masc. the usage seems to vary, e.g. **vn geir** *one word* RB. 197 = WB. 123, but **vn eir** RB. II. 222, **yr un march** *the same horse* RB. 9, but **neb vn varchawc** *any horseman* RB. II. 278, **yn un uaes** *in one field* RB. 114.

NOTE 9.—In Irish, **oin** regularly mutates a following consonant. According to Rowlands, Mod. W. **un** mutates in the fem.

deu, dwy *two*. After these lenation is regular, e.g. **deu barchell** *two pigs*, **deu lu** *two hosts*, **dwy verchet** *two daughters*. But **deu cant** *two hundred* RB. II. *passim*.

chwech, chwe *six*:—**chwech wraged** *six women* RB. 18, 16; but **chwe blyned** *six years* RB. II. 387, 404.

seith *seven*: **seith gantref** *seven cantreds* RB. 25, 44, **seith gelfydyt** *seven arts* RB. II. 200, **seith wystyl** *seven hostages* RB.

yn pa
yn in
yn +

II. 327. But usually without lenation **seith cantref**, **seith cuppyt** *seven cubits*, **seith cant** *seven hundred*, **seith punt** *seven pounds*, **seith meib** *seven sons*.

wyth eight: **wyth drawst** *eight beams* RB. 111, 21, **wyth gant** *eight hundred* RB. II. 386, but **wyth cant** 39, 40, 230, 257, 258, 385, **wyth temyl** *eight temples* 101, **wyth tywyssawc** *eight chiefs* 14.

naw nine. After this lenation is occasionally found, e.g. **naw rad** *nine ranks* LA. 17.

mil thousand: **mil verthyr** *a thousand martyrs* RB. II. 199.

10.—In **pumwyr** *five men*, **seithwyr** *seven men*, **nawwyr** *nine men*, **canwr** *a hundred men*, there seems to be composition.

(β) After ordinal numbers.

After the feminine ordinals from *three* onwards there is lenation, e.g. **y dryded geinc** *the third branch*, **y seithvet vlwydyn** *the seventh year*, **yr vgeinuet vlwydyn** *the twentieth year*.

11.—The same rule seems to hold with **eil other**, *second*, e.g. **yr eil marchawc** *the second horseman*, but **yr eil vlwydyn** *the second year*, and with **neill one of two**, e.g. **y neill troet** *the one foot*, but **y neill law** *the one hand*.

(f) After the pronoun.

(a) After the possessives **dy thy** and **y his**, e.g. **dy davawt thy tongue**, **ath lu** *and thy host*; **y benn his head**, **ae rud** *and his cheek*.

(β) After interrogatives, e.g. **pa le, py le where?** **pa beth what thing?**

(γ) In apposition, e.g. **ynteu Bwyll he Pwyll**, **hitheu wreic Teirnon she the wife of Teirnon**; **ef Vanawydan he Manawydan**; on hachaws **ni bechaduryeit because of us sinners**.

(g) After the verb.

(a) After the verb lenation is found not only of the object but also of the subject, whether the verb immediately precedes the lenated form or is separated from it, e.g. **mi a wnn gyghor da I know good counsel**, **y gwelynt uarchawc they saw a horseman**, **ny mynnei Gaswallawn y lad ynteu Caswallawn did not desire to slay him**. The proportion of lenation to non-lenation differs

in different parts of the verb. After certain parts of the verb lenation is absent or exceptional. Such are 3 sg. and 3 pl. pres. ind. act., 3 sg. pres. subj. act. and the passive forms. After the 3 sg. of the pret. ind. act. non-lenation of the subject is the rule; in RB. lenation of the object is occasionally found when it directly follows the verb, e.g. **y kavas Uendigeit** Uran *he found Bendigeit Vran*, frequently when the subject precedes it, e.g. **y lladawd Peredur wyr** yr iarll *Peredur slew the earl's men*.

(β) After most of the forms of the verb "to be" lenation is found, most consistently in the predicate from its close connexion with the verb, but also in the subject whether it follows the verb immediately or is separated from it, e.g. ot **wyt ūorwyn** *if thou art a maid*, **yd ym drist** *ni we are sad*, **yssyd ūrenhin** *who is king*, **yssit le** *there is a place*, **nyt oed ūwy** *it was not greater*, **oedynt gystal** *they were as good*, **mi a ūydaf borthawr** *I am gatekeeper*, **ni a vydwn gyuarwyd** *we will be guides*, **ny bydei vyw** *he was not alive*, **y bydynt barawt** *they should be ready*, **ny buost gyvartal** *thou hast not been just*, **tra ūu vyw** *while she lived*, **pan ūuant veirw** *when they were dead*, **buassei oreu** *it would have been best*, **byd lawenach** *be more joyous*, **bit bont** *let him be a bridge*, **bydwch gedymdeithon** *be ye comrades*, **tra vwyf vyw** *while I live*, **tra vych vyw** *while thou livest*, **tra vom vyw** *while we live*, **mal na bont ūeichawc** *so that they may not be pregnant*, **pei bewn urathedic** *if I were wounded*, **a vei vawr** *which should be great*, **gwedy y beym ūedw** *after we were intoxicated*, **nyt oes blant** *there is no offspring*, **budugawl oed Gei Kei** *was gifted*, **y hwnnw y bu ūab** *to him there was a son*, **cyt bei lawer o geiryd** *though there were many cities*, **nyt oes in gyghor** *we have no counsel*, **oed well ytti geisaw** *it were better for thee to seek*, **tost vu gantaw welet** *it pained him to see*. There is, however, no lenation after **ys**, e.g. **ys gwir** *it is true* (unless the subject be separated, e.g. **kanys gwel genthi gyscu** *since she prefers to sleep*); after **nyt**, **nat**, **neut**, e.g. **nyt llei** *is not less*, **neut marw** *he is dead*; after **os**, e.g. **os gwr** *if he is a man*; after **ae** e.g. **ae gwel** *is it better?* after **yw**, e.g. **pan yw Peredur** *that it is Peredur* (unless the subject be

separated, e.g. hawd **yw** gennyf **gaffel** *I think it easy to get*); after **yttiw**, e.g. a **yttiw** **Kei** yn llys Arthur *is Kei in Arthur's court?* after **mae**, e.g. **y mae llech** *there is a flagstone* (unless the subject be separated, e.g. **y mae yma uorwyn** *there is here a maiden*); after **maent**, e.g. **y maent perchen** *there are owners*; after **byd**, e.g. ny **byd gwell** *it will not be better* (unless the subject be separated, e.g. or **byd gwell genwch bresswylaw** *if ye think it better to dwell*); after **boet**, e.g. **poet kyvlawn** dy rat titheu *may thy prosperity be complete*; after **bo**, e.g. pan **uo parawt** *when it is ready* (unless the subject be separated, e.g. pan **uo amser in uynet** *when it is time for us to go*).

(h) In adverbs and adverbial phrases.

In the interior of a sentence the initial consonant of an adverb or an adverbial phrase is often lenated, e.g. nyth elwir **bellach** byth yn vorwyn *thou shalt never more be called a maiden*, ny orffowysaf **vyth** *I will never rest*, pan daeth y paganyeit **gyntaf** y Iwerdon *when the pagans came first to Ireland*, bydwch yma **vlwydyn** y dyd hediw *be ye here a year to-day*, bu farw . . . **vis** **whefrawr** *she died in the month of February*, pebyllaw a oruc **lawer o dydyeu** *he encamped many days*. In the same way lenation is found in preposition and suffixed pronoun, e.g. ny eill neb vynet **drwydi** *no one can go through it*, a gymero yr ergit **drossof i** *who shall take the blow in my stead*, hir uu **gennyf i** y nos honno *that night seemed long to me*.

NOTE 12.—In origin this is only a special case of post-verbal lenation, like the corresponding change in Irish, for which see Pedersen, KZ. xxxv. 332 sq.

NOTE 13.—Lenation is found of the initial consonants of some prepositions and conjunctions: ar=O.W. *guar* (Ir. *for*), *gen* by *can*, *wedy* by *gwedy*=O.W. *guetig*, *wrth*=O.W. *gwrth*, *dan* by *tan*, *dros*=O.W. *trus*, *drwy* by *trwy*=O.W. *troi*, *ban* by *pan*, *bei* by *pei*. The reason of the weakening here, however, seems to be that the words are pretonic.

(i) After the prepositions **am**, **ar**, **att**, **can**, **heb**, **o** (**a**), **tan**, **tros**, **trwy**, **uch**, **wrth**, **y**, and frequently after the nominal preposition **hyt**, e.g. **am** **betheu** *about things*; **ar** **vrys** *in haste*; **att** **Bwyll** *to Pwyll*; **gan** **bawb** *with every one*; **heb** **vwyt** *without food*; **o** **gerd** *of music*; **dan** **brenn** *under a tree*; **dros**

vor *across the sea*; **trwy lewenyd** *through joy*; **uch benn** *above*; **wrth Gynan** *to Cynan*; **y vynydd** *upwards*; **hyt galan Mei** *till the first of May*.

(k) After a negative in phrases like **na wir** *it is not true* RB. 105; **na well** *it is not better* RB. 61.

(l) After **mor** *how, so* and **neu** *or*, e.g. **mor druan** *how wretched*; **neu vuelyn** *or horn*.

(m) After interjections.

(a) The vocative is lenated after **a**, **ha**, **oia**, **och**, **ub** e.g. **a vorwyn** *O maiden*; **oia wr** *ho! man*; **och Ereint** *alas! Gereint*; **ub wyr** *alack! men*. But without any preceding particle lenation of the vocative is found, e.g. **dos vorwyn** *go, maiden*.

(β) After **llyma**, **llyna**, and **nachaf**, e.g. **llyma luossogrwyd yn ymlit** *see! there is a host following* RB. II. 302; **llyna uedru yn drwc** *there is bad behaviour*; **nachaf uarchawc yn dyuot** *behold! a horseman was coming*.

B. LENATION OF THE PRONOUN.

17. The pronoun is lenated:—

(a) As subject or object, or emphasizing an infixed or suffixed pronoun or possessive adjective, e.g. **elwyf ui** *I might go*, **gallaf i** *I can*, **ny buum drwc i** *I was not evil*, **y rodaf inneu** *I will give*, **arhowch uiui** *wait for me*, **na chabla di uiui** *do not blame me*, **nyt atwaenwn i didi** *I did not recognise thee*, **ath gud ditheu** *which hides thee*, **ohonaf i**, **ohonaf inneu** *by me*, **vy ysgwyd i** *my shield*, **dy grogi di** *thy hanging*, **dy lad ditheu** *thy slaying*.

NOTE 1.—But after final **t t** is usual, e.g. **y rodeist ti** *thou hast given*, **gan dy genyat ti** *with thy leave*, **dy vot titheu** *thy being*.

(b) Sometimes in apposition, e.g. **ni a awn ui a thi** *we will go, I and thou*, **keisswn ninneu ui a thi** *let us seek, I and thou*.

(c) After other lenating words, e.g. **gwae vi** *woe to me*, **neu vinneu** *or I*, **neu ditheu** *or thou*.

C. LENATION OF THE VERB.

18. The verb is lenated :—

(a) After infixed pronoun of sg. 2, e.g. **yth elwir** *thou art called*.

(b) After relative **a**, e.g. govyn **a oruc** *he asked*.

(c) After the interrogative **pa, py**, e.g. hyt na wydat **pa** (or **py**) **wnaei** *so that she did not know what she should do*; **py liwy** *di why dost thou colour?*

(d) When the copula follows the predicate (§ 159), e.g. **llawen uu** *y uorwyn the maiden was glad*.

(e) After the verbal particle **yt** (§ 91 note 2) in the older language, e.g. **yt gaffei** *he should get*.

(f) After the verbal particle **ry** (but cf. § 21 note), e.g. **ry geveis** *I have got*. Similarly after **neur** (§ 95 note), e.g. **neur gavas** *he has got*.

(g) After the interrogative **a**, e.g. **a bery** *di wilt thou effect?*

(h) After the conjunctions **pan, tra, yny**, e.g. **pan golles** *when he lost*, **tra barhaawd** *while it lasted*, **tra vwyf** *as long as I am*, **yny glyw** *till he hears*, **yny welas** *till he saw*, **yny vyd** *till he is*.

(i) After the negatives **ny** (including **ony, pony**) and **na** (with the exception of the tenues § 21e), e.g. **ny allaf** *I cannot*, **ny ladaf** *I will not slay*, **kany vynny** *since thou dost not desire*, **pony wydut ti** *didst thou not know?* **na ovyn di** *do not ask*, **Duw a wyr na ladaf i** *God knows that I will not slay*.

NOTE.—But after **ny, na** the rule of lenation is not absolute. In particular initial **m** is commonly unchanged, e.g. **ny mynnaf** *I do not desire*, **hyt na mynnei** *so that he did not desire*. Further, initial **b** of forms of **bot** to *be* is commonly unlenated, e.g. **ny bu gystal** *it was not so good*; a **wypo na bo miui** *who shall know that it is not I*. But in the imperative lenation seems to be the rule, e.g. **na uit amgeled gennwch** *be not troubled*. Non-lenation after **ny** comes from the old non-relative forms (§ 21 note). **Na** originally ended in a consonant (**nac**), so that after it the lenation is irregular; so far as it lenates it has followed the analogy of **ny**.

Nasal Mutation.

19. Nasal mutation is very irregularly written in Mid.W.MSS. The mutation of **nc** is expressed by **gk** or **gh**, the mutation of **nt**

commonly by **nt**, rarely by **nh**, the mutation of **mp** commonly by **mp**, sometimes by **mph** or **mh**. The mutation of **ng** is expressed by **gg** or **ngg**, the mutation of **nd**, **nb** by **n** or **nd**, and **m** or **mb**.

20. Nasal mutation is found :—

(a) After **vyn** *my*, e.g. **vygkynghor**, **vyghynghor** *my counsel*, **vyntat**, **vynhat** *my father*, **vypenn**, **vymphen**, **vymhen** *my head*, **vyggwreic** (**gwreic**) *my wife*, **vynggwely** *my bed*, **vynyvot**, **vyndyvot** *my coming*, **vymaraf** (**baraf**) *my beard*.

(b) After **yn** *in, into*, e.g. **ygkarchar**, **ygharchar** *in prison*, **ymperved**, **ymherved** *in the centre*, **ymhoen** (**poen**) *in punishment*; **yn diwed** (= **yn niwed**) *in the end*; **ymbwyt**, **ymwyt** (**bwyt**) *into food*.

(c) In certain phrases after numerals (chiefly with **blyned** *years* and **diou**, **diwarnawt** *days*), e.g. **pump mlyned** *five years*, **chwech mlyned** R.B. II. 397 (more usually **chwe blyned**) *six years*, **seith mlyned** *seven years*, **wyth mlyned** *eight years*, **naw mlyned** *nine years*, **naw niou** *nine days*, **deng mlyned** *ten years*, **dec niou** *ten days*, **deudec niwarnawt** *twelve days*, **pymtheng mlyned** *fifteen years*, **ugein mlyned** *twenty years*, **deugeint mlyned** *forty years*, **cant mlyned** *a hundred years*, **can mu** *a hundred kine*, **trychan mu** *three hundred kine*.

NOTE.—This usage started from those numerals which in Old Celtic ended in **n**: **seith** (cf. Ir. *secht n-*, Lat. *septem*; final **m** in Celtic became **n**), **naw** (cf. Ir. *nōi n-*, Lat. *novem*), **dec** (cf. Ir. *deich n-*, Lat. *decem*), **cant** (cf. Ir. *cēt n-*, Lat. *centum*).

Spirant Mutation.

21. This is found :—

(a) After the numerals **tri** *three* and **chwe(ch)** *six*, e.g. **tri chantref** *three cantreds*, **tri pheth** *three things*, **chwe thorth** *six loaves*.

(b) After **y** *her*, e.g. **y chlust** *her ear*, **y throet** *her foot*, **y phenn** *her head*.

(c) After the prepositions **ac**, *a with*, **tra** *beyond*, e.g. **a chledyf** *with a sword*, **a thi** *with thee*, **tra thonn** *beyond wave*.

(d) After the conjunctions **a(c)** *and*, **no(c)** *than*, **o** *if*, e.g. *mam a that father and mother*, *traet a phenn feet and head*; *gwaeth no chynt worse than before*; *o chigleu if he has heard*.

NOTE 1.—After **kw**t where spirant change is found: **cv** *threwna where it settles* BB. 44^b, but **kw**t **gaffe**i (*caffei*) *where he should get* WB. 453; cf. *cud vit* BB. 44^b, *cwd uyd where it will be* FB. 146.

(e) After the negatives **ny** and **na(c)**, e.g. **ny chysgaf** *I will not sleep*, **ny thyrr** *does not break*, **ny phryn** *does not buy*; **na chwsc** *do not sleep*, **na thorraf** *that I do not break*, **na marchawc na phedestyr** *neither horseman nor footman*.

NOTE 2.—But in the early poetry **ny** produces the spirant change only when it is non-relative; when it is relative a following **c**, **t**, or **p** is lenated, e.g. **ny char** *he does not love*, but **ny gar** *who does not love*. In the early poetry there is the same difference of treatment after the verbal particle **ry**, e.g. **ry charas** *has loved*, **ry garas** *who has loved*. This distinction between non-relative and relative forms must have extended to all consonants capable of mutation, but in the case of the other consonants confusion set in earlier. In later Mid.W. after **ny** the non-relative form has been generalised in the case of words beginning with **c**, **t**, **p**, the relative form, with certain exceptions, in the case of words beginning with other mutable consonants (cf. § 18 i). After **ry** the relative form was generalised. For further details see Ériu III. pp. 20 sq.

h in Sentence Construction.

22. After certain words **h** appears before a following word beginning with a vowel.

(a) After the infixed and the possessive pronoun **m**, e.g. **am h-***ymlytassant who followed me*, **om h-***anvod against my will*.

(b) After the infixed pronoun **e**, e.g. **ae h-***arganvu who perceived him*.

(c) After **y** *her*, e.g. **y h-***enw her name*.

NOTE.—In Irish also **h** appears after **a** *her*, e.g. **a h-***ainm her name*. The Irish and Welsh **h** here comes from the original final **s** of the possessive.

(d) After **an** *our*, e.g. **an h-***arueu our arms*.

(e) After **eu**, **y** *their*, e.g. **eu h-***arueu their arms*.

(f) After **ar** before **ugeint** *twenty*, e.g. **un ar h-***ugeint twenty one*.

THE ARTICLE.

23. In O.W. the article is **ir** throughout, e.g. **ir pimphet eterin** *the fifth bird*, **dir finnaun** *to the fountain*. In Mid.W. **yr** remains before vowels and **h**, e.g. **yr amser** *the time*, **yr alanas** (from **galanas**) *the bloodfine*, **yr henwr** *the old man*; before other consonants except **y** it becomes **y**, e.g. **y bwyt** *the food*, **y wreic** (from **gwreic**) *the woman*; before **y** the usage varies, e.g. **yr iarll** or **y iarll** *the earl*. But if the article be fused together with a preceding conjunction or preposition, or if the **y** be elided after a preceding vowel, then **r** remains, e.g. **y nef ar dayar** *heaven and earth*, **yn gyuagos yr gaer** *near to the city*, **gwiryon yw'r uorwyn ohonof i** *the maiden is innocent as regards me*.

SYNTAX OF THE ARTICLE.

24. (a) In addition to its use before common nouns the article appears regularly before the names of certain countries, such as **yr Affrica** *Africa*, **yr Asia** *Asia*, **yr Alban** *Scotland*, **yr Almaen** *Germany*, **yr Eidal** *Italy*, **yr Yspañ** *Spain*, e.g. **vn yw yr Asia**, **deu yw yr Affrica**, **tri yw Europa** *Asia is one, Africa is two, Europe is three* FB. 216. Occasionally the article appears before names of persons, e.g. **yr Beli mawr** (= **y Beli uawr** WB. 191) *to Beli the Great* RB. 93, 2; **mwyhaf oe vrodyr y karei Lud y Llevelys Llund** *loved Llevelys more than any of his other brothers* ib.

(b) The article is not used before a noun followed by a dependent genitive, e.g. **gwyr ynys y kedyrn** *the men of the island of the strong*, unless it be accompanied by a demonstrative pronoun, e.g. **or meint gwyrtheu hwnnw** *from that amount of miracles*, or unless the genitive be the equivalent of an adjective, e.g. **y werin eur** *the golden chessmen*, **y moch coet** *the wild pigs* (lit. *the pigs of the wood*), **y peir dateni** *the cauldron of rebirth, the regenerative cauldron*.

THE NOUN.

NUMBERS AND CASES.

25. In Welsh the old Celtic declension is completely broken down. Of the three genders the neuter has been lost. The dual, which, as in Irish, is always preceded by the numeral for *two*, in some classes of nouns would phonetically have fallen together with the singular; in Welsh this has been generalised so that the dual (apart from forms like **deu ychen** *two oxen*) coincides in form with the singular; a trace of the dual inflection remains in the lenation of a following adjective, e.g. **deu vul gadarn** (from **cadarn**) *two strong mules*, **deu vilgi vronwynnion vrychion** *two whitebreasted brindled greyhounds*. In the regular inflexion there remains only one case for each number; in the singular this corresponds sometimes to the old nominative, e.g. **car** *friend* = Ir. *carae*, sometimes to the form of the oblique cases, e.g. **breuant** *windpipe* = Ir. *brāge*, g. *brāgat*; a few traces of lost cases still survive in phrases, e.g. **meudwy** *hermit* (lit. *servant of God*), where **dwy** is the genitive of **duw**; **erbynn** *against* (= Ir. *ar chiunn*), where **pynn** (from ***pendī**, from ***pendū**) is the dative of **penn** *head*; **peunyd** *every day*, **peunoeth** *every night*, where **peun-**, which in O.W. would be ***poun-**, comes from ***popn-**, the old accusative singular of **pop** *every*.

SYNTAX OF THE CASES.

26. As in Irish, the nominative may stand absolutely at the beginning of the sentence to introduce the subject of discourse, e.g. **y wreic honn** *ym penn pythewnos a mis y byd beichogi idi*, lit. *this woman, at the end of a fortnight and a month there will be conception to her*. In prose the genitive follows the noun on which it depends, e.g. **enw y mab** *the name of the son*; in poetry it may precede, e.g. **byt lywaydur** = **llywaydur byt** *the ruler of the world*; sometimes, as in Irish, it is used after an adjective meaning *with respect to a thing*, e.g. *ný býdý* **anuodlawn y phrýt** *thou wilt not*

be displeased with her form. The accusative can be recognised only from the construction; in poetry the accusative of a place-name is common after verbs of motion, e.g. *dywed y down Arwystli say that we will come to Arwystli* MA. 192^b.

FORMATION OF THE PLURAL.

27. A. The plural is based on Old Celtic plural formations.

(a) Plural with *ī* infection (§ 7b), e.g. *march horse*: *meirch*, *manach monk*: *meneich*, *maen stone*: *mein*, *oen lamb*: *wyn*, *asgell wing*: *esgyll*, *corn horn*: *cyrn*, *escob bishop*: *escyb*, *gwr man*: *gwyr*.

NOTE 1.—This represents the old plural formation of *-o-* stems, e.g. *meirch* from **marcī* from **marcoi*. In part, however, it might represent the plural of *-i-* stems, cf. Ir. *sūili eyes*: *sūil eye*. In *dagr tear* the plur. *deigr* (= Ir. *dēr*) comes from **dacru*, the plur. of a neut. *-u-* stem.

NOTE 2.—Many substantives which regularly form their plural otherwise, particularly such as form their plural in *-ion*, follow this inflexion after numerals above *two*, e.g. *tri gweis three boys*, *seith meib seven sons* (GC.² 283).

(b) Plural in *-eu*, *-ieu* (O.W. *-ou*, *-iou*), e.g. *gen jaw*: *geneu*, *penn head*: *penneu*, *cledyf sword*: *cledyveu*, *pebyll tent*: *pebyllyeu*, *glin knee*: *glinyeu*.

NOTE 3.—*-ou*, *-eu* started from *-oues*, the nom. pl. of *-u-* stems, cf. Gaulish *Lugoves*.

(c) Plural in *-on* *-ion*, e.g. *medyc physician*: *medygon*, *cenaw whelp*: *cenawon*, *lleidr robber*: *lladron*, *mab son*: *meibyon*, *dyn man*: *dynyon*, *gelyn enemy*: *gelynyon*. This is the common ending of adjectives.

NOTE 4.—*morwyn maiden* becomes in the plural *morynyon*.

NOTE 5.—*-on* is based on *-ōnes*, the nom. pl. of masc. and fem. *-n-* stems, cf. Gaulish *Lingōnes*. The borrowed *lleidr robber*: *lladron* represents an older **latrī* (from **latrū* *latrō*); **latrōnes*; similarly *dreic dragon*: *dragon*, *Seis Saxon*: *Saeson*.

(d) Other old consonantal plurals, e.g. *car relative*: *carant* (from **carants*: **carantes* = Ir. *carae*: *carait*), *ci dog*: *cwn* (from **kuū*: **kunes*), *ych ox*: *ychen*, *brawt brother*: *broder*, *troet foot*: *traet*, *ty house*: *tei* (an old neut. *-s-* stem, cf. Ir. *tech*:

tige). Under the influence of §27a *carant* became *cereint*, *broder* became *brodyr*; in the same way may be explained *nei* *nephew*: *neieint*, *gof* *smith*: *goveint*. Some neut. -n-stems make their plur. in -*ein*, e.g. *enw* (O.W. *anu*) *name*: *enwein*, *cam* *step*: *cemmein*; here *-*en* might have been expected as in Ir. *bēim* *blow*: *bēmnen*; the change of *-*en* to -*ein* may be explained as above.

28. B. The plural is formed by various suffixes, many of which appear in the formation of abstract nouns.

(a) -*awr*, -*iawr*, e.g. *ysgwyt* *shield*: *ysgwydawr*, *gwaew* *spear*: *gwaywawr* (also *gwaewar*, *gwewyr*), *cat* *battle*: *cadyawr*.

NOTE.—This formation is mostly poetical.

(b) -*awt* (= -*awd*), e.g. *pysc* *fish*: *pyscawt*, *gorwyd* *steed*: *gorwydawt*.

(c) -*et* (= -*ed*), e.g. *merch* *daughter*: *merchet*, *pryf* *worm*: *pryvet*.

(d) -*ed* (= -*eđ*), e.g. *bys* *finger*: *byssed*, *dant* *tooth*: *danned*, *gwreic* *woman*: *gwraged*.

(e) -*eit*, -*ieit* (= -*eid*, -*ieid*), e.g. *mil* *animal*: *mileit*, *barwn* *baron*: *barwneit*, *barwnyeit*.

(f) -*i*, e.g. *llestyr* *vessel*: *llestri*, *cawr* *giant*: *cewri*, *saer* *artificer*: *seiri*.

(g) -*ot* (= -*od*), e.g. *hyd* *stag*: *hyddot*, *llwdn* *beast*: *llydnot*.

(h) -*oed* (= -*oedđ*), e.g. *mor* *sea*: *moroed*, *ieith* *language*: *ieithoed*.

(i) -*yd* (= -*yđ*), e.g. *avon* *stream*: *avonyd*, *gwlat* *country*: *gwledyd*, *chwaer* *sister*: *chwioryd*.

29. C. Some nouns are collective, with a singular formation in -*ynn* masc., -*enn* fem., e.g. *adar* *birds*: *ederyn* *a bird*, *calaf* *reeds*: *celevyn* *a reed*, *coll* *hazles*: *collenn* *a hazle*, *tywys* *ears of corn*: *tywysen* *a corn ear*.

THE ADJECTIVE.

GENDER.

30. There is a special form of the feminine only in the singular, and only in adjectives containing **y**, **w**, which in the feminine became **e**, **o** (§ 7a), e.g. **gwynn** *white*: **gwen**, **melyn** *yellow*: **melen**, **bychan** *small*: **bechan**, **brith** *variegated*: **breith**, **llwmm** *bare*: **llomm**, **crwnn** *round*: **cronn**.

In the singular the adjective is lenated after a feminine noun, e.g. **gwreic dec** *a beautiful woman* (§ 16ba); in the plural there is no lenation.

NOTE.—In the Celtic adjective there were **-o-** stems, **-i-** stems and **-u-** stems, which are distinguishable in O.Ir., e.g. **tromm** *heavy* from ***trummo-s**, **cruind** *round* from ***crundi-s**, and **il** *much* from ***pelu-s**. Only the **-o-** stems had a fem. in **-ā**, so that only in these is the Welsh change of vowel etymologically justified. But in Welsh, after the loss of final syllables, the three classes were indistinguishable in the masculine, and the vowel-change in the feminine spread analogically from the **-o-** stems to the others, e.g. **crwnn** from ***crundis** formed a feminine **cronn** after the analogy of **tromm**: **trwmm**, etc.

FORMATION OF THE PLURAL.

31. The plural is formed:—

(a) By change of vowel e.g. **bychan** *small*: **bychein**, **ieuanc** *young*: **ieueinc**.

(b) By adding **-on**, e.g. **du** *black*: **duon**, **gwineu** *bay*: **gwineuon**.

(c) By adding **-yon** (its usual formation), e.g. **gwynn** *white*: **gwynnyon**, **melyn** *yellow*: **melynyon**.

CONCORD.

Gender.

32. In the singular the attributive adjective agrees in gender with its noun, e.g. **gwas melyn** *an auburn lad*, **morwyn benngrech velen** *a curly-headed auburn maiden*. With the predicative adjective agreement is also found, e.g. **un** *ohonunt oed amdrom* *one of them was very heavy* RB. 54, 17, *oed amdnoch*

llynges *the fleet was shattered* MA. 150^b, bit **wenn gwylyan** *the seagull is white* FB. 247, **llem awel** *keen is the wind* FB. 255, ys **lledan y lenn** *its mantle is broad* FB. 146, **bolch y lauyn** *his blade is notched* MA. 172^a; but here the masculine form is also found, e.g. **llym awel** *keen is the wind* BB. 45^a 1, pan yw **gwyrd llinos** *when the linnet is green* FB. 133, oedd **bwlch llafn** yn llaw **gynnefin** *the blade was notched in a practised hand* MA. 217^b, **guedlyd y lein** *bloody is his spear* MA. 184^a.

Number.

33. With the attributive adjective there is concord, the dual or a singular noun preceded by a numeral having the construction of the plural, e.g. **danned hiryon melynion** *long yellow teeth*, **deu vackwy wineuon ieueinc** *two auburn young lads*, **pedeir meillionen gwynnyon** *four white blades of clover*. But there are many exceptions; with certain adjectives the singular is regularly used; such are adjectives in **-awc**, **-awl**, **-eid**, **-ic**, comparatives and superlatives, some other simple adjectives such as **mawr** *great*, **tec** *beautiful*, and compound adjectives; e.g. **gwyr arvawc** *armed men* (but exceptionally **o vrenhined coronogyon** *of crowned kings* WB. p. 90^a), **llygeit hebogeid** *hawklike eyes*, **niveroed mawr** *great numbers*, **dyrnodeu calet-chwerw** *hard bitter buffets*. With the predicative adjective there are found on the one hand, e.g. **bychein ynt wynteu** *they are small* RB. 60, **wynteu a veynt veirw** *they would be dead* Hg. I. 138, oedd **beilch gweilch** *heroes were proud* MA. 217^b, **kertoryon neud ynt geith** *now poets are captive* MA. 157^b, on the other hand, e.g. **cadarn** oed y holl **aelodau** *all his limbs were strong* CM. 26, **balch** iawn yw dy **eiryau** *thy words are right haughty* CM. 34, **marw** ynn *they are dead* MA. 164^a, **rud** ynt **wy** *they are red* FB. 284, **doeth y veirt** *his bards are learned* MA. 262^a, ys **da** y **gampeu** *his feats are good* MA. 237^b. The whole subject needs a thorough investigation.

Order.

34. (a) In Welsh, as in the other Celtic languages, the adjective normally follows the noun, e.g. **dyn doeth** *a wise man*, **gwreic**

dec a fair woman, **arveu trymyon** heavy arms. In Celtic, when the adjective preceded, it formed a compound with the noun, e.g. Gaulish **Cambo-dunum**, which would in W. be ***cam-din**, O.Brit. **Cuno-maglos** lit. *lofty chief* = W. **Cynvael**, W. **hen-dyn** old man (= Ir. *sen-duine*) from ***seno-dunyo**s, W. **prif-dinas** chief city (cf. Ir. *prīm-dūn chief fort*), W. **hen-wrach** old hag, which would in Irish be ***sen-fracc**. From this principle W. has departed in that, under conditions the details of which have still to be investigated, the inflected adjective may precede the noun, e.g. **bolch-lauyn** a cutting blade MA. 263^a, **gwen llaw** white hand MA. 153^b, **amryvaelon gerdeu** various songs.

(b) In various phrases the noun with the preposition **o**, **a** follows the adjective, e.g. **ys drwc a gedymdeith** a uoost **di** thou hast been a sorry comrade, **bychan a dial** oed an lloSKI **ni** our burning were a small revenge, **ys dyhed o beth** it is a strange thing.

THE PREDICATIVE NOUN AND ADJECTIVE

WITH YN.

35. A predicative noun or adjective is often preceded by **yn** (lenating), e.g. **gwedy lloSKI canhwyl ohonei yn oleuat** idaw after she had lighted a candle as a light to him, **mi ath roessum yn wreic** y Uanawydan I have given thee as a wife to Manawyddan, **y ch gelwir chwi yn Grystonogyon** ye are called Christians, **neum goruc yn oludawc** he has made me wealthy, **a phob ty a welei yn llawn** o win and every house he saw full of wine, **yd oed ef yn hollia ch** he was quite well, **un a welei yn amdrom** one (fem.) he saw very heavy, **paham y maent hwy yn varw** o newyn why are they dead with hunger? **mi a wna f seith cant ohonawch yn ueirw** I will make seven hundred of you dead men, **an gunel in rit** may He make us free, **eu gwneuthur yn rydyon** to make them free, **eu clusteu yn gochyon** their ears red, **eu harwydyon yn purwynn** their standards pure white. The concord after the feminine and the plural still needs investigation.

ADJECTIVE PHRASES.

36. In place of a simple adjective may be found an adjectival phrase, e.g. gwr **dirvawr y veint** *a man of huge size* (lit. *a man huge his size*), eurwalch balch **bolch y daryan** *a proud golden hero with hacked shield* (lit. *hacked his shield*), gwreic **digonach y thecket** *a woman of more perfect beauty*, dynodeu **diuessured eu meint** *mighty buffets*, **drwc a dyn y thygetuen** *a woman of unhappy fate* (lit. *ill of a woman her fate*), ys **drwc a wyr eu dihenyd** *vydem ni we should be men of an ill ending*, pan yttoedynt **yn digrifaf gantunt** *eu gware when they were most interested in their play*, y wreic **vwyhaf a garei** *the woman whom he most loved*.

COMPARISON.

37. (a) The regular suffix of the comparative is **-ach**, of the superlative **-haf** (for the phonetic changes see § IIg), e.g.—

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
tec (= teg) <i>beautiful</i>	tegach	teckaf
tlawt (= tlawd) <i>poor</i>	tlodach	tlottaf
cyffelyb <i>like</i>	cyffelybach	cyffelyppaf

NOTE.—In Mod. W. the consonantism of the superlative has spread to the comparative, e.g. teg, tecach, tecaf.

(b) The following are irregular:—

agos	} <i>near</i>	nes (Ir. nessa)	nesaf (Ir. nessam)
cyfagos			
bychan <i>small</i>		llel (Ir. lugu)	lleiaf (Ir. lugem)
da <i>good</i>		gwell	goreu
drwc <i>evil</i>		gwaeth	gwaethaf
hawd <i>easy</i>		haws	hawsaf
hen <i>old</i> (Ir. sen)		hyn (Ir. siniu)	hynaf
hir <i>long</i> (Ir. sīr)		hwy (Ir. sīa)	hwyaf (Ir. sīam)
ieuanc <i>young</i> (Ir. ōac)		ieu (Ir. ōa)	ieuaf (Ir. ōam)
isel <i>low</i> (Ir. issel)		is	isaf
llydan <i>broad</i> (Ir. lethan)		llet (Ir. letha)	llettaf
mawr <i>great</i> (Ir. mōr)		mwy (Ir. mōa)	mwyhaf (Ir. mōam)
tren <i>strong</i> (Ir. trēn)		trech (Ir. tressa)	trechaf (Ir. tressam)
uchel <i>high</i> (Ir. ūassal)		uch	uchaf

Construction of the Comparative and Superlative.

38. (a) The comparative is followed by **no**, before vowels **noc** *than*, e.g. *ny bu hwy no hynny it was not longer than that*, **mw** *vyrywys ef y dyd hwnnw noc undyd more he threw on that day than on any single day*.

(b) The superlative is followed by the preposition **o**, e.g. *y uorwyn deckaf onadunt the fairest maiden of them*.

(c) In sentences like *the more the better* the superlative is used, e.g. **pei vwyhaf y lladei ef y march pellaf vydei hitheu y wrthaw ef the more he struck the horse the farther she was from him** RB. 9, 13; **goreu yw gennyf i bo kyntaf the sooner it is the better it pleases me** RB. 12, 4.

THE EQUATIVE.

39. The possession by two objects of a quality in the same degree is expressed by a derivative in **-het** (= **-hed**) from the adjective preceded by **cyn-**, **cy-**, e.g. **kynduhet (du) ar muchud as black as jet**, **kyngadarnet (cadarn) ac Adaf as strong as Adam**, **kyndecket (tec) a hi as fair as she**, **kynvelynet (melyn) ar eur as yellow as gold**, **kynehofnet (ehovyn) a hynny as fearless as that**, **kynwynnet (gwynn) ar eiry as white as snow**, **kygadarnet a brenhin as strong as a king**, **kyduet ar muchud as black as jet**, **kywynnet ar alaw as white as the lily**.

NOTE 1.—The Celtic preposition **com-** would in Welsh become **cym-**, **cyn-**, **cyf-**, **cy-** according to the following sound, and would be liable to various changes in connexion with a following consonant, e.g. **com + vowel > cyf**, **com + l- > cyfl-**, **com + w- > cy-**, **com + p- > cymh-**, **com + b- > cymm-**, **com + g- > cyng-**, **com + d- > cynn-**, etc.; there is an interesting example of the regular development in **cythrymheth (trwmm)** RB. 112, for **ntr** becomes **thr**. But the form **cyn-** with analogical lenition became the general form before all sounds, though for a time it had to contend with **cy-**, the form which would arise in Celtic before initial **w**. For a discussion of the formation see Zimmer KZ. xxxiv. 161 sq., Loth Rev. Celt. xviii. 392 sq., Stern CZ. iii. 135 sq.

NOTE 2.—Equality may also be expressed by **mor—a**, e.g. **pryf mor dielw a hynny a creature so vile as that**, **am gyllafan mor anwedus ac a wnaethod on account of a crime so base as he had committed**.

THE ADVERB.

40. The adverb is regularly formed from the adjective by prefixing **yn** (lenating), e.g. **yn vawr (mawr) greatly**, **yn llawen gladly**,

yn drwmm (**trwmm**) *heavily*, **yn well** *better*, **yn vwyhaf** *most*. But, if it precedes the verb, the adjective is used without **yn**, e.g. **mynych** y dywedut *thou didst often say*; in the following sentence both forms occur: kanys **mwyy** y karyssei ef hi nor rei ereill eiryoet. a hitheu yn y dremygu ynteu **yn vwy** nor rei ereill *for he had always loved her more than the others, while she contemned him more than the others* RB. II. 65.

THE NUMERALS.

41. CARDINALS AND ORDINALS.

<i>One, etc.</i>	<i>First, etc.</i>
i. un	cyntaf
ii. deu, f. dwy	eil
iii. tri, f. teir	trydyd, f. tryded
iv. petwar, pedwar, f. pedeir	petwryd, petweryd, f. petwared; also pedwryd, etc.
v. pump	pymhet
vi. chwech, chwe	chwechet
vii. seith	seithvet
viii. wyth	wythvet
ix. naw	nawvet
x. dec, deng	degvet
xi. un ar dec	unvet ar dec
xii. deudec	deudegvet
xiii. tri, f. teir, ar dec	trydyd, f. tryded, ar dec
xiv. petwar, pedwar, f. pedeir, ar dec	petwryd, etc., f. petwared, etc., ar dec
xv. pymthec, pymtheng	pymthegvet
xvi. un ar bymthec	unvet ar bymthec
xvii. deu, f. dwy, ar bymthec	eil ar bymthec
xviii. tri, f. teir, ar bymthec	trydyd, f. tryded, ar bymthec
xix. petwar, pedwar, f. pedeir, ar bymthec, un eisieu o ugein	petwryd, etc., f. petwared, etc., ar bymthec
xx. ugeint, ugein	ugeinvet

NOTE.—The form *deng* is found only before nouns beginning with certain sounds, cf. Rev. Celt. XXVIII. 201.

xxi.-xcix. In O.W. trimuceint is found for *thirty*. The usual reckoning, however, is by multiples of *twenty*:—**deugein(t)** (O.W. douceint) *forty*, **deugeintvet** *fortieth*, **trugein(t)** *sixty*, **trugeinvet** *sixtieth*, **petwarugein(t)** *eighty*, **petwarugeinvet** *eightieth*. The intermediate numbers are expressed by addition, e.g. **un ar hugein(t)** *twenty-one*, **dec erydyr ar hugeint** *thirty ploughs*, **deudec brenhin ar hugeint** *thirty-two kings*, **deng mlyned a deugeint** *fifty years*, **deudeng mlyned a thrugeint** *seventy-two years*, **petwyryd ar ugeint** *twenty-fourth*. This reckoning may extend beyond a hundred, e.g. **pedeir gwlat a seith ugeint** *one hundred and forty-four countries*.

c.-ccioo. **Cant** *hundred*, **canvet** *hundredth*. From this the other hundreds are formed by prefixing the cardinals:—**deucant** or **deugant**, **trichant**, **petwarcant**, **pumcant**, **chwechant**, **seithcant**, **wythcant**, **nawcant**. **Mil** *thousand*, **dwy vil** = *two thousand*, etc. **Un vlwydyn ar bymthec ar hugeint a deucant** = *236 years*; **chwech marchawc a thrugeint a phumcant** = *566 horsemen*; **deudeng mlyned a thrugeint ac wythcant** = *872 years*; **deg mlyned a phetwar ugein a chant a mil** = *1190 years*. **ccioo. myrd** *myriad*.

Syntax of the Cardinals and Ordinals.

42. (a) After **deu**, **dwy**, the singular (i.e. historically the dual § 25) form is regularly used; but there are exceptions, e.g. **deu ychen** *two oxen* (where, however, the form might be dual), **dwy chwioered** *two sisters* LA. 39, RB. II. 39, **dwy burloywduon hirueinon aeleu** *two brilliant black long slender eyebrows* (by **dwy ael**) LA. 93, **deu rudellyon lygeit** *two ruddy eyes* ib., **deu perffeithloyw gochyon rudyau** *two perfect brilliant red cheeks* ib., **deu nyeint** *two nephews* RB. II. 69, **dwy wraged** *two wives* ib. 239 **dwy vlyned** *two years* ib. 240. As to the higher numbers the general rule is that, if there be a plural with internal vowel change (§ 27a), the plural is used, e.g. **tri meib** *three sons*, but otherwise the noun is in the singular, e.g. **teir ynys** *three islands* (pl. **ynysed**), **petwar marchawc** *four horsemen* (pl. **marchogyon**). There are, however,

exceptions, e.g. **teir chwioryd** *three sisters*, **pump gwraged** *five women*, **trychant tei** *three hundred houses*; so very often with **dyd** *day* pl. **dieu**, and **blwydyn** *year* pl. **blyned**. Compare the exceptions after **deu** above. Another mode of expression is, e.g. **tri chawr o gewri** *three giants*, lit. *three giants of giants*.

(b) The ordinals precede the noun, e.g. **y betwared vlwydyn** *the fourth year*. But **cyntaf** usually follows, e.g. **y marchawc kyntaf** *the first horseman*; sometimes, however, it precedes, e.g. **kyntaw geir** a **dýwedaw** *the first word that I will say* BB. 41^b 1. The ordinal may denote not the order in a series, but, as also in Irish, one of a certain number, e.g. **odena y kerdus er tir a naw kedem-deith ganthav**, **ar nauvet** a las ar hynt *thence he came to land with nine comrades, and one of the nine was slain at once* Arch. Camb. 1866 p. 114, **ý trýdý gwr** a dienghis o Gamlan *one of the three men who escaped from Camlan* WB. 463; **e tredyt anhebchor** *one of the three indispensables* BCh. 8.

DISTRIBUTIVES.

43. These are expressed by prefixing **pob** *every* to the cardinal, e.g. **eu bwrw pob dec pob deudec** *throwing them by tens and twelves* Hg. II. 160, **gwin ý bid hi ý vedwen in diffrin Guý a sirth ý chegev pop vn pop dvý** *happy the birch in the valley of the Wye, whose branches fall by twos and threes* BB. 24^a.

MULTIPLICATIVES.

44. These are expressed by **gweith** f. preceded by the cardinal, e.g. **unweith** *once*, **dwý weith** *twice*, **teir gweith** *thrice*, **pedeir gweith** *four times* etc.

THE PRONOUN.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

The Independent Pronoun.

45. Independent pronouns fall into three sub-divisions, (a) the simple pronoun, (b) the emphatic pronoun, (c) the conjunctive or contrasting pronoun (*I also, I on my part, I on the other hand,*

etc.) When attached to a verb as its subject the pronouns are liable to weakening, e.g. **vi**, **i** for **mi**, **di** for **ti**, **ditheu** for **titheu**. Classes (a) and (c) are used also to reinforce an infixed pronoun (§49a), a pronominal preposition (§52), or a possessive pronoun (§56), or possessive adjective (§ 58) ; then, too, they are liable to the same reduction (§ 17a).

(a) Simple.	(b) Emphatic.	(c) Conjunctive.
<i>I, me</i> mi , vi , vy , i , y .	mivi , myvi , myvy , vivi , vyvi .	minheu , minneu , inneu .
<i>We, us</i> ni , ny .	nini , nyny .	ninheu , ninneu .
<i>Thy, thee</i> ti , di , dy , de .	tidi , tydi , dydi , dydy .	titheu , ditheu .
<i>Ye, you</i> chwi .	chwichwi . ✓	chwitheu .
<i>He, him</i> ef (O.W. em).	efo .	ynteu .
<i>She, her</i> hi , hy .	hihi .	hitheu .
<i>They, them</i> (h) wy , (h) wynt .	(h) wyntwy .	(h) wynteu .

NOTE 1.—In **chwi** the **w** may be omitted after **w** in the verb, e.g. **ewchi** *go ye*, **dowchi** *come ye*.

NOTE 2.—**wy** is the earlier form, which became **wynt** under the influence of the ending **-nt** of the 3 plur. of the verb, just as O.Ir. **ē** *they* became in Mid.Ir. **iat**. In Mid.W. **wynt** is particularly used when it precedes the verb, e.g. **wynt a welynt** *they saw*, but **y gwelynt wy**; this, however, is a later distinction, in earlier Welsh **wy** is used everywhere, e.g. **wy gwnaethant** *they did*, **wy ladassant** *they slew*.

46. The independent pronouns are used as the subject of a sentence, as the object of a sentence, where, however, they enter into concurrence with the infixed pronoun (§ 48), (which, to judge from Irish, was the original method of expressing the object), after prepositions which did not enter into a unity with the pronoun (§ 52), and after some conjunctions. The following examples will illustrate the usage :—

(a) **mi** *a wna*f *I will do* ; **pan y gweleis i ef** *when I saw him* ; **nyt yspeilwys ynteu vi** *he did not strip me* ; **a rithwys Duw cyn no mi** *whom God created before me* ; **ti** *a wely thou wilt see* ; **a wely di** *dost thou see ?* **kymer dy hun ef** *take it thyself* ; **nyt oes seith cantref**

well noc **wy** *they are not seven cantreds better than they*; gyt ac **wynt** *along with them*.

(b) kynt y kyuarhawd ef well y mi no **miui** idaw ef *he greeted me before I greeted him*; pa le y keisswn i **dydi?** pan geissych di **vyvi**, keis parth ar India "*where should I seek thee?*" "*When thou seekest me, seek towards India*"; gofyn a oruc idi ae **hihi** oed yn peri hynny *he asked her if it was she who was causing that*.

(c) Mivi a rodaf **vyg** cret, heb hi, na charaf i dydi ac nath vynnaf yn dragywydawl. **minneu** a rodaf **vyg** cret, heb y Peredur, na dywedaf **ynneu** eir byth wrth Gristiawn nny adewych **ditheu** arnat **vyg** caru i yn vwyhaf gwr "*I pledge my faith,*" said she, "*that I do not love thee and that I will not desire thee to all eternity.*" "*I, on my part,*" said Peredur, "*pledge my faith that I will never speak a word to Christian soul, until thou shalt confess that thou lovest me more than any man;*" ac yn keissaw bwrw y gelein ar y march yn y kyfrwy, y dygwydei **ynteu** yr llawr ac y dodei **hitheu** diaspat *and as she sought to cast the corpse on the horse into the saddle, it kept falling to the ground, and she raised a cry*.

NOTE.—**ynteu** etc., is also used before a proper name, e.g. y wybot dy atdeb di am hynny y deuthum i. Rof i a Duw, heb **ynteu** Bwyll, llyna vy atdeb i ytti, "*I have come to learn thy answer about that.*" "*Between God and me,*" said Pwyll, "*here is thy answer*" RB. 11. cf. RB. 25, 65, 77, 79, 81, etc., **wynteu y Galissyeyt** CM. 1; before a common noun, e.g. sef a wnaeth **ynteu yr eryr** *this the eagle did* RB. 78, a **hitheu wreic Teirnon** a gytsynnywys *and the wife of Teirnon agreed* RB. 22; after a proper name, e.g. **Troilus ynteu** lleiaf mab y Briaf oed herwyd oet **Troilus** *was Priam's youngest son* RB. II. 7, so RB. 14, II. 8, 9, 14, 22, **Castor a Pholux wynteu** a aethant **Castor and Pollux** went RB. II. 9, y **Telepus ynteu** RB. II. 17; after a common noun, e.g. a **gwyr Troea wynteu** a ymhoelassant *and the men of Troy on their part returned* RB. II. 20; and in instances like: y gelwit hi Lundein neu **ynteu** Lwndrys *it was called Lludein or Lwndrys* RB. 93, **neu ynteu** ony edy hynny udunt *or again if you do not allow them that* RB. II. 44. Cf. Mod. W. **ynte**.

47. **Issem, ysef, sef**. In O.W. the pron. **em** is used with **iss**, **is** is in phrases like **issem** i anu *that is his name*. From **issem** comes in Mid.W. **ysef, sef**, e.g. **ysef** a rodaf inneu *this is what I will give*; **sef**, gwreic a vynnawd Kicua *that was the wife he desired, Kigfa*; **ssef** a gafas yn y chyghor fo y nnyalwch *this is what she resolved upon, to flee into a wilderness*; **sef** y kyrohassant y dref uchaf o Arllechwed *they made for the highest town of Arllechwedd*;

arglwyd, heb ynteu, minneu a allaf dy rydhau ditheu. **sef** ual y gallaf "*Lord,*" said he, "*I can free thee. This is how I can do it;*" **ssef** y gwelynt varchawc *then they saw a horseman.* In a similar way **ef** is used by itself, e.g. pan dyuu y thymp idi, **ef** a dyuu y hiawnbwyll idi *when her time of labour came, then her right senses came to her.*

48.

Infixd Pronoun.

Sing.	Plur.
1. <i>me</i> - m -	<i>us</i> - n -
2. <i>thee</i> - th -	<i>you</i> - ch -
3. <i>him, her, it</i> - s -, - e -	<i>them</i> - s -, - e -

REMARKS.

49. (a) The infixd pronoun may be strengthened by putting the corresponding simple or conjunctive pronoun after the verb, e.g. a thydi **am** gwely **i** *and thou shalt see me*, euo **ath** gud **ditheu** *he will hide thee.*

(b) In the third person **-e-** is used after the relative particle **a**, e.g. mi **ae** gwelaf *I see him*, and after the conjunction **tra**, e.g. **trae** llathai pob tri *while he slew them by threes* BB. 48^a, mi **ae** kynhalyaf hyt **trae** gallwyf *I shall maintain it as long as I can* Hg. I, 4; elsewhere **-s-** is used. After the verbal particle **yd-**, however, if the verb begins with a consonant, there is no visible pronoun of the third person, e.g. **y** gwelaf *I see her* RB. 278, 6; a phan **i** gweles meibion Collwyn *and when the sons of Collwyn saw him* MA. 729^a; if the verb begins with a vowel **yh** appears, e.g. **y** hanuones *sent it* WB. 104, **y** hedewynt *they left them* WB. 186; similarly after **yny** until, e.g. ny dygaf i un daryan **yny** hanuono Duw im *I shall not bear any shield till God send it to me* Hg. I. 15. After **pan** when the infixd pronoun is regularly preceded by **y-**, e.g. **pan yth** wnaethpwyf ti *when thou wast made*; in the third person it is **pan y(h)**, e.g. **panny h**archo udunt *when he asks it of them* LA. 56.

(c) In early poetry in connexion with **ny** and **ry** there are in the third person special forms, **nwy**, **nyw**, **rwy**, **ryw**, used when the verb is relative, e.g. ir nep **nuy** hatnappo *to one who does not*

recognise it BB. 4^b, nyt kerdaur **nyu** moluy *he is not a poet who does not praise him* MA. 174^b, y ren **rwy** digonsei *the King who had made them* FB. 138. In non-relative usage the infixed pron. after **ny** is **-s-**, the form of the non-relative infixed pronoun after **ry** I have not been able to establish.

NOTE.—The infixed pronoun may, as in Irish, anticipate a following object, e.g. **ai** torro hac **aý** dimanuo **y** **bryeint** hunn *who shall violate and diminish this privilege*, **aý** enrydedocao **y** **breint** hunn *who shall respect this privilege* Lib. Land. 121, y harchwn ni **dy** drugared *we ask thy mercy* RB. II. 44.

50. The infixed pronoun follows:—

(a) The relative particle **a**, e.g. mynn y gwr **a-n** gwnaeth *by Him who made us*, Duw **a-ch** nodho *may God protect you*, mi **a-e** harhoaf *I will await him, her, it, or them*, **a-e** lladawd ef *who killed him*, y niver **a-e** gwelei *wynt the multitude that saw them*.

(b) The verbal particle **yd**, e.g. **y-m** gelwir *I am called*, **ywch** kymhellasant *they have compelled you*.

(c) The infixing particle **a-** (§ 94), e.g. **a-m** bo *may there be to me*, **a-th** volaf *I will praise thee*, **a-s** rodwy trindawt trugared *may the Trinity give him mercy*, gwedi **a-n** gwelwch *after ye see us*, pei **a-s** archut *if thou hadst asked it*, kyt **a-m** llatho *though he should slay me*. So when this **a-** has been replaced by **y-**, e.g. **y-s** rodho Duw ymi *may God give it me* LA. 121.

(d) The verbal particle **ry-** in the earlier language, e.g. **ry-m** goruc *he has made me*. But in later Mid.W. the pronoun is infixed before **ry-** by means of **yd-**, e.g. **y-th** ry gereis *I have loved thee*.

(e) The particle **neu-**, e.g. **neu-m** goruc *he has made me* MA. 141^a, **neu-s** cud *hides it* FB. 272.

(f) Sometimes in early poetry **dy-** of compound verbs, e.g. **dy-m** ryd *gives me*.

(g) The negatives, e.g. **ny-m** oes *there is not to me*, **ny-s** gweleis *I have not seen him, her, it, or them*, **cany-ch** gwelas neb *since no one has seen you*; **na-m** gommed *do not refuse me*, mi a debygaf **na-ch** rydhawyt *I think that you have not been freed*.

NOTE.—In later Mid.W. **nys** seems sometimes to be used merely in a relative sense, e.g. yn y wlat **ny-s** ry welsei *in the country that he had not seen* RB. 114, 13=**ýn ý wlad ný rý welei** WB. 471. This usage may have

developed from cases where the nominative stands at the head of the sentence introducing it (§ 26), e.g. *amheu yr hynn a dywedwch chwi ny-s gwnaf i lit. doubting of what you say I will not do it.* A meaningless *-s-*, however, is found when the verb is non-relative, e.g. *nys gohryassant they did not delay* RB. II. 48.

(h) Certain conjunctions :—*tra-e* *llathei while he slew them* BB. 48^a, *yny-m* *byrywyt i till I was thrown* RB. 169, *o-s* *lledy if thou slayest him* Hg. I. 368. Some conjunctions are followed by the infixing *a*, see above (c).

51. The infixed pronoun commonly expresses the accusative relation. With the verb 'to be,' however, it regularly expresses its dative relation, e.g., *am bo may there be to me, may I have*, *vn tat ae bu one father they had*; it may further express the dative relation with other verbs, e.g. *y perffeith garyat hwnnw an rodho yr yspryt glan may the Holy Spirit give us that perfect love* LA. 103, *an gunel iechid may He work salvation for us* BB. 20^b.

PRONOUN WITH PREPOSITION.

52. In Welsh as in Irish the pronoun is regularly fused together with the preposition. After *ac* *with* and *gwedy* *after*, however, the pronoun follows separately, e.g. *a mi with thee, gwedy ni after us*; the explanation seems to be that the usage of these words as prepositions is secondary. With respect to the formation, the following points may be noted.

(a) In the first and second persons (except after *y to*) there is an intervening vowel *a*, *o* (*aw*), or *y* (and in 2 pl. also *w*), so that in these persons there are the following series :—

Sing.	Plur.
1. -af, -of, -yf	-am, -om, -ym
2. -at, -ot, -yt	-awch, -och, -wch, -ych

(b) In the 3 sg. masc. the ending is *-aw*, in the 3 sg. fem. *-i* (inflecting a preceding vowel) and *-ei*, e.g. *oheni* and *ohonei*; sometimes the inflected vowel spreads analogically, e.g. 3 pl. *ohenynt*. In the 3 pl. the oldest ending was *-u*, whence developed later *-ud* (i.e. *-ud̄*), *-unt*, *-ynt*. In the third persons *-aw*, *-u*, etc., are commonly preceded by a dental.

(c) In the 1 sg. and 3 pl. there are also endings **-wyf, -wynt**.

(d) After the prepositions **ar, o, am** are inserted respectively **-n-, -hon-, -dan-** (i.e. the prep. **tan** *under*). In the 3 pl. there are certain other insertions.

53. The forms assumed by the pronouns in connection with the several prepositions will be seen from the following table:—

	Sing.	Plur.
am <i>about</i>	1. amdanaf, ymdanaf 2. ymdanat 3m. amdanaw, ymdanaw 3f. ymdeni, amdanei, ymdanei	amdanam amdanawch amdanunt, ymdanunt, amdanadunt, ym- danadud, ymdana- dunt, amdanwynt
ar <i>on</i>	1. arnaf 2. arnat 3m. arnaw 3f. arnei, arni, erni	arnam arnawch, arnoch arnunt, arnynt, ar- nadud, arnadunt
att <i>to</i>	1. attaf 2. attat 3m. attaw 3f. attei, etti	attam attawch attunt, attadunt
can, gan <i>with</i>	1. genhyf, gennyf 2. genhyt, gennyt 3m. gantaw, ganthaw, gentaw 3f. genti, genthi	genhym, gennym genhwch, gennwch gantunt, ganthu, ganthud, ganthunt
heb <i>without</i>	1. hebof 2. hebot 3m. hebdaw 3f. hebdi	hebdunt
is <i>below</i>	3f. adisti	

	Sing.	Plur.
<i>nem except</i>		
<i>of</i>	2.	nemoch
<i>o from</i>	1. ohonaf, ohanaf, ohonof	ohonam, ohonom
	2. ohonat, ohonawt, ohonot	ohonawch
	3m. ohonaw	} ohonu, ohonunt, ohenynt, onadu, onadunt
	3f. oheni, ohoni, ohonei, ohanei, ohenei	
<i>rac before</i>	1. ragof	ragom, rogom
	2. ragot	ragawch, ragoch
	3m. racdaw, rogdaw	} racdu, racdunt, rocdunt
	3f. recdi, racdi, rocdi, rygthi	
<i>ro between</i>	1. yrof	yrom
	2. yrot	yryoch, yroch
	3m. yrydaw	} yrydunt <i>rygthunt</i>
	3f. yrydi	
<i>rwng be-</i>	1.	yrynghom
<i>tween</i>	2. ryngot	ryngoch
<i>or ryg =</i>	3m. ryngtaw, ryngthaw, ygrythaw	} ryngdunt, ryngtunt, ryngthunt, ryndynt
	3f. ryngthi	
NOTE.—In O. W. there is also a 3 pl. <i>igridu</i> Lib. Land. XLIII. l. 9, and in poetry from <i>cyfrwng</i> a 3 pl. <i>cyfryngthud</i> .		
<i>tan, dan</i>	1. adanaf	ydanam
<i>under</i>	3m. ydanaw, adantaw	adanunt, ydanunt,
	3f. deni, adanei	adanadunt
<i>tros over</i>	1. trossof	trossom
	2. trossot	trossawch, trossoch
	3m. trostaw	} trostud, trosdunt
	3f. trosti	

Usually with initial *d*, *drossof* etc.

	Sing.	Plur
trwy	1. trwydof	
<i>through</i>	2. trwydot	
	3m. trwydaw } 3f. trwydi }	trwydunt
uch <i>above</i>	1.	uchom
	3m. odyuchtaw } 3f. oduchti }	
wrth	1. wrthyf	wrthym
<i>towards</i>	2. wrthyt	wrthych, wrthywch
	3m. wrthaw } 3f. wrthi }	wrthu, wrthunt
y (O.W. di)	1. im	in
<i>to</i>	2. itt	ywch
	3m. idaw } 3f. idi }	udu, udud, udunt
yn <i>in</i>	1. ynof	
	2. ynot	ynoch
	3m. yndaw } 3f. yndi }	yndunt
yr <i>for</i>	1. yrof	erom
	2. yrot	yroch
	3m. yrdaw	yrdunt, erdunt

54. The above forms may be strengthened by the addition of the simple or the conjunctive pronouns, e.g. **arnaf i, gennym ni, itti, ohonawch chwi, idaw ef, erni hi, udunt hwy; yrof inneu, attat titheu, gennwch chwitheu, ohonei hitheu, attunt wynteu.**

55. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

1. <i>mine</i>	meu	<i>ours</i>	einom, einym
2. <i>thine</i>	teu	<i>yours</i>	einwch, einywch
3. <i>his</i>	eidaw	<i>theirs</i>	eidud, eidunt
<i>hers</i>	eidi		

56. They are used (a) alone, (b) preceded by the article, (c) preceded by a possessive adjective, (d) after a noun, which may be preceded by a possessive adjective. They may be strengthened by a following personal pronoun. The following examples will illustrate the usage :—

(a) y sawl a uo **meu** *all that are mine* ; ny bo **teu** dy benn *may not thy head be thine*, milwriaeth kymeint ac a oed **eidunt** *all the valour that was theirs*, y rei a oed **eidaw ef** *those that were his*, nyt yttoed y llew **yn deu** ytti *the lion was not thine* Hg. I. 63, nyt oes petrus genyf gaffel holl Freinc **yn einym** *I have no doubt that we should get all France as ours* RB. II. 116.

(b) neb un mor wedus cledyf ar y ystlys **ar meu i** *none whose sword on his side is so becoming as mine* ; y mae **y meu i** y lle hwnn *this place is mine* ; ath gedymdeithas yssyd adolwyn gennyf y gaffel. keffy, myn vyg cret, a dyro ditheu **y teu**, “*and I would pray to have thy friendship.*” “*Thou shalt have it, by my faith, and give me thine ;*” deu parth vy oet a deu parth **y teu ditheu** *two-thirds of my life and two-thirds of thine* ; dwc uendith Duw **ar einym** gennyt *take with thee God’s blessing and ours* ; ef a daw y dwyn yr einwch *he will come to carry off your property* ; py darpar yw yr **einwchi** yna *what preparation is that of yours there?* nyt oed olwch degach **nor eidi** *there was no aspect fairer than hers.*

(c) pa vedwl yw **dy teu ti** *what purpose is thine?* mivi a dodaf vyg korff yn erbyn **y eidaw** *I will set my body against his.*

(d) ar dy drugeinueth **or rei teu ditheu** *with sixty of your men* CM. 8 ; **o rei eidaw ef** *of his* LA. ; **or petheu einym nynhev** *of our things* LA. 164 ; **dy ymadrawd teu di** *thy speech* Hg. II. 1.

57. POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES.

	a	b	a	b
1. my	vy, vyn (before explosives)	'm	our an, yn	'n
2. thy	dy	'th	your ach, ych, awch	'ch
3. his	y	'e, 'y	their eu, y	'e, 'y
her	y	'e, 'y		

Remarks.

58. (a) The **b** forms occur in fusion with a preceding preposition or conjunction. Such forms in the 2 pl. seem to be comparatively rare, e.g. **ych** plith *in your midst* by **yn ych** plith LA., etc. **ach** rydit *and your freedom* RB. II. 189; more usually **yn awch** medyant chwi *in your power* RB. II. 50.

(b) With the prep. **y** in the third persons there is a variety of forms: **y**, **yw**, **eu**, **oe**, **oc eu**.

(c) The possessives may be strengthened by the addition of a simple or conjunctive pronoun after the noun.

59. Examples: (a) **vy arveu** *my arms*, **vy nyuot** (*dyvot*) *my coming*, **an meirch ninneu** *our horses*, **dy benn** *thy head*, **awch cledyveu** *your swords*, **y wreic ef** *his wife*, **y phenn** *her head*, **eu hieith** *their tongue*.

(b) **ym** tat *to my father*, **am arveu** *and my arms*, **yn porthi ni** *supporting us* (lit. *our supporting*), **ath teulu** *with thy household*, **ach rydit** *and your freedom*, **ydys ych gwahawd** *you are invited*, **ywch didanu** *to comfort you*, **och pechodeu** *from your sins*, **ae waet ynteu** *and his blood*, **y** (= **yw** WB.) **letty** *to his lodging* RB. 284, **ae ueirch yw y rei hynn** *and these are his horses* RB. 28, **oe chladu** *to bury her*, **y cheissaw** *to seek her*, **oe hanvod** *against her will*, **oe harveu** *from their arms*, **y kestyl** *to their fortresses*, **oe gwlatoed** *to their countries*, **oc eu porthi** *to support them*.

NOTE.—Sometimes, as in Irish, the possessive seems to anticipate a following genitive, e.g. **yn y geissaw ynteu Peredur** *seeking for Peredur* WB. 140, **y hwyneb hitheu Riannon** *the face of Riannon* RB. 18, 27, **am y mynwgyl** (without **y** RB. 117, 19) **y uorwyn** *about the neck of the maiden* WB. 475.

SELF.

60. This is expressed by sg. **hun**, **hunan**, pl. **hun**, **hunein** added to personal pronouns or to possessive pronouns or adjectives, e.g. **my hun**, **myvy vy hun** *I myself*, **ohonaf vy hun** *by me myself*, **ym vy hunan** *to me myself*, **vym penn vy hun** *my own head*, **arnom ny hunein** *upon us ourselves*; **dy hun** *thou thyself*, **yth**

person **dy hunan** *in thy own person*; or **tat ehunan** *from the father himself*, **ny digawn ehunan** *he is not able himself*, **ef ae byryawd ehun** *he cast himself*, **idaw ehun** *to himself*; **hi ehunan** *she herself*, **ohonei ehunan** *by her herself*; **wynt ehun** *they themselves*, **yr etholedigyon ehunein** *the elect themselves*, **yrydunt ehun** WB. 211 = **yryngtunt ehunein** RB. 272 *between themselves*, **yn eu cnawt ehun** *in their own flesh*, **yn eu rith ehunein** *into their own form*.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

61. **hwnn** *this*, **hwnnw** *that*.

Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
M. hwnn	} hynn	^{That} hwnnw	} hynny
F. honn		honno	
N. hynn		hynny	

62. These pronouns are used :—

(a) absolutely, e.g. **beth yw hwnn?** *heb y Peredur wrth y kyfrwy. kyfrwy yw, heb yr Owein* “*What is this?*” *said Peredur, with reference to the saddle.* “*It is a saddle,*” *said Owein*; **Peredur oed y enw, a ieuhaf oed hwnnw** *Peredur was his name and he was youngest*; **yna y kymmerth ynteu yr hutlath. camma di dros honn,** *heb ef then he took the magic wand.* “*Step over this,*” *said he*; **yn ol honno y kerdwys ef** *he went after her*; a **hyn** a **dywedaf ytti** *and this I will tell thee*; **mi a wnaf na chaffo ef viui vyth. pa ffuryf vyd hynny?** *heb y Pwyll* “*I will effect that he shall never get me.*” “*How will that be?*” *said Pwyll*; **yn ol hynny** *after that.*

(b) After a substantive preceded by the article, e.g. **ger llaw auon a elwit yn yr amser hwnnw** *Sabrina, yn yr amser hwnn* *y gelwir hitheu Hafren, beside a river that was called at that time Sabrina, at this time it is called Severn*; **yn yr ynys honn** *in this island*; **y nos honno** *that night*; **yr anniveileit hynn** *these animals*; **yr enweu hynny** *those names*. Similarly in the plural with **rei**, e.g. **pa ryw aniveileit yw y rei hynny?** *what kind of animals are those?*

(c) Preceded by the article, e.g. dywet, heb y Gereint, py fford oreu inni gerdet or dwy hyn. Goreu itt gerdet hon, heb ef, ot ey **yr hon** issot ny deuy trachefyn vyth “*Tell,*” said Gereint, “*which of these two roads is best to travel.*” “*It is best for thee to travel by this one,*” said he; “*if thou travel by the lower one, thou wilt never come back.*” It may be followed by a genitive, e.g. Heuel ar doythyon . . . a ossodassant eu hemendyth **ar honn Kemry holl** *Howell and the wise men set their curse and that of all the Welsh* BCh. 1. In particular **yr hwnn**, etc., is frequently followed by a relative clause, e.g. bei dywetut ti y peth a ovynnaf ytti, minneu a dywedwn **yr hynn** a ovynny ditheu *if thou wouldst tell the thing that I desire of thee, I would tell that which thou desirest*; ef a vennyc fford itti ual y keffych **yr hynn** a geissy *he will show thee a road so that thou mayest obtain what thou seekest*; pw y bynnac . . . a dremyckont dysgu **yr hynn** a dylyynt y wneuthur *whoever despise learning what they ought to do*; Bryttaen oreu or ynyssed **yr hon** a elwit gynt y wen ynys *Britain, the best of the islands, which was formerly called the White Isle*; yr heul **yn yr hwnn** y mae tri pheth *the sun in which are three things*. In this usage the plural is **y rei**, e.g. gwraged oll eithyr **y rei** oed yn gwassanaethu *all the women except such as were serving*; gweirglodyeu . . . **yn y rei** y maent ffynhoneu gloew eglur **or rei** y kerdant ffrydeu *meadows in which are clear bright springs, from which issue streams*. This device for expressing an inflected relative is particularly common in the translation literature.

ARTICLE + SUBSTANTIVE + ADVERB.

63. Some adverbs have a demonstrative force along with a substantive preceded by the article, e.g. deu ychen, y lleill yssyd **or parth hwnt** yr mynyd ar llall **or parth yma** *two oxen, one of them is on yonder side of the mountain, the other on this side*; beth yw **y rei racko?** *what are those yonder?* att **y vorwyn** draw to the maiden yonder.

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS AND ADJECTIVES.

64. **neb** (= Ir. nech) *some one* is used :—

(a) Substantivally, e.g. a weleist di **neb** *hast thou seen any one?* nyt adwaeny **neb** efo *no one recognised him.*

(b) With the article before a relative clause, e.g. ediuar uyd **yr neb** ae wnaeth *whoever has done it will repent it*; ny chigleu i dim **or neb** a ouynnwch chwi *I have heard nothing of him of whom you ask* RB. 129.

(c) Adjectivally, e.g. gwell yw dedyf Cristonogaeth no **neb dedyf** or byt *the law of Christendom is better than any law in the world.*

65. **pawb** (= Ir. cāch) *every one* is used substantivally, e.g. sef a orugant **pawb** or teulu *that is what each one of the household did*; Peredur a rodes **y bawp** gystal ae gilyd *Peredur gave to every one as much as to the other.*

66. **pob** (the unaccented form of **pawb**, = Ir. cach, cech) is used adjectivally, e.g. **pob peth** *every thing*. **Pob** is also used with **un** *one*, e.g. **pob un** onadunt *every one of them*; the plural is **pob rei**, e.g. a **phob rei** ohonunt o bop parth a gladassant y rei meirw *and both sides buried the dead* RB. II. 30.

67. **oll** *all*, e.g. y deulu **oll** *all his household*; gwraged **oll** *all the women*; cewri ynt **oll** *they are all giants*. Before a noun is found **holl**, e.g. **yr holl gwn** *all the dogs*. In composition with numerals there appear **ell**, **ill**, **yll** e.g. **ell deu**, **ill deu**, **yll deu** *both*; **ell pedwar**, **yll pedwar** *all four*.

NOTE.—A compound **holre** is found, e.g. **y rolre seint** *all the saints* BB. 36^a, **yn holre oludoed** *in all manner of wealth* LA. 165, **holre genedy!** *anifeileit every kind of animals* LA. 166.

68. **arall** *another*, pl. **ereill**, is used :—

(a) Substantivally, e.g. kymer ef a dyro y **arall** *take it and give it to another*; da **arall** *the goods of another*; penneu rei a dygynt, llygeit **ereill**, a chlusteu **ereill**, a breicheu **ereill** *they took away the heads of some, the eyes of others, and the ears of others, and the arms of others.*

(b) Adjectivally, e.g. **marchawc arall** *another horseman*; **y**

gymeint arall *as much again*; arveu gwell **nor rei ereill** *arms better than the others.*

69. **neill** *one of two*, e.g. **y neill** or llewot *one of the two lions*; y gwydyat vot yndaw **y neill** ae gwr ae gwreic *he knew that there was in it either a man or a woman* Hg. I. 54; ar **y neill law** y gwr oed Peredur yn eisted *Peredur was seated on one hand of the man*; pob un **ar neilltu** *each one separately.*

70. **y llall** *the other*, pl. **y lleill**, e.g. y kymert Peredur hanner y bwyd idaw ehun ac adaw **y llall** yr vorwyn *Peredur took half of the food to himself and left the other to the maiden*; ar vn y bydei borth ef idaw a gollei y gware, **ar llall** a dodei awr *and the one whom he was helping lost the game, and the other raised a shout*; paham na chadarnnhawyt **y lleill** velle *why were not the others thus strengthened?* LA. 8; cwymp **y lleill** *the fall of the others* LA. 8; y daw **y llall** *his other son-in-law*, an brodyr **y lleill** *our other brethren* LA.

71. **y neill**, **y lleill**, —**y llall** *the one—the other*, e.g. **y neill** ohonunt yn was gwineu **ar llall** yn was melyn *one of them an auburn lad, the other a yellow lad*; yn y orffei **y lleill** ar **y llall** *till the one overcame the other.* With a substantive **arall** is used in place of **llall**, e.g. **or neill tu—or tu arall** *on the one side—on the other side.*

72. **y gilyd** is used for *the other* in expressions like:—dyrnodeu calet a rodei bawp onadunt **y gilyd** *each of them gave hard buffets to the other*; yn un or teir person **noe gilyd** *in one of the three persons than in another*; or mor **pw y gilyd** *from sea to sea*; corph ni glivit pa leueir **y gilit** *body, who hearest not what thy fellow says* BB. 10^b.

NOTE.—**y gilyd** (=Ir. a chēle) means literally *his fellow*, but, as in Irish, the phrase has become petrified in this form, and is used without respect to gender, number, or person.

SUBSTANTIVES IN A PRONOMINAL FUNCTION.

73. **dim** *thing*, e.g. kymer gret y mackwy na dywetto **dim** or a welas yman *pledge the youth that he will not tell aught of what he has seen here*; heb allel gwneuthur **dim lles** *without being able to do any good.*

74. **peth** m. *thing*, e.g. **kymmer dy varch nu a pheth oth arueu** *take thou thy horse then and some of thy arms*; **onyt ef a wyr peth or hynn** *unless he knows something of this*.

75. **rei**, e.g. **rei onadunt** *some of them*, **rei drut rei mut** *some bold, some dumb* FB. 164, cf. § 62 (c).

76. **ryw** m. *kind*, e.g. **pa ryw chwedleu yssyd gennyt** *what kind of news hast thou?* **na allei neb ryw dyn marwawl datkanu** *so that no mortal man could proclaim*; **ymlad ar ryw dyn hwnnw** *to fight such a man as that* RB. II. 182; **gwelet y ryw gatwent honno** *to see such a fight as that* ib. 58; **drwy y ryw edewidyon twyllodrus hynny** *through such false promises as those* ib. 104. Similarly **cyvryw**, e.g. **yr kyfryw wr hwnnw** *to a man of such a kind* ib. 65.

NOTE.—Observe that in expressions like **y ryw dyn hwnnw** the pronoun is attracted in gender and number to the noun preceding. Cf. the similar attraction with **sawl** below.

77. **sawl** f. *multitude* and **meint** *greatness*, e.g. **yr sawl a dihagassei oe wyr yn vyw** *to those of his men who had escaped alive*; **yr honn (sc. breich) a ladawd y sawl gewri** *which slew so many giants*; **by sawl nef ysyd** *how many heavens are there?* **y sawl nifer hwnnw** *such a number as that* RB. II. 139; **y ssawl vlwynyded hynny** *so many years as that* ib. 44; **colli y meint gwyr a oed idaw** *to lose all the men that he had* ib. 46; **blyghau a oruc Goronilla rac meint** *oed o varchogyon gyt ae that Goronilla became angry because there were so many soldiers with her father* ib. 66; **ymerbynyeit ar ueint allu hwnnw** *to encounter such a force as that* ib. 348; **yn y veint perigyl honno** *in so great danger as that* ib. 160; **y veint uudugolyaetheu hynny** *such great victories as that* ib. 199.

78. **un** *one*, e.g. **eithyr bot yn prudach pryt Gwydyon noc un y gwas** *except that the aspect of Gwydyon was graver than that of the lad*.

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

79. **pwyl** *who, what*, used substantivally, e.g. **pwyl wyt** *who art thou?* **y bwyl y rodit** *(they discussed) to whom it should be given*

RB. 258; dywet **pw**y a uu yma *tell who was here*; govyn **pw**y yw eu tystyon *to ask who are their witnesses*; **pw**y yw dy enw di *what is thy name?* LA. 128; **pw**y well genhýt *which dost thou prefer?* WB. 487; dayar **pw**y y llet neu pw y thewhet *the earth, what is its breadth or what its thickness?* FB. 133; **pw**y kynt ae tywyll ae goleuat *what was first, darkness or light?* FB. 301. In the sense of *what thing?* is used **pa beth**, **py beth**, commonly abbreviated to **peth**, **beth**, e.g. **peth** yw y rei racko *what are those yonder?* a wdost ti **peth** wyt pan vych yn kyscwyt *knowest thou what thou art when thou art asleep?* FB. 145; a gofyn idaw **beth** a wnaei a phwy oed *and asked him what he was doing and who he was.*

NOTE.—The use of **pw**y before a noun is exceptional, **pw**y ýstýr WB. 454, 456=**pa** ystyr RB. 101=**py** ystyr 103.

80. **pa**, **py** *what?* adjectivally, e.g. **pa drwc** digoneis inheu ytti *what evil have I done to thee?* **py drwc** yw hynny *what evil is that?* This interrogative enters into various phrases, e.g. **pa le**, **py le** (also **ble**) *where?* **pa veint**, **py veint** *how great?* **pa ryw**, **py ryw** *of what kind?* **pa sawl** *how many?* **Pa** and **py** are also found with the addition of **un**, pl. **rei**, e.g. **pa un** wyt titheu *who art thou?* ef a ovynnawd udunt **pa rei** oedynt *he asked them who they were.* *quid = form, fashion* (**pa, py** used = *how*)

NOTE 1.—**Pa** and **py** seem to be used without distinction of meaning. In the Mabinogion when the Red Book has **pa** the White Book has very frequently **py**.

NOTE 2.—In the earlier literature **pa** and **py** are found also without a noun, e.g. **pa** roteiste oth olud *what hast thou given of thy wealth?* BB. 10^b; **pa** wnaf *what shall I do?* FB. 282; hyt na wydat or byt **pa** wnaei (= **py** wnaei WB. p. 212) *so that she did not know at all what she should do* RB. 273; **py** holy di y mi *what seekest thou of me?* RB. 128, cf. further FB. 127, 145, 216, MA. 189^b. Cf. also **pa** daruu y Garadawc *what has been the fate of Caradawc?* RB. 41, so 59, 287 (= **pý** WB. p. 221), **py** derw itti 176; **pathawr** (= **pa**-th-dawr) *what does it matter to thee?* WB. 430=**pythawr** p. 215; Duw reen **py** bereist lyvwr *Lord God, why hast Thou made a coward?* FB. 251; **py** liuy di *why dost thou colour?* RB. 102.

NOTE 3.—**Pa** and **py** are followed by a preposition in **pahar** *for what?* e.g. **pahar** e roet *for what it was given* BCh. 30; **paham**, **pa rac**, **py rac** and **pyr** (= **py yr**) *why?* e.g. **pýr** (= **pý rac** RB. 126) ý kýuerchý dý *why dost thou call?* WB. 486.

NOTE 4.—**pa diw**, **py diw**. The following occurrences of this may be noted:—*Quid (i. pa diu, lit. for what) tibi Pasiphae pretiosas sumere vestes?* Ox. 41^a. *Cunctis genitoris gloria uestri laudetur celsi thronus est cui*

regia caeli, where *est cui regia caeli* is translated literally and unidiomatically by *issit padiu itau gulat* Iuv. 39^b. Gwynn y uyt **py diw** y rodur kerennyd Duf a hoedyl hir *blessed is he to whom is given the friendship of God and long life* FB. 308. (If a man gives a thing, and a dispute arises between two men as to *to which of them* it has been given, the word of the donor shall decide) **pa dyu** y rodes *to whom he gave it* BCh. 31. **pa diw** y damweinei y uudugolyaeth *to which the victory should fall* RB. II. 57 (so with **y to**, **y by diw** y damweinhei y uudugolyaeth onadunt 162, cf. CM. 32). **pa diw bynnac** y mynnynt hwy y rodi hi *to whomsoever they desired to give it* RB. II. 24, cf. further 181, 185. Here the use of **yd**, not **a** (§ 84), indicates that **diw** is a prepositional phrase (= *to him, to it?*).

81. **pw**y bynnac, **pa**, **py**—bynnac, **pa** beth bynnac, **peth** bynnac. The addition of **pynhac** or **pynnac** gives the sense of *whosoever, whatsoever*, e.g. **pw**y bynnac ae kaffe *whoever should take it*; **pa** dyn pwyllauc **benac** a ladho enuyt *whatever sane man shall slay an idiot*; **pa** le **bynnac** y gwelwn vwyt *wherever I saw food*; **py** fford **bynnac** y ffoynt *whatever way they fled*; **peth** bynnac a dywettei Peredur *whatever Peredur said*.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

82. In Welsh there is no inflected relative. In clauses which according to the Welsh idiom are relative, relativity is expressed by the relative particle **a** when the clause is positive, by the negative **ny** (cf. § 21 note) when the clause is negative, e.g. **pechodeu a** gyffesser ac **ny** wneler yr eilweith *sins that are confessed and that are not committed a second time*. Before the details of relative usage are considered, there are several general points to be noted.

83. (a) The relative **a** is not used:—

(α) Before the relative form **yssyd**, **syd** *who is, which is*, e.g. **nifer a uu ac a uyd uch nef is nef meint yssyd** *the multitude that has been and that will be, above heaven, below heaven, all that there are* FB. 114.

(β) Before the verb **pieu** (§ 161), e.g. **Efracw iarll bioed iarllaeth yn y gogled Efracw** *the earl had an earldom in the north*.

(γ) Regularly in the earlier Welsh, and usually throughout the Mid.W. period before the verbal particle **ry**, e.g. **mi ryth gereis** *I have loved thee*.

(δ) Before the copula when preceded by the predicate (§ 159), e.g. **llawen uu** *he was glad*; **pwyl wyt** *who art thou?* (but **pwyl a uu** *who was here?*)

(b) (α) In Mid.W. prose **a** is frequently absent before **oed** *was*, e.g. **Arthur oed** *yg Kaerllion Arthur was in Caerllion*. In the Mabinogion the White Book has often **a oed** when the Red Book has **oed**, cf. WB. 227, 229, 250, 453, with RB. 101, 165, 166, 183.

(β) In early poetry **a** is very often omitted, e.g. **Duu vet** (= **Duw a ved**) *God rules* BB. 15^a by **Duw a wet** 13^a. The details have still to be investigated.

84. In certain constructions the preverbal particle **yd** (= Mod.W. **yr**) seems to enter into concurrence with relative **a**, and in Mod.W. grammars **yr** is given along with **a** as a relative particle. This, however, comes from reading English syntax into Welsh; historically, the use of **yd**, **yr** points to a non-relative construction. In the Celtic languages the rules for the use of the relative are peculiar. In particular it should be noted that in Welsh an adverbial or prepositional phrase is not as such followed by the relative construction, e.g. **mwyhaf** *oe vrodyr y karei* *Lud y Lleuelys Llund loved Llevelys more than any of his other brothers*; **pan uei mwyhaf yd ymgerynt** *when they most loved one another*; **bit chwero y talhaur** *in y diwet bitterly will it be paid for in the end*; **mi a brynaf dy gerennyd. pa delw, heb ynteu, y pryndy di** *"I will buy thy friendship."* *"In what way," said he, "wilt thou buy it?"* **lle y gwelych** *eglwys wherever thou seest a church*; **or lle yd oed** *from the place where he was*; **yn y rei y maent** *ffynhoneu in which there are fountains*; **ar hynny att y kwn y doeth** *ef thereafter he came to the hounds*. With the first instance may be contrasted expressions like **y wreic vwyhaf a garei** *the woman whom he most loved*, where without **mwyhaf** the clause would be relative, **y wreic a garei** *the woman whom he loved*; similarly **gwreica da it a wedei** *to wed would suit thee well* WB. 453.

85. In the Celtic sentence the verb normally comes first, e.g. **y kymertth** *y marchawc y march* *the horseman took the horse*. In Irish, when part of the sentence is to be emphasised it is brought

forward by means of the copula, e.g. **is ē beres** *it is he who carries*; sometimes the copula is omitted. In Welsh a part of the sentence is emphasised in the same way; the copula form, however, is regularly omitted. Thus in the example given above, if the subject were to be emphasised, the sentence would run: **y marchawc** a gymerth y march; if the object, **y march** a gymerth y marchawc. In accordance with the preceding paragraph, if the subject or object be thus brought forward, the following clause will be relative in form, but not if an adverbial or prepositional phrase be brought forward, e.g. **mw y karei** *he loved more*; **attunt yd aeth** *he went to them*.

NOTE.—In the development of Welsh **yd** tends to spread at the expense of **a**.

The Expression of Case in the Relative.

86. In the relation of subject or object of a following verb, in positive clauses **a** is used (except in so far as it must or may be omitted, § 83), in negative clauses **ny**, e.g. **y gwr a doeth** *the man who came*; **y vorwyn a weleist** *the maiden whom thou hast seen*; **y wreic yssyd yno** *the woman who is there*; **meibon ny ellynt ymlad** *boys who could not fight*.

87. In connection with the use of **a**, **ny**, the following points call for special notice:—

(a) **or a** (Mod.W. **ar a**), neg. **or ny**, **ar ny**, lit. *of that which* (or *which not*), *of what* (or *what not*), e.g. **pawb or a oed yno** *everyone who was there* (lit. *of that which was there*); **or a welsei o helgwn ny welsei cwn unlliw ac wynt** *of all the hounds that he had seen he had never seen hounds of the same colour as they*; **pob peth or ny damweinassant eiroet** *everything that has never happened* LA. 33; **nyt oes neb or ath welei ar nyth garei** *no one who saw thee would not love thee*; **pob peth or a uu ac yssyd ac a vyd** *everything that was and is and will be* (where rel. **a** is regularly omitted before **yssyd**); **llawer or yssyd da** *many who are good*. In the above examples the relative **a** appears in positive clauses. But after **or** = *of that by which*, etc., in accordance with § 84, **yd** is used, e.g. **gorchymynneu**

Duw a wneynt o bop fford **or y gellynt** *they did God's commandments in every way in which they could* LA. 119; ffo. . a oruc Pandrassus a gwyr Groec y gyt ac ef y bob mann **or y tebyckynt** *caffel dianc Pandrassus with the Greeks fled to every place from which they thought to find escape* RB. II. 44. In sentences like: paup **or y rodho** y brenhyn ofrum idaw *everyone to whom the king gives a present*, or ba hustyng bynnac . . . **or y kyfarffo** y gwynt ag ef *every whisper that the wind meets* RB. 60, the use of **yd** is due to the form of the relative clause (§ 89).

NOTE.—As Zimmer has shewn, CZ. II. 86 sq. **or**, **ar** is made up of the preposition **o**, **a** + the article **yr**. Similarly **yr** = **y** to + **yr**: ef a dely medhecynyat rad **yr a** uo en e llys *he is obliged to give free medical attendance to such as are in the palace* BCh. 18.

(b) Without an antecedent **a**, neg. **ny**, is used in the sense of *what* as the subject or the object of a sentence, in a genitive relation, and after a preposition, e.g. **a gahat** o uedic da *what was got of good physicians*; mi a wnaf **yssyd** waeth it *I shall do what is worse for thee*; ys tir (= dir) nithiau **ny bo** pur *it is necessary to sift what is not pure* BB. 42^b; y kymerth yntev gwrogaeth **a oed** yno onadunt *he received the homage of such of them as were there* RB. 267; **yr a welsynt** o vwyt *on account of what they had seen of food*; **or a glywyssynt** o gerd *of what they had heard of song*; mi a vydaf wrth **a dywedeisti** *I shall follow thy advice*; hyt na cheffwch byth werth un geinawc **oc yssyd** yn y dref *so that you shall never get a pennyworth of what is in the town* Hg. II. 169. In a sentence like: sef a oruc Scuthyn yn llaöen g(ö)neuthur **yr oedit yn y erchi** idaw *Scuthyn did gladly what was asked of him* LA. 111, the form of the relative sentence does not admit of **a** (§ 88).

88. The genitive relation *whose, of which*, is expressed with the help of the possessive adjective before the noun on which in English the *whose* would depend. In Welsh, if the noun following the possessive be not under the government of a preposition the clause is relative, if it be under the government of a preposition the clause is non-relative, e.g. (a) Teithi Hen **a** oresgynnwys mor **y kyuoeth** *Teithi Hen whose kingdom the sea submerged* RB. 108; peth arall **ny ellych** byth **y gaffel** *another thing that thou wilt never be able to get*;

(b) *y gur y buost neithwyr yn y dy* the man in whose house thou wert last night; *y gwr y buost yn y geissaw* the man whom thou hast been seeking.

NOTE.—In: *yr hynn a odologyssynt ac a yttödynt yn y damunaw* that which they craved and were desiring RB. II. 34, a is used where the above rule would require *yd*. In MA. 267^a occurs: *gwr am dotyw gwall oe golli a man from whose destruction loss has come to me*. Further exceptions seem to be very rare; I have noted: *amperfeith yw caru y peth y galler y gassau* it is imperfect to love the thing that may be hated LA. 86; *wrth na bu yn dyn y bei arnaf i y ofyn* because there was no living man the fear of whom was on me CM. 30.

89. Where in English the relative is preceded by a preposition (*to whom*, etc.) in Welsh the relation is expressed by a preposition + personal pronoun, and the clause is non-relative, e.g. *hýný elých yr koet ý dodhwýt trwýdaw* till thou goest to the wood through which thou hast come WB. 228; *yno y byd eneideu ry darffo udunt penydyaw* there are souls that have finished penance (lit. to whom penance is past) LA. 129.

NOTE 1.—In the inverted sentence (§ 85) *Madawc uab Maredud a oed idaw Powys Madawg son of Maredudd had Powys* RB. 144, the clause is expressed relatively. Similarly in another special type of sentence: *Achelarwy a uu lawen gantaw Achilles was pleased* RB. II. 31, cf. RB. II. 189·20, RB. I. 94·5. In the translation literature a number of exceptions occur:—*y rei a uo ragor arnunt those on whom there is pre-eminence* LA. 32, cf. 130·27, 131·2, 135·8, 149·17, all in sentences of the same type; *y rei hynny a ry daroed (= earlier W. rydaroed) udunt gwrthlad Maxen those who had succeeded in expelling Maxen* RB. II. 111; *mein a ellit gwneuthur gweith onadunt stones from which building could be made* RB. II. 167; *gwr...a wedo idaw a man to whom it is fitting* CM. 77.

NOTE 2.—The following is an exceptional construction:—*gwelet y bed a vynnei trw y kaffei (= trw ýt gaffei* WB. 453) *gwreicka he wished to see the grave through which he might be able to marry* RB. 101; *na chadarnhao dyn kelwyd trwy twng trwy y colletto y gymodawc that a man shall not confirm a falsehood by an oath through which he may ruin his neighbour* LA. 143; *trwy y bei through which there should be* LA. 144.

SUBSTITUTES FOR THE RELATIVE.

90. Particularly in the translation literature there are various devices for getting an equivalent of the relative admitting of a casual construction. Such are *yr hwenn*, pl. *y rei* (§ 62c), *y neb* (§ 64b), *y sawl* (§ 77).

THE VERB.

PREVERBAL PARTICLES.

The Particle *yd*.

91. In Mid.W. prose this particle usually appears as *yd* (i.e. *yđ*) before a vowel or *h*, as *y* before other consonants. But by the side of *yd* there is found from the fourteenth century *yr*, which in Mod.W. has completely superseded *yd*.

NOTE 1.—Occasionally *y* appears before *h*, e.g. *y hanoed* RB. II. 109, *y hanoed* LA.

NOTE 2.—In RB. *yt* with lenation appears before a consonant in *yt gweirwyt* (from *cyweirwyt*) 120. In the WB. version of the Kulhwch story *yt* (i.e. *yd*) is more frequent: *ýt gaffei*, *ýt gaffo* 453, *ýt uo* 458, *ýt werthey* 470, *ýt vȳd* 471, *ýt uerwit* 478. In BB. *yt* (= *yđ*) is regular before vowels: *it oet* 10^b, *it aethant* 11^a, *it imne* 15^b, *it elher* 17^a, *ýt hoet* 22^b, 23^a, *it adcorssant* 23^b, *it vif* 25^b, *it arwet* 51^a, *it aw* 51^b; it is written *id* twice in *id aeth* 49^a marg. Before consonants there appears both *y* and *yd* (= *ýt* of WB.); the latter lenates, though the change is not always expressed. Before *g*, *t*, *d*, *ff*, *s*, *m*, *n*, *ȳ* only appears: *ȳ godriccawr* 51^a; *ȳ tirran* 1^b, *ȳ talhaur* 16^a, *ȳ tereu* 32^a, *ȳ tragho* 35^b; *ȳ deuthan* 1^b, *ȳ daeth*, *ȳ doethan* 2^a, *ȳ doethan* 2^b, *ȳ darparan* 3^a, *ȳ dȳlanuan*, *ȳ daruuan* 3^b, *ȳ diadaud* 10^b, *ȳ dinwassute* 11^b, *ȳ deuth*, *ȳ del* 21^a, *ȳ doeth* 22^b, *ȳ deuthant* 23^b, *ȳ deuant* 25^a, *ȳ dav* 32^a, *ȳ dinwassune* 44^a, *ȳ duc* 44^b, *ȳ diwedi* 51^b, *ȳ dodir* 53^b; *ȳ ffoes* 22^b; *ȳ sirthei* 50^a; *ȳ mae* 13^b, 32^a, 34^a, 34^b, 35^a, 41^b; *ȳ nottvȳ* 38^b. Before *p* and *r* *yd* only: *id pridaw* 21^a, *yd portheise* 27^a; *ȳd rotir* 23^b. Before other consonants the usage varies,—*c*: *ȳ kuȳnan* (infixed pron.?) 2^a, *ȳ kisceisse* 25^a, *ȳ keweis* (infixed pron.?) 43^b, but *id gan* 8^a, *id keiff* 43^a, *id cuitin* 48^a, *ȳd gan* 54^a. *gw*: *ȳ gvna* 34^b, *ȳ gweleise* 36^a, 36^b, *ȳ guȳstluȳ* 38^a, *ȳ guiscav* 41^b, but *id woriv* 9^a, *ȳd welese* 27^a, *ȳd vna* 32^a. *b*: *ȳ bu* 33^b, *ȳ bit* 28^a, but *ȳd vei* 34^b, *ȳd vo*, *ȳd vit* 42^a, *ȳd uit* 44^b. *ll*: *ȳ llas* 36^b, *ȳ lleinw* 51^a, but *id lathennawr* 26^a, *id lathei* 48^b. In the O.W. glosses it only appears: *it dagatte* Mart. Cap. 4^b, *it darnesti* Iuv. p. 88. From all this it may be inferred that there was a period in Welsh when the particle was *yđ* before vowels, *yd* with lenation before consonants. As to the origin of non-lenating *y*, it is probable that it started from verbs beginning with *d*. As *adȳn wretch* comes from **ad-đȳn*, so, e.g. **yd đuc* would give **yd uc*. From association with the other forms of the verb this would naturally come to be regarded as *y duc*, and hence, probably with the help of *y* containing an infixed pronoun (§ 50^b), *y* might spread as the general form before consonants. As to the later *yr*: *y* for *yd*: *y*, it is probably due to the influence of the forms of the article *yr*: *y*.

NOTE 3.—In ac *yr gyscwys* RB. 28, *ual yr lygryssit* RB. 54, *ual yr notayssynt* CM. 57, *yr = y ry*, cf. § 93 note 4.

Usage of *yd*.

92. In normal Mid.W. prose the particle *yd*, which has no appreciable meaning, is, with certain exceptions, used regularly before indicatives and subjunctives, e.g. *yd af yn egl ygt ac wynt I will go as angel along with them*; *y deuei y kythreul the devil used to come*; *ac yno y gwelas ef pedeir gwraged and there he saw four women*; *yn y lle y gwelsei Gynon in the place where he had seen Cynon*; *lle y gwelych eglwys wherever thou seest a church*; *val y gwelas y gwr Peredur yn dyuot as the man saw Peredur coming*; *megys y mynnei ehun as he himself desired*; *hyt y buant as long as they were*.

93. But it is not used:—

(a) at the beginning of a clause before a subjunctive of wish or command, e.g. *diwýccom-ne a digonhom o gamuet may we make atonement for the iniquity which we have done* BB. 15^b; *hanpych gwell hail! dos titheu ar Arthur . . . ac erchých hýnný idaw go thou to Arthur and ask that of him* WB. 454; *Agamemnon . . . a dwawt . . . gossottynt hwy y neb a vynnnyt yn y le ef Agamemnon said they should set whomsoever they pleased in his place* RB. II. 24.

NOTE 1.—Contrast *yng ngoleu addef nef yt nodder in the light of the heavenly home may he be protected* MA. 174^a.

(b) When the verb is repeated in answers, e.g. *a bery di? paraf wilt thou effect? I will*.

(c) In such instances as the following:—Bei dywedut ti y mi y peth a ovynnaf ytti, minneu a dywedwn y titheu yr hwnn a ovynny ditheu. *Dywedaf yn llawen, heb yr Owein “if thou wouldst tell me what I ask of thee, I would tell thee what thou askest.” “I will tell gladly,” says Orwein*; *ath gedymdeithas yssyd adolwyn gennyf y gaffel. Keffy myn vvg cret “and I pray to obtain thy friendship.” “Thou shalt obtain it by my faith;” ac yna y dywawt Peredur: diolchaf ynneu y Duw na thorreis vy llw and then Peredur said: “I give thanks to God that I have not broken my oath” (cf. the use of *na* § 237 c).*

(d) When the predicate precedes the copula, e.g. **llawen vuant** *they were glad*.

NOTE 2.—But with verbs of naming **yd** with an infixed pronoun is used when the predicate precedes, e.g. **Peredur ym gelwir** *I am called Peredur*.

(e) After a negative, e.g. **ny welas** *he did not see*; **pony wdost** *dost thou not know?*

(f) In relative construction, e.g. **ef a doeth** *he came*.

(g) After the interrogative **a**, e.g. **a wely di** *dost thou see?*

(h) After the particle **neut**, e.g. **neud ynt** *geith now they are slaves* MA. 157^b.

(i) After **mad** *well*, e.g. **mad devthoste** *happily didst thou come*, BB. 44^a, unless there be an infixed pronoun, e.g. **mat ýth anet** *happily wert thou born* FB. 101.

(k) After **moch** *soon* (= Ir. *mos*), e.g. **moch guelher** *soon will be seen* BB. 1^b.

(l) After certain conjunctions, e.g. **can buost** *since thou hast been*; **kwt gaffei** *where he should get* WB. 453; **cyn gwnel** *though he does*; **kyt dywetto** *though he should say*; **o gwely if** *thou seest*; **pan welsant** *when they saw*; **pei kaffwn** *if I should get*; **tra vych** *while thou art*; **yny digwyd** *till he falls*. But it is used with an infixed pronoun after **pan**, e.g. **yr pan yth weleis** *since I saw thee*; so after **tra** (but cf. § 49^b), e.g. **hyt tra yn dygyrcher** *so long as we are visited* RB. 105.

NOTE 3.—After **gwedy** *after* the usage is not very clear. Before a following vowel, we have on the one hand **gwedy ed eystedont** *after they sit* BCh. 53, **gwedy yd elont** *after they go* Hg. I. 11, **gwedy yd elom** *after we go* Hg. II. 146, on the other hand **gwedy aruerych** *after thou dost practise* LA. 90. Before a following consonant, in BCh. **gwedy y** (e.g. **gwedy e kafo** *after he gets* 34) is more common than **gwedy** (e.g. **gwedy roder** *after she is given* 130); in BB. is found **wide kÿwisscaran** (leg. **kÿwisscarun**) *after we separate* 12^b; **gwÿdi darffo** *after it is over* 4^b; in Mid.W. prose **gwedy** is much more common than **gwedy y**, but it is a question how far **gwedy** comes after fusion from **gwedy y**. It is to be noted that infixing **a-** (§ 94) is found after **gwedy** as well as after the conjunctions which are not followed by **yd**; this would seem to suggest that the use of **yd** after **gwedy** was not original, but there is need for further investigation based on fuller material.

NOTE 4.—In Mid.W. prose **yd** is sometimes found before **ry**, even when there is no infixed pronoun, e.g. **fford y rÿ** [d] *uost the way by which thou hast come* WB. 138; **ým pob gwlat or ý rÿfroun** *in every country in which I have been* ib. 144; **y ry dugassei** *he had brought* RB. II. 139; **megys y ry wnathoed** *as he had done* ib. 161. Cf. the instances of **yr** § 91 n. 3.

94. In later Mid.W. the use of **yd** is more extensive than at an earlier period. In the archaic prose of the story of *Kulhwch and Olwen* it is often wanting in the White Book version where it is present in the Red Book, and in the earlier poetry it is rarer still; the conditions of the earlier usage have still to be investigated. It may be noted that in earlier Welsh, when **yd** is not syntactically permissible, **a-** is used to infix a pronoun, e.g. **a-m bo** *may there be to me* BB. 17^b; **ath uendiguiste** *he has blessed thee* 18^a; as **atthewys answered them** FB. 139; as **redwn** (leg. **rodwn**) *we will give it* WB. 475. In prose this usage survives after some conjunctions, e.g. **gwedy an gwelwch** *after ye see us* Hg. II. 1; **gwedy as cladawch hi** *after ye bury her* LA. 81; **pei as rodei** *if he gave it* RB. 136. This **a** tends to become **y** under the influence of the infixed pronoun after **yd** (**y-m**, etc.), e.g. **ys po** *may there be to him* BB. 53^b; **bei yscuypun** *if I had known it* BB. 41^a; **bei ys gattei** *if it had permitted it* WB. 424=**pei as gattei** RB. 274; **kyt ym lladho** *though he slay me* RB. 280=**kyt am llatho** Peniarth MS. 4. With fusion, e.g. **peis mynnynt** *if they desired it* LA. 69.

THE PARTICLE **ry**.

95. The particle **ry**, which corresponds etymologically to the Ir. verbal particle **ro-**, and resembles it in its uses, is in Welsh a disappearing particle; it is much less frequent in Mid.W. prose than in the early poetry.

NOTE.—**Ry** is sometimes reduced to **r**, e.g. **nŷr darffo** WB. 230=**nŷ darffo** RB. 168; **nar geueis** *that I did not get* Hg. II. 265; **ar ethynt** (v.l. **a ethynt**) *that have passed* RB. II. 205; **ar doethoed** (= **a dathoed** RB. 197) *who had come* WB. 62; **wedyr vligaw** (= **wedy y vlingaw** Hg. II. 112) *after his flaying* CM. 102. From **neu + ry** has come the common Mid.W. **neur**, cf. **neur dialawd** (= **neu rŷ dialawd** WB. 404) *he has avenged* RB. 259; **neur daroed** (= **neu rŷ daroed** WB. 402) *it was over* RB. 258. For **yr = y ry** see § 91 n. 3.

96. In Mid.W. prose **ry** is used:—

A. With the indicative.

(a) Optionally with the perfect (as distinguished from the preterite, § 108), e.g. **uŷ llŷsuam rŷ dŷgvŷs** (= **a dynghwys** RB. 102) *im my stepmother has sworn to me* WB. 454; **pawb rŷ gauas** (= **a gauas** RB. 113) **ŷ gŷuarws** *everyone has received his boon* WB. 470; **drycheuwch ŷ fŷrch uŷ aeleu rŷ syrthwŷs** (= **a syrthwŷs** RB. 119) **ar aualeu vŷ llygeit** *raise the forks of my eyelashes which have fallen on my eyeballs* WB. 478; **llawer dyd yth ry gereis** *I have loved thee many a day* RB. 118; **nŷs rŷ geueis** (= **nŷs keueis** RB. 126) *I have not got him* WB. 487; **ny ry giglef** *i eirmoet dim y wrth y uorwyn I have never heard anything of the*

maiden RB. 113; a ffan **ry dyuu** amser mab a anet a elwit Bown and when the time was come, there was born a son who was called Bown Hg. II. 119.

(b) Optionally with the pluperfect, e.g. gwallocau a oruc **ý rýn rý adawsei** (=yr hyn a adawssei RB. 101) *he neglected what he had promised* WB. 453; a thrist oed genthi, **kaný rý welsei** (= **kany welsei** RB. 116) eiroet **ý uýnet** ae eneit ganthaw a delhei **ý erchi ý neges honno** and she was sad, for she had never seen anyone who came on that quest depart with his life WB. 474; a chael yn y uedwl **na ry welsei** eiryoet mab a that kyndebycket ar mab y Pwyll and he thought that he had never seen son and father so like as the boy was to Pwyll; a chynn ymgyweiryaw yn y gyfrwy neur **ry adoed** heibyaw and before he had settled himself in his saddle, she had passed by. In the sentence: dechreu amouyn a gwyrda y wlat beth uuassei y arglwydiaeth ef arnadunt hwy y vlwydyn honno y wrth **ry uuassei** kyn no hynny *he began to ask the nobles of his country how his rule over them had been that year compared with what it had been before* RB. 7, **ry uuassei** seems to express priority relatively to the preceding **buassei**.

B. With the subjunctive.

(a) With the present subjunctive **ry** appears sometimes when it has a perfect sense, e.g. ohonot ti ýt gaffo ef kanýs **ry gaffo** (= **yr nas kaffo** RB. 101) o arall *from thee he shall get (offspring) though he has not got it from another* WB. 453; **kyt ry wnelych** di sarhaedeu . . . kyn no hynn nys gwney bellach *though thou hast committed outrages before this, thou shalt not commit them further* RB. 99; yno y byd eneidu ry darffo vdunt penydyaw *there are the souls that have ended their penance* LA. 129. But also without **ry**, e.g. a chyn **gwnel** gameu it . . ny buost ti hawlwr tir a dayar eiryoet and though he has wronged thee, thou hast never been a claimant of land and earth RB. 44.

(b) With the past subjunctive, when it has the sense of a pluperfect, **ry** not infrequently appears, e.g. mýnet a oruc serch ý uorwýn ým pob aelawt itaw **kýnnýs rý welhei** (= **yr nas gwelsei** RB. 102) eiroet *love for the maiden entered every limb of him though*

he had never seen her WB. 454; *nýd oed waeth kýuarwýd ýn ý wlad ný rý welei* (= *nys ry welsei* RB. 114) *eiroet noc ýn ý wlad ehun he was not a worse guide in a country that he had never seen than in his own country* WB. 471; a *chyn lawenet vu a chyt ry delei idaw iechyt and he was as joyous as though health had come to him* RB. II. 183; *pei mi rý wascut* (= *a wascut* RB. 116) *uelly ný oruydei ar arall uyth rodi serch im if it had been me whom thou hadst so squeezed, no other one would ever have been able to show me love* WB. 474. But also without *ry*, e.g. *pei ys gwypwn ny down yma if I had known it, I would not have come hither* RB. 29, 20.

C. With the infinitive when it has a perfect or pluperfect sense, e.g. *adnabot a oruc ry gaffel dynawt ohonaw he perceived that he had got a buffet*; *gwedy ry golli eu kyrn after their horns had been lost* RB. 194.

97. In early Welsh poetry the use of *ry* is much more common than in prose; there it has also some syntactical uses which have been lost in prose (cf. Eriu II. 215 sq.)

(a) With the indicative preterite, when it has a perfect sense, *ry* is much more frequent than in the prose language. As in the case of Irish *ro*, the general definition of this usage is that the past is viewed from the standpoint of the present. There may be a reference either to the personal experience of the speaker, e.g. *mi rýth welas I have seen thee* BB. 51^a, *rim artuad I have been blackened* BB. 12^a, or to an indefinite past, e.g. *ry gadwys Duw dial ar plwyf Pharaonus God has kept vengeance on Pharaoh's people* FB. 170.

With respect to this usage, however, the following points have to be noted:—

1. *ry* is not found:—

(a) After a negative, e.g. *ni threghis ev hoes their life has not passed away* BB. 11^a; contrast *ry treghis eu hoes* FB. 128. There are rare exceptions in the later poetry.

(β) After *mad well*, e.g. *mad devthoste ýg corffolaeth happily hast Thou come into the flesh* BB. 44^a.

(γ) After the interrogative *a*, e.g. *a gueleiste gureic hast thou seen a woman?* BB. 22^b. But in prose *a ry fu has he been?* WB. 121.

2. *ry* is not preceded by relative *a*. In the later poetry there are very rare exceptions.

3. A pronoun is infixed after *ry*; it is not put before it with *yd* or *a*, e.g. *ry-n gwarawt has helped us* FB. 126, or *Dofyd ry-n digones if it is the Lord that has made us* FB. 113. In the later poetry there are rare exceptions.

(b) With the subjunctive of wish it is used optionally in positive (but never in negative) sentences, e.g. *ry phrinomne di gerenhit may we buy Thy friendship* BB. 44^b; *rym gwares dy voli may Thy praise help me* FB. 109, by *ath uendicco may it bless thee* BB. 18^a; but *ný buve trist may I not be sad* BB. 17^b.

(c) With the present indicative:—

1. **Ry** may express possibility, e.g. *rŷ seiw gur ar vn conin a man can stand on a single reed* BB. 45^a.

NOTE.—In prose there is an instance of **ry** with the present indicative in: ef a **ry** eill ych neckau *he may refuse you* RB. 60. With **gallu**, **ry** is also found in the potential, e.g. ef ar allei vot yn wir a dywedy di *what thou sayest may be true* Hg. I. 81, similarly 224, 267, 272; without **ry**: ef a allei llawer mab colli ŷ eneit *many youths might lose their life* WB. 100. From the perfect sense inherent in the verb, **ry** is found with the present and imperfect of **darvot** *to be finished*, e.g. os ŷ uwr rŷ derŷw *if he has been thrown* WB. 125; **neur daroed idaw diffeithaw traean Iwerdon *he had already laid waste the third part of Ireland* RB. 135.**

2. In a subordinate clause of a general sentence it may have the sense of a perfect, e.g. ti a nodyd a **ry geryd** *Thou savest those whom Thou hast loved* FB. 180. The same sense is found in the subjunctive, when that mood is syntactically required, e.g. **ry brynw[y]** nef nyt ef synn *whosoever has purchased heaven will not be confounded* FB. 307; a **ry gotwy glew gogelw** ragtaw *let him who has angered a brave man shun him* MA. 191^a.

(d) In the later poetry it is used with the future, or with the subjunctive in a future sense, without any apparent meaning, e.g. arth o Deheubarth a dirchafuŷ. rŷ llettaud ŷ wir ew tra thir mŷnvŷ *a bear from the South will arise. His men will spread over the land of Mynwy* BB. 30^a; bydinoed Katwaladyr kadyr y deuant. **ry drychafwynt** Kymry, kat a wnant *the hosts of Cadwaladr mightily will they come. The Cymry will rise up, they will give battle* FB. 126.

CONJUGATION OF THE VERB.

Verbal Classes.

98. In Celtic as in Latin there were various types of verbal conjugation. In Old Irish the different types may still to a great extent be distinguished, e.g. 3 sg. **-beir** *carries* from ***beret**, **-guid** *prays* from ***godit** (cf. Lat. capit), **-cara** *loves* from ***carāt** (cf. Lat. amat), **-lēici** *leaves* from ***lancīt** or the like (cf. Lat. audit or monet; in Celtic ē became ī). In Welsh the several types have become obscured. There remain, however, some traces of an original difference. Such are the different forms of the 3 sg. pres. ind., e.g. **geill** (to **gallu** *to be able*) which would go back to ***gallīt** or the like, **cymmer** *takes* which would correspond to an Ir. con-beir and would go back to **com-beret**, **car** *loves* = Ir. -cara; further the various forms of the 3 sg. pret. act. in **-as**, **-es**, **-is** and of the pret. pass. in **-at**, **-et**, **-it**. In particular should be noted such series as **geilw** (to **galw**, *to call*): **gelwis**: **gelwit**; **ceidw** (to **cadw** *to preserve*): **cedwis**: **cedwit**; **llysg** (to **llosgi** *to*

burn): *llosges*: *llosget*; *ceiff* (to *caffael to get*): *cavas*: *cavat*. Here there is great need for a collection of material from early texts. In some cases an original radical conjugation is indicated by certain formations peculiar to verbs of the root class, e.g. the **-t** preterites **aeth** = Ir. -acht and **cymmerth** = Ir. con-bert to pres. **a** = Ir. -aig and **cymmer** = Ir. con-beir; the pret. **gwarawt** = Ir. fo-räith to **gwaret to help**; and preterites passive like **llas** = Ir. -lass to **llad to kill**.

Voice.

99. There are two voices, the active and the passive. The deponential form which is found in Old-Irish has disappeared in Welsh.

Number.

100. In the active there are two numbers, the singular and the plural. In the passive there is only one form for both numbers.

101. In the concord of a verb with a plural subject Welsh shews certain peculiarities:—

(a) If the subject be unexpressed, or if it be a personal pronoun, the verb is in the plural, e.g. **y doethant, y doethant wy, wynt a doethant** *they came*.

NOTE.—Exceptions are rare, e.g. **os wynteu ae med hi** *if it is they that possess it* RB. 91; **poet wynt athiffero** *let it be they who defend thee* CM. 35; **nyt wy dyweit** *geu llyfreu Beda the books of Beda do not lie* FB. 159; **wy a gynheil y bit** *they support the world* FB. 217; **hwya orfynt** *they shall prevail* MA. 141^b. An example with the copula is: **ys hwya yr rei hynnny** (= **sef yw y rei hynny** RB. 121) *Nynhyaw a Pheibyaw they are Nynnyaw and Peibyaw* WB. 480.

(b) Otherwise in the prose of the Mabinogion the singular is the usual construction, e.g. **y kerdwys y kennadeu** *the messengers set out*; **beth yw y rei racko?** *egylyon ynt what are those yonder? They are angels*. But sometimes the verb is in the plural, particularly in WB. and in the more archaic texts, e.g. **y deu vrenhin a nessayssant** *the two kings drew near* RB. 5; a **meicheit** *Matholwch a oedynt* (= **oed** RB. 35) *ar lan y weilgi and the swineherds of Matholwch were by the shore of the sea* WB. 50; **y trywyr a ganant** *eu kyrn the three sound their horns* WB. 485 = RB. 125, 18;

naw brenhin coronawc **a oedýnt** wýr idaw *nine crowned kings who were his men* RB. 244; **seithwýr a oýdýnt** y danaw *seven men were under him* (by **naw eglwys ereill a vydei** *there were nine other churches*) WB. 385 = RB. 245; **ý rei a oedýnt** (= oed RB. 165) *ýn gwassanaethu those who were serving* WB. 227; **bliant oedýnt** (= oed RB. 165) **ý lliainýeu** y bwrt *the tablecloths were of fine linen* WB. 227; **kw t ýnt** (= ble mae RB. 101) **plant** *ý gwr where are the children of the man?* WB. 453. Sometimes the plural is found with a collective noun, e.g. **gwelsant niuer** Otgar eu meint *the people of Odgar saw their number* RB. 136, 3. In the earlier poetry the plural is quite common, and in corresponding constructions in Old Irish the plural is regular. In Welsh there has been an encroachment of the singular upon the plural, as there has been in later Irish.

Person.

102. In the active there are three persons of each number. In the passive there is only a third person, the first and second persons being expressed, as in Irish, by means of pronouns, e.g. **y-m gelwir** *I am called*, **y-th elwir** *thou art called*, **ny-n cerir** *we are not loved*, **ny-ch cerir** *ye are not loved*; **kattwer vi** *let me be kept*.

NOTE.—In the third person there are instances of an infixed pronoun, when the verb is non-relative, e.g. **kyt ys galwer** *though they are called* LA. 88, **megys pei as gossottit** *as if it were placed* Hg. I. 304; but, on the other hand, e.g. **na rodher** *that it be not given* RB. 258, **pan ollyngit** *when it was set free* Hg. I. 315. The matter calls for further observation.

103. The verb regularly agrees in person with the subject, e.g. **mi a welaf** *I see*, **ti a wely** *thou seest*, **ny a dywedwn** *we say*, **mi a thi a ryuelwn** *thou and I will fight*, **mi a Bown a wysgwn** *ýn arueu ymdanam a thitheu a wysgy ymdanat* *Bown and I will put on our arms, and thou wilt put on thine*. In the passive, where there is no distinction of person, the third person is used everywhere, e.g. **mi a gerir** *I am loved*. The 3 sg. copula form **ys** is used, like the corresponding Ir. *is*, with pronouns of the first and second persons, e.g. **ys mi** (= Ir. *is mē*) *it is I*.

Occasionally in a relative clause the verb is in the 3 sg. when the antecedent is in the first or second person, e.g. **mi rŷth welas** *I have seen thee* BB. 51^a; **ae ti a eirch uŷ merch? ŷs mi ae heirch** *is it thou who askest for my daughter? It is I who ask for her* WB. 479; **mi aŷ had[e]ilyawd** *I built it* WB. 394.

NOTE.—These last examples represent the original construction, which has in Welsh been replaced by congruence with the pronoun. The 3 sg. is the regular construction in Breton, e.g. **me guelas** *I saw*, in Cornish, e.g. **why a ergh** *ye seek*, and in Old Irish, e.g. **is mē asbeir** *it is I who say*.

The Moods.

104. There are three finite moods, the indicative, the subjunctive and the imperative. The Celtic languages have developed no proper infinitive; the place of the infinitive in Welsh as in the other Celtic languages is taken by a verbal noun, with nominal inflexion and with nominal construction. There is a passive participle in **-edic** and a verbal of necessity in **-adwy** (corresponding to the Irish verbal of necessity in **-thi**).

The Indicative.

105. The tenses of the indicative are present, imperfect, preterite, and pluperfect. Syntactically the present serves also as a future; in the earlier language, however, there are also special future forms (§ 130). The imperfect is used both as an imperfect indicative and as a conditional (in the latter usage it corresponds in usage to the Irish secondary future). The preterite is used both as preterite and as perfect; in the latter usage it is often preceded by **ry**, particularly in the earlier language (§§ 96, 97). The pluperfect is a new development of the British division of Celtic; it has the same endings as the imperfect, and has been formed to the preterite stem on the analogy of the imperfect to the present. It is used (a) as a pluperfect indicative, (b) as a pluperfect conditional, in which sense, however, the imperfect continues to be used in Mid.W., (c) as a pluperfect subjunctive, in which usage it tends in Mid.W. to replace the past tense of the subjunctive (§ III). The following examples will illustrate the uses of the tenses of the indicative.

PRESENT.

106. (a) Actual present, e.g. beth **yw** hwnn? Kyfrwy **yw** *what is this? It is a saddle*; ti a **wely** y sawl vorÿnyon hÿgar **yssyd** yn y llÿs hon *thou seest all the amiable maidens who are in this court* WB. 155.

(b) Consuetudinal present, e.g. ef a **wyl** pawb or a del y mÿwn ac nÿs **gwyl** neb efo *he sees everyone who enters and no one sees him* WB. 156.

(c) Of an action lasting into the present, e.g. **ys** gwers **yd wyf** yn keissaw a olchei vyg cledyf *I have been seeking for a while some one to burnish my sword* RB. 126; pump mlyned ar ethynt yr pan **yttym** ni yn arueru or ryw segurÿt hwnnw *five years have passed away since we have been enjoying that ease* RB. II. 205.

(d) Historic present, e.g. nyt kynt **yd yskynn** ef ar y uarch noc **yd** a hitheu hebdaŵ ef *no sooner did he mount his horse than she passed him* RB. 11; nachaf gwr du . . . a **welant** lo! *they saw a black man* WB. 486; a phan **daw** (= **doeth** WB. p. 204) hyt lle **yd** oed Gwenhwyvar kyuarch gwell a oruc idi *and when he came to the place where Gwenhwyvar was he greeted her* RB. 262; gossot a oruc ynteu ar y marchawc . . . nny **hyllt** y daryan ac nny **dyrr** yr aruev *he made an onset on the horseman, till he cleft the shield and broke the arms* RB. 271.

(e) As future, e.g. dywet y Arthur pa le bynnac y bwyf i gwr idaw **vydaf**, ac o **gallaf** lles a gwassanaeth idaw, mi ae **gwnaf**. A dywet na **deuaf** y lys vyth nny ymgaffwyf ar gwr hir *say to Arthur that wherever I am I will be his man, and if I can do him advantage and service, I will do it. And say that I will never come to his court till I encounter the tall man.*

IMPERFECT.

107. (a) Of an action going on or a state existing in past time, e.g. val y **kyrchei** ef y bont ef a **welai** varchawc yn dyuot *as he was making for the bridge, he saw a horseman coming* WB. p. 216; nyt y fford a **gyrchei** y tref or bont a gerdawd Gereint *it was not by the road that went from the bridge to the town that Gereint went*

WB. p. 217; yma **yd oedwn** yn kerdet ui ar gwr mwýaf a **garwn**. ac ar hýnný y doeth tri chawr o gewri attam *we were travelling, I and the man whom I most loved. And thereupon there came to us three giants* WB. 441; pan deuthum i yma gyntaf, eington gof a **oed** yma, a minneu ederyn ieuanc **oedwn** *when first I came here there was here a smith's anvil, and I was a young bird* RB. 129.

NOTE 1.—Note the use of the imperfect with a negative in such sentences as the following: **nyt eynt** hwy oe bod *they would not go willingly* RB. 32; yr hynny **ny thawei** yny dygwydwys kysgu arnei *for all that she would not be silent, till sleep fell upon her* RB. II. 51.

NOTE 2.—The imperfects of **clybot** *to hear* and of **gwelet** *to see* are frequent in narrative, parallel with the preterite of other verbs, e.g. y dyd yd aeth ef parth a chaer Dathyl, troi o vwn y llys a wnaeth hi; a hi a **glywei** lef corn *the day that he went towards Caer Dathyl, she walked within the court, and she heard the sound of a horn* RB. 74, 6; a dyuot yr brifford ae chanlyn a orugant. A choet mawr a **welynt** y wrthunt. A ffarth ar coet y deuthant. Ac yn dyuot or koet allan **y gwelynt** pedwar marchawc aruawc. Ac edrych a orugant arnunt *and they came to the highway and followed it. And they saw before them a great wood. And they went towards the wood. And they saw four armed horsemen coming out of the wood. And they gazed upon them* RB. 270, 19.

(b) Representing in indirect speech a present indicative of direct speech, e.g. a galw a wnaeth attaw y verch hynaf idaw Goronilla a gofyn idi pa veint **y karei** hi efo. A thygu a wnaeth hitheu y nef a daear bot yn vwy **y karei** hi euo noe heneit ehun. A chredu a wnaeth ynteu idi hynny, a dywedut, kan **oed** kymeint **y karei** hi euo a hynny, y rodei ynteu draean y gyuoeth genti hi y wr a dewissei yn ynys Prydein *and he called to him his eldest daughter Goronilla, and asked her how much she loved him. And she swore by heaven and earth that she loved him more than her own life. And he believed her in that and said that, since she loved him so much as that, he would give the third of his kingdom with her to the man whom she should choose in the island of Britain* RB. II. 65.

(c) Of a repeated or customary action in past time, e.g. a phy beth bynnac a dywetei ar y dauawt, ef ae **kadarnhei** oe weithret ae arueu *and whatever he said with his tongue, he used to make it good by his deeds and his arms* RB. II. 41; kymeint ac a wnelit y dyd or gweith, tranoeth pan gyuotit neur **daruydei** yr dayar y lynku *as much of the work as was done by day, overnight when they arose the earth had swallowed it* RB. II. 141; ar rwym a **wneyit**

yna rwng deu dyn a wnaethpwynt y rwng Gereint ar uorwyn *and the bond that used to be made then between two persons was made between Gereint and the maiden* RB. 262, 25.

(d) As secondary future or conditional.

(a) As a secondary tense to the future, e.g. can gwýdýwn i **ý** **dout** ti ým keissyaw i *for I knew that thou wouldst come to seek me* WB. 249; diheu oed genthi na **deuei** Ereint uyth *she was sure that Gereint would never come* WB. 441; ny wydyat hi beth a **wnaei** *she did not know what she should do* RB. 268, 29.

(β) In the apodosis of a future or possible conditional clause, e.g. bei gwnelhit uýg kýghor i ný **thorrit** kýfreitheu llýs ýrdaw *if my counsel were followed, the laws of the court would not be broken on his account* WB. 458; pei clywhut ti ymdidan y marchogyon racco . . . mwy **vydei** dy oual noc y mae *if thou heard the discourse of yonder horsemen, thy anxiety would be greater than it is.*

(γ) In the apodosis of a past or impossible conditional clause, e.g. py ham vilein, heb ef, y gadut ti efo heb y uenegi imi. Arglwyd, heb ef, ny orchymyneisti euo imi; pei as gorchymynnud nys **gadwn** "*why, villain,*" said he, "*didst thou let him go without letting me know?*" "*Lord,*" said he, "*thou didst not give me such instructions. If thou hadst instructed me I should not have let him go*" WB. p. 216; pei oet idaw, ef a **ledit** (= **ladyssit** RB. 193, 8) *if he had been of age, he would have been slain* WB. 117.

NOTE 3. To *bot to be* the regular conditional is **bydwn**. The imperfect **oed**, however, (like Ir. *ba*) is used in a modal sense in expressions like the following: **oedwell genhýf** (= Ir. *ba ferr limm*) *noe ýssýd ým gwlat bei oll ýt uei val hýnn I should prefer to all that is in my kingdom that it should be all like that* WB. 487.

PRETERITE.

108. (a) As preterite (the regular narrative tense), e.g. ac ýmhoý lud a **oruc** ar ý marchawc, ac ar ý gossot kýntaf ý uwrw ýr llawr ý dan draet ý uarch. a thra **barh[a]awd** ýr un or pedwarugein marchawc, ar ý gossot kýntaf **ý býrýawd** pob un onadunt. Ac o oreu ý oreu **ý doe[t]hont** attaw eithýr ý iarll. Ac ýn diwethaf oll **ý doeth** ý iarll attaw *and he turned on the horseman, and at the*

first onset he threw him to the ground, under the feet of his horse. And while there remained one of the eighty horsemen, at the first onset he overthrew every one of them. And there came to him always one better than the last, except the earl. And last of all the earl came to him WB. 432 ; y gysgu yd **aethant** y nos honno. a phan **welas** y meichat lliw y dyd, ef a **deffroes** Wydyon *that night they went to sleep. And when the swineherd saw the hue of day, he aroused Gwydyon* RB. 78, 12.

(b) Corresponding to a perfect in indirect speech, e.g. a thranoeth Agamemnon a wyssywys y bobyl y gyt, ac a diwadawd na **bu** ef eiryoet chwanawc yr amherodraeth honno. ac a dýwawt nas **kym berth** ef hi onyt o uedwl iawn *and next day Agamemnon summoned the people together, and denied that he had ever been desirous of that sovereignty. And he said that he had not taken it except with just intention* RB. II. 24.

(c) As perfect, e.g. coet **ry welsom** ar y weilgi yn y lle ny **welsam** eiryoet vn prenn *we have seen a wood upon the sea where we have never seen a single tree* RB. 35, 24 ; pwy a **ganhadwys** itti eisted yna *who has given thee permission to sit there?* WB. p. 225 ; Bendigeit Uran ar niuer a **dywedassam** ni a hwylyassant parth ac Iwerdon *Bendigeit Vran and those whom we have mentioned set out towards Ireland* RB. 35, 14.

PLUPERFECT.

109. (a) As pluperfect indicative, e.g. or a **welsei** ef o helgwn y byt ny **welsei** cwn un lliw ac wynt *of all the hounds that he had seen anywhere he had never seen dogs of the same colour as them* RB. 1, 21 ; ual **y gnottayssei** tra uu yn llys Arthur kyrchu twrneimeint a wnaei *he resorted to tournaments as he had been wont to do while he was in Arthur's court* RB. 268, 6 ; a dyuot kof idaw y dolur yna yn uwy no phan **y cawssei** *and then there came to him the recollection of his sorrow more than when he had received it* WB. p. 218.

(b) As pluperfect conditional, e.g. **buassei** well itti pei rodassut nawd yr mackwy *it would have been better for thee if thou hadst given protection to the lad* ; a phei nat ystyriei yr Arglwyd Duw ohonunt

wy, ef a **wnaethoed** oual tra messur udunt *and if the Lord God had not considered them he would have caused anxiety beyond measure to them* Hg. II. 71.

(c) Replacing the subjunctive in a pluperfect sense, e.g. bei **buassut** wrth vy gyghor i, ny chyuaruydei a thi na thrallawt na gofit *if thou hadst followed my counsel, neither affliction nor trouble would have come nigh unto thee* Hg. II. 123; pei **doethoed** ef yn y lle wedy dilyw, wynt a dywedynt y mae vrth Noe ac Effream y dywedassei Duw pob peth or a dywedessynt *if he had come immediately after the Flood they would have said that it was to Noah and Abraham that God had said everything that they had said* LA. 17.

The Subjunctive Mood.

THE FORMATION OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE.

110. The sign of the subjunctive is **h**; for the changes that **h** undergoes in conjunction with a preceding sound see § **11g**. Examples:—sg. 3 pres., **coffaho**: **coffau** *to remember*; **carho**: **caru** *to love*; **sorho**: **sorri** *to be angry*; **talho**: **tal** *pay*; **prynho**: **prynu** *to buy*; **mynho**: **mynnu** *to desire*; **bendicco**: **bendigaw** *to bless*; **cretto**: **credu** *to believe*; **atteppo**: **attebu** *to answer*; **llatho**: **llad** *to slay*; **tyffo**: **tyvu** *to grow*. After a preceding **h**, **h** is lost by dissimilation, e.g. **parhao**: **parhau** *to continue*; **amheuo**: **amheu** *to doubt*. Further **h** does not appear after **ch**, e.g. **archo**: **erchi** *to ask*, after **ff**, e.g. **caffo**: **caffael** *to get*, after **ll**, e.g. **gallo**: **gallu** *to be able*, or after **s**, e.g. **keisser** BB. 26^b, **llafassed** BB. 27^a, **yssynt** WB. 467. In the present tense the subjunctive has distinctive endings; in the past tense the endings are the same as in the imperfect indicative, so that here the **h** is the only distinguishing mark, except in the few verbs that have a special subjunctive stem.

NOTE 1.—In Mid.W. a new **h** subjunctive is formed analogically to the indicative of verbal stems ending in **d**, e.g. **cerdho** RB. 293=**certho** WB. p. 211 : **cerdet** *to go*, **lladho** WB. p. 210 = **llatho** WB. 419 : **llad**, **rothom** RB. 105=**rothom** WB. 458 : **rodi** *to give*; from stems ending in **v** the regular form is rare, **tyffei** : **tyvu** WB. 453, but **prouher** : **provi** *prove* BB. 3^b, **safhei** : **sevyll** *to stand* WB. 466=RB. 110. There are already in Mid.W., particularly in its later period, examples of complete confusion

of the subjunctive with the indicative stem, e.g. **clywut** RB. 274 = **clývut** WB. 423 = **clywht** WB. p. 212 : **clýbot** to *hear*, **clýwych** RB. 270 = **clýwych** WB. p. 209, **guelud** : **gwelet** to *see* BB. 29^b, **talo** RB. 268 = **talho** WB. 415, **sorro** : **sorri** BB. 28^b, **cenich** : **canu** to *sing* BB. 42^b, **medrei** RB. 76 = **metrei** WB. 104 : **medru** *aim at*, **mynnei** RB. 277 = **mynhei** WB. p. 214, **cerdo** RB. 273 = **certho** WB. p. 211, **llado** RB. 270 = **lladho** WB. p. 210 = **llatho** WB. 419, **rodo** RB. 286 = **rotho** WB. p. 220, **ývei** : **yvet** to *drink* BB. 48^b. This confusion has spread analogically from cases like **gallu**, **erchi**, etc., where the subjunctive stem was in Old Welsh identical with the indicative, and from cases where later the two forms fell together by the operation of phonetic law, e.g. **mynho** to **mynno**, like **minheu** I to **minneu**. The old forms are most persistent in stems in **g**, **d**, **b**.

NOTE 2.—The earlier history of the Welsh subjunctive is very obscure. Vendryès, however, in the *Mémoires de la Société de linguistique de Paris*, XI. 258 sq. has made it probable that **h** came from prehistoric **s**, so that the formation would resemble that of the Irish *s*-subjunctive, from which, however, it differs in that in Welsh there must have been a vowel between **s** and the final consonant of the verbal stem. The explanation given by Stern, CZ. III. 383 sq. is untenable. In Early Welsh there are two subjunctives identical in formation with the Irish *s*-subjunctive :—**duch** *may he lead* from ***duoc-set** : **dwyn** to *lead*, and **gwares** *may he help* from ***vo-ret-set** : **gwaret** to *help*.

THE TENSES OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE.

III. In early Welsh, as in Irish, the subjunctive had two tenses, a present, which syntactically had the function of a present and of a perfect, and a past, which syntactically had the function of an imperfect and of a pluperfect; in the sense of perfect and pluperfect the subjunctive may be preceded by **ry** (§ 96B.) In the later Mid.W. period the past subjunctive in a pluperfect sense tended to be replaced by the pluperfect indicative (§ 109c); sometimes in the same passage one text has the original subjunctive while another has the pluperfect indicative, e.g. **kýn nýs rý welhei** WB. 454 = **yr nas gwelsei** RB. 102, 5 *though he had not seen her*; **pei as gorchymynnut** WB. p. 216 = **pei as gorchymynnassut** RB. 280, 7 *if thou hadst commanded it*. The indicative origin of the usage is particularly clear in forms like **pei doethoed** *if he had come* LA. 17.

NOTE.—This substitution is parallel to the general tendency to replace the subjunctive stem by the indicative; it was noted above that no instances have been found of subjunctive **h** after **s**; thus, if **ysswn** from **yssu** to *eat* might be either indicative or subjunctive, a pluperfect indicative like **carasswn** I *had loved* might easily have come to be used in a subjunctive sense. In **ry wnelsut** WB. p. 223 = **gwnelut** WB. 445, RB. 290, a pluperfect has been formed analogically to the past subjunctive **gwnelut** (§ 142).

THE USAGES OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE.

112. A thorough investigation of the uses of the subjunctive as contrasted with the indicative in Mid.W. is still wanting^a. The following examples may serve to illustrate the principal types; further instances will be found under the conjunctions. Under the various headings are given, so far as they occur, (α) instances of the present subjunctive, (β) instances of the past subjunctive.

113. A. The subjunctive in main clauses.

(a) Wish.

(a) **an duch** ir gulet *may He bring us to the feast* BB. 20^b; **Duw a rotho** da itt *may God give good to thee* WB. p. 204; **ny bo** teu dy benn *may not thy head be thine* RB. 103, 6.

NOTE.—A wish with reference to the past is expressed by the indicative, e.g. **Och Iessu na dýffv** wý nihenit *O Jesus! that my death had come* (lit. *Alas! Jesus, that my death did not come*) BB. 25^b; **och Gindilie na buost gureic** *would, Cynddilic, that thou hadst been a woman* BB. 46^a.

(b) Command.

(a) **yscýthrich fort** a delhich ti. a **llunhich** tagneuet *make smooth a road that thou mayest come and cultivate peace* BB. 42^b; **dos . . . ac erchych** hynny idaw *go and ask that of him* RB. 102, 11; **dyuot a wnelhych** gennyf *come with me* RB. 118, 2; **dabre genhiw ným gwatter** *come with me, let me not be refused* BB. 51^a.

(β) In indirect speech a command is transferred to the past subjunctive, e.g. **Agamemnon . . . a d[y]wawt** y peidei ef ar llywodraeth honno yn llawen . . . a **gossottynt** hwy y neb a vynnynt yn y le ef *Agamemnon said that he would gladly give up that command, and that they should set whomsoever they pleased in his place* RB. II. 24.

(c) Futurity. This usage is common in poetry, but rare in prose.

(a) **ohonot ti ýt gaffo** ef kanýs rý gaffo o arall *from thee he shall get it, though he has not got it from another* WB. 453; **nýth atter** ti (= **nyth ellyngir di** RB. 104, 8) ý mýwn *thou shalt not be admitted* WB. 457; **nyt arbettwy** car corff y gilyd *one kinsman will not*

^a A beginning has been made by Atkinson, *On the Use of the Subjunctive Mood in Welsh*, "Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, 1894," pp. 459 sq., but he deals only with the present subjunctive.

spare the body of another FB. 127; *cad a uyt ym Mynyt Carn a Thrahaearn a later there will be a battle in Mynydd Carn, and Trahaearn will be slain* MA. 142^a.

114. B. The subjunctive in subordinate clauses.

(a) Negatively after verbs of thinking, swearing, etc.

(a) *ny thybygaf inheu na wypych ti haedu ohonaw ef hynny I do not think that thou dost not know that he has deserved that* RB. II. 157; *hyt na bo neb a wypo na bo ti vo Gwrlois so that no one may know that thou art not Gwrlois* RB. II. 179; *mi a tynghaf dynghet idaw na chaffo ef enw yny kaffo gennyf i I lay this fate on him that he will not get a name till he gets it from me* RB. 69, 21; *o rodwch gret na wneloch gam idi if ye pledge yourselves to do her no wrong* RB. 117, 15.

NOTE 1.—But in indirect speech as such the indicative is the mood used. With the last example contrast: *y Duw y dygaf vyg kyffes nae werthu nae ellwng nas gwnaf i I vow to God that I will neither sell it nor let it go* RB. 56, 8; similarly 215, 15.

(β) *nyt er tebygu ohonaw ef na bei deilwg it was not because he thought that it was not worthy* RB. II. 26; *neb or ae gwelei ny wydyat na beynt eur no one who saw them knew that they were not gold* RB. 62, 1. After a primary tense:—*na wn . . . pei kahwn dÿsc nas gwÿpwn I do not know that, if I got instruction, I would not know how to do it* WB. 127.

(b) In indirect interrogation.

(a) *aet un y wybot pwy vo let some one go to learn who he may be* RB. 9, 1; *manac y mi pa furyf y gallwyf hynny show me how I can do that* RB. 3, 4; *yny wyper a uo byw until it be known whether he will live* RB. 261, 4; *y edrych a allwyf y dial arnaw to see whether I can avenge him on him* RB. 204, 12; *dewis ae ti a elych yr llys ae titheu a delych gyt a mi y hela ae minneu a yrro vn or teulu choose whether thou wilt go to the court, or whether thou wilt come with me to the chase, or whether I shall send one of the household* RB. 237, 9.

(β) *heb wybot pwy vei eu gelynyon pwy vei eu gwyr ehunein without knowing who were their enemies, who their own men* RB. II. 105; *val yd oed Kynan Meiradawc yn pedrussaw beth a wnelei as Kynan Meiradawc was hesitating as to what he should do*

RB. II. 114; a medyl yaw pa ffuruf **y gellynt** ymlad ar deu lu *and they considered how they could fight with the two armies* RB. II. 76; ef a peris y dwyn yw lys y edrych a **uei** vyw *he caused him to be brought to his court to see whether he would live* WB. p. 222.

NOTE 2.—But in dependent interrogation as such the subjunctive is not required, e.g. ny wn i pwy **wyt** ti *I do not know who thou art* RB. 2; govyn a oruc pwy **oedynt** a pha le pan **hanhoedynt** a phy daear **y magyssit** arnei a phy achaws **y dathoedynt** y deyrnas ef *he asked who they were, and whence they came, and in what land they had been reared, and for what reason they had come to his kingdom* RB. II. 131; gouyn a wnaeth ae offeiryat **oed** ef *he asked if he was a priest* Hg. I. 33; edrych yn y chyleh a oruc a **yttoed** ef yn deffroi *she looked round about her to see if he was awaking* RB. 274, 30.

(c) Concessive clauses:—

(a) a **chyt archo** ef ytti yr eil na dyro *and though he ask thee for a second (blow), do not give it* RB. 3, 19; tydi am gwely i **kany welwyf** i dydi *thou shalt see me, though I do not see thee* RB. 173, 18.

(β) a **chyt bei** lityawc ef wrthi hi ef a gymyrth y rybud *and though he was angry with her, he took her warning* WB. p. 215.

(d) Conditional clauses:—

(β) e.g. **pei as gwypwn** mi ae dywedwn *if I knew it, I would tell it* RB. 130, 5; bei **ys cuypun...nys gunaun** *if I had known it I would not have done it* BB. 41^a; or **gwnelei** ef hynny ynteu a rodei y verch idaw ef *if he did that he would give him his daughter* RB. II. 26.

NOTE 3.—In present conditional clauses the present indicative with **o** is used (§ 224^a).

(e) Clauses of comparison:—

(a) gwnaet iawn **mal y barno** goreugwyr y llys *let him give satisfaction as the nobles of the court shall decide* RB. 261, 4.

(β) **mal y dyckei** eu teghetuenneu y ffoassant *they fled as their fortunes led them* RB. II. 73. Of unreal comparison, e.g. llyma yssyd iawnhaf itti . . . dyuot yma auory ym kymryst i **mal na wyppwn** i dim y wrth hynny *that is thy most proper course, to come here to-morrow to take me as if I knew nothing about it* WB. p. 215.

(f) Temporal clauses:—

(a) o lladaf i y gwr racco mi ath gaf ti **tra vynhwyf**. a gwedy nath **vynhwyf** mi ath yrraf ymdeith *if I slay yonder man, I will*

take thee as long as I desire ; and when I no longer desire thee, I will cast thee forth WB. p. 215 ; **pan agorer** y creu beuny d yd a allan when the sty is opened every day, it goes out RB. 78, 7 ; **pan delych** dy hun yth wlat ti a wely a wneuthum yrot ti when thou thyself comest to thy land, thou wilt see what I have done for thee RB. 6 ; ny luniaf i esgydyeu idi **yny welwyf** y throet I will not shape shoes for her till I see her foot RB. 70, 24.

(β) a pheri yr kigy d **gwedy y bei** yn dryllyaw kic dyuot idi a tharaw bonelust arnei beuny d and he made the butcher, after he had been cutting up the flesh, come to her and box her ears every day RB. 34, 9 ; a **ffan uei** hýttraf Gereint ý llawenhaei ý gwr and whenever Gereint prevailed, the man rejoiced WB. 398 ; **tra uei** y mywn coet ar vric y coet y kerdei while he was in a wood, he would travel on the top of the wood RB. 108, 21 ; y byryw[y]t y kalaned yn y peir **yny uei** yn llawn the corpses were thrown into the cauldron till it was full RB. 39, 23.

(g) Final clauses, and clauses following verbs of effecting, commanding, desiring, etc.

(α) carchara wynt **hyt nat elont** dracheuyn imprison them so that they may not go back RB. 34, 14 ; mi a wna f **na chaffo** ef viui vyth I shall effect that he shall never get me RB. 13, 16 ; ny allaf i **na chysgwyf** I cannot refrain from sleep RB. 277, 4 ; sef y harchaf itt **na mynnych** wreic my request of thee is that thou shalt not seek a wife RB. 100, 20.

(β) ereill a gyghorei it rodi dy uerch y un o dyledogyon y deyrnas hon **ual y bei** vrenhin gwedy ti others counselled thee to give thy daughter to one of the nobles of this kingdom, so that there might be a king after thee RB. II. 114 ; Andromacta...a anuones at Briaf y beri idaw wahard Ector **nat elei** y dyd hwnnw yr vrwydyr Andromache sent to Priam to get him to prevent Hector from going to the battle that day RB. II. 22 ; adolwyn a wnaeth Elenus **na wnelit** hynny Helenus begged that that might not be done RB. II. 32.

NOTE 4.— But in mere consecution the indicative is used, e.g. ar y llech y mae kawc aryant wrth gadwyn aryant **mal na ellir** eu gwahanu on the flag there is a silver goblet on a silver chain, so that they cannot be separated RB. 167 ; kyseu a wneuthum i **ual na wybuum** pan aeth ef I slept so that I did not know when he went RB. 247, 26.

(h) Relative clauses, including similar clauses of a non-relative type.

(a) *wely di a wnelych here is what thou must do* RB. 271, 23; *kein wlad nef boed ef yt el the fair land of heaven, may it be there that he goes* MA. 263b; a *vo penn bit bont let him who is head be bridge* RB. 36; *y gymeint a wypwyf i mi ae dywedaf all that I know I will tell* RB. 131; *o mynwn nineu arueru o rydit a vo hwy if we wish to enjoy freedom any longer*; *pwby bynnac a vynno kanlyn Arthur bit heno y Ghernyw gyt ac ef whoever wishes to accompany Arthur, let him be with him to-night in Cornwall* RB. 160; *kymer y march kyntaf a welych take the first horse that thou seest* RB. 9; *na uyd...yr a dotter yndi vyth however much be put into it it will never be (full)* RB. 15; *ny cheiff ymwan...y gwr ny bo gyt ac ef y wreic vwyhaf a garho no man will be allowed to contend who has not with him the lady whom he most loves* RB. 252; a *oes ohonawch chwi a adnapo y uarchoges racco is there any one of you who knows yonder horsewoman?* RB. 8; *keis ath ladho seek someone to slay thee* RB. 5; *gwna ty...y geingho ef make a house in which he may find room* RB. 37, 21

(β) *Sef y gwelei y llew yn y ganlyn . . . ual milgi a uackei ehun he saw the lion following him like a hound that he had reared himself* RB. 187; *pedeir meillonon gwynnŷon a dŷuei yn y hol mŷn yd elhei four white blades of clover grew after her wherever she went* WB. 476; *digavn oed hŷnnŷ yn tal gwasanaeth a uei uwŷ nor un a wneuthum i that were sufficient as pay for a greater service than that which I have done* WB. 426; a *pheth bynnac a dywettei Peredur wrthi chwerthin a wnay hitheu yn uchel and whatever Peredur said to her, she laughed aloud* RB. 237; a *chymeint oed eu gwybot ac nat oed ymadrawd . . . yr isset y dywettit . . . nys gwypynt and such was their knowledge that there was no conversation, however low it was uttered, that they did not know* RB. 94, 18. After a primary tense: *kynhebic yw yr neb a wasgarei gemeu mawrweirthyawc dan draet moch he is like one who should scatter precious stones under the feet of swine* RB. II. 122.

The Imperative.

115. In the active the imperative has two persons in the singular and three in the plural; in the passive it is identical in form with the subjunctive. The negative is **na**. Examples:—**gat** i mi vynet *allow me to go*; **na wiscet** dim ymdanei *let her not put anything on*; kyrchu tref arall a **wnawn** *let us make for another town*; **na rodher** *let there not be given*. The only idiom that calls for special notice is the following:—mi a rodaf vy iarllaeth yth uedyant a **thric** gyt a mi *I will give my earldom into thy possession, if thou wilt stay with me* (lit. *and stay with me*) RB. 278, 14.

The Participle Passive in -edic.

116. Examples:—arueu y gwyr **lladedic** *the arms of the slain men*; ynteu **madeuedic yw** ganthaw y godyant ef *as for him, the injury done to him is forgiven by him* WB. 404; Gwawl . . . a doeth parth ar wled a **oed darparedic** idaw *Gwawl went to the feast that was prepared for him* RB. 14, 22.

The Verbal in -adwy.

117. Examples:—nyt **barnadwy** yn volyant *it is not to be judged a praise* Hg. II. 83; nyt **kredadwy** *it is not to be believed* CM. 111; a chanys **credadwy** yw y anedigaeth **credadwy** y varwolyaeth *and since his birth is credible, his death is credible* CM. 21; midwyf bard **moladwy** *I am a poet worthy of praise* FB. 203; odit a uo **molediw** *few are worthy of praise* FB. 272; os da gennyt ti ac or byd **ragadwy** bod it *if thou approvest and if it is pleasing to thee* RB. II. 133; a **phrofadwy** yw ry golli ohonaf i vyn ngolwc *and it is clear that I have lost my sight* Hg. I. 83; vegys bilein **profadwy** *like a proved villain* Hg. II. 129.

The Verbal Noun or Infinitive.

FORMATION.

118. The following are the chief types of formation of the verbal noun :—

(a) The prehistoric suffix has disappeared, so that the verbal noun is now identical in form with the stem of the verb. Examples:

amheu <i>doubt</i> : amheu-af <i>I</i>	galw <i>call</i> : galw-af
<i>doubt</i>	gellwng <i>let go</i> : gellyng-af
cyvarch <i>ask</i> : cyvarch-af	gwarandaw <i>listen</i> : gwaran-
dianc <i>escape</i> : diangh-af	daw-af
diodef <i>suffer</i> : diodev-af	llad <i>slay</i> : llad-af

Further in some denominatives, e.g. **bwytta** *eating*: **bwytta-af**, **cardotta** *begging*, **lledratta** *stealing*, **pyscotta** *fishing*.

119. (b) The verbal noun still shows a suffix.

(a) -i, e.g.—

bod-i <i>drown</i> : bod-af	mol-i (O.W. <i>molim</i>) <i>praise</i> :
cyvod-i <i>rise</i> : cyvod-af	mol-af
erch-i (O.W. <i>erchim</i>) <i>ask</i> :	per-i <i>cause</i> : par-af
arch-af	tew-i <i>be silent</i> : taw-af
meneg-i <i>shew</i> : manag-af	torr-i <i>break</i> : torr-af

(β) -u, e.g.—

can-u <i>sing</i> : can-af	gwassanaeth-u <i>minister</i> :
car-u <i>love</i> : car-af	gwassanaeth-af
dysg-u <i>teach</i> : dysg-af	mynn-u <i>desire</i> : mynn-af
gall-u <i>be able</i> : gall-af	pryn-u <i>buy</i> : pryn-af

This is the common form of the verbal noun from denominatives in -ha-, e.g. **cennatta-u** *send message*: **cennatta-af**, **dynessa-u** *approach*: **dynessa-af**, **rydha-u** *free*: **rydha-af**.

(γ) -aw, e.g.—

gwisg-aw <i>clothe</i> : gwisg-af	bedydy-aw <i>baptize</i> : bedydy-af
lliw-aw <i>colour</i> : lliw-af	medyly-aw <i>think</i> : medyly-af

(δ) -at, -et, -ut, e.g.—

adeil-at *build*: adeil-af

gorderch-at *make love*: gorderch-af

cerd-et *go*: cerd-af

yv-et *drink*: yv-af

gwel-et *see*: gwel-af

dywed-ut (also dywedwyt)
say: dywed-af

ymchoel-ut *turn*; ymchoel-af

(ε) Various suffixes found only in a few verbs:—

cymryt *take*: cymmer-af

dilit *follow*: dilyn-af

dyffryt *protect*: differ-af

ymlit *pursue*: ymlyn-af

edvryd *restore*: adver-af

godiwes *overtake*: godiwed-af

goglyt *shun*: gogel-af

arhos *await*: arho-af

adolwyn *entreat*: adolyg-af

dwyn *lead*: dyg-af

amwyn *protect*: amyg-af

ehed-ec *fly*: ehed-af

red-ec *run*: red-af

ered-ic *plough*: ard-af

caffael, cael *get*: caff-af

gallel (by gallu) *be able*: gall-af

gadael (by gadu) *allow*:

sev-yll *stand*: sav-af

gad-af

chwerthin *laugh*: chward-af

igian *sob*: igi-af

darllein *read*: darlle-af

llevain *cry*: llev-af

USAGE.

120. The infinitive, being merely a verbal noun, has all the constructions of a noun; it has, however, become so far attached to the verbal system that it forms a perfect by prefixing the particle **ry** (§ 96c). Examples:—

(a) nyt oed vynych yt **gaffel** bud *it was not a common thing for you to get profit*; mynneu a ryuedeis **gallu** ohonaw ef **mynet** yn dirybud y mi *I wondered that he could go without informing me*; gwedy **llad** y gwyr hynny *after those men had been slain*; cyn awch **mynet** ymdeith ateb a geffwch *before you depart* (lit. *before your*

going) *you shall get an answer*; heb y **uenegi** imi *without showing it to me*; y eu **gochel** *to avoid them*.

(b) gwedy clybot yn Rufein **ry oresgyn** o Garawn ynys Brydein *after it had been heard in Rome that Carawn had conquered the island of Britain*. Sef a wnaethant llidiaw yn vwy no meint am **ry wneuthur** ac wynt kyfryw dwyll a hwnnw *they were exceeding wroth that such treachery had been done to them* RB. II. 75.

121. The verbal noun has no distinction of voice. If it depends upon **gallu** *to be able* or **dylyu** *to owe*, then, if the sense be passive, **gallu** and **dylyu** are put in the passive, e.g. gwreic y **gellir dywedut** idi y bot yn deckaf or gwraged *a woman of whom it can be said that she is the fairest of women*; ni a atwaenwn y neb a **dylyer y kymryt** y gantaw *we know those that ought to be taken from him* RB. 16, 20.

122. The agent with the verbal noun is commonly expressed by the preposition **o** following the noun (cf. the corresponding Irish construction with *do*), e.g. gwedy **gorwed ohonaw ef** ar traws yr auon *after he had lain across the river*; gwedy **ry gyscu ohonaw** *after he had slept*; rac dy **lad ohonaw** *lest thou shouldst be slain by him*. It may also be expressed by the preposition **y**, e.g. **tygu llyein mawr udunt wynteu** y vot yn wir *they swore great oaths that it was true* Hg. II. 131; **kymryt ofyn mawr y Vradmwnd** *Bradmwnd became sore afraid* Hg. II. 133; gwedy **udunt oresgyn** yr holl wlat *after they had conquered the whole country* RB. II. 116; gwedy **y Amic gaffel kennyat** *after Amic had got permission* Rev. Celt. IV. 218; nyt oed neb o vilwyr y vort gronn heb **idaw eu bwrw** oll yr llawr *there was no one of the warriors of the Round Table that he had not thrown down* Hg. I. 9; yr **y pawb disgyntu** *though everyone else dismounted* RB. 105, 7. Or the verbal noun may be preceded by a possessive adjective, e.g. gwedy **eu dyuot** yr weirglawd *after they came to the meadow* Hg. I. 9.

123. The verbal noun is often used in periphrasis with **gwneuthur** *to do*, e.g. **dysgyntu** ar y pren a **wnant** *they will alight upon the tree*; ac yna **ymlad** a **wnaem** ninneu am y maen *and then we would fight for the stone*; a **cherdet** recdi yr coet a

oruc ý uorwyn *and the maiden went on to the wood*; **rodi** penn y karw a **wnaethpwyt** y Enid *the head of the stag was given to Enid*.

124. The verbal noun may carry on the construction of a finite verb, e.g. drýchael ý wýneb a oruc ynteu ac **ýdrých** arnei ýn lldiawc *he raised his face and looked on her angrily* WB. 419; kennatau ý mab a orucpwyt, ae **dýuot** ýnteu ýr llýs *and the boy was sent for and came to the court* WB. 454; ac a dywawt na wnaethpwyt oe bleit ef drwc yn y byt y Briaf, namyn **rodi** Esonia idaw ef o achaws y dewret *and he said that on his part no evil in the world had been done to Priam, but that Hesione had been given to him for his valour* RB. II. 5; pan **bebillo** Lloegir in tir Ethlin a **guneuthur** Dýganhuý dinas degin *when the English shall encamp in the land of Ethlin, and make Deganwy a strong fort* BB. 28^a; pan gyfodes y bobyl a **chael** Lawnslot megys yn uarw *when the people rose and found Launcelot like one dead* Hg. I. 155.

125. Without a preceding finite verb the verbal noun may serve as an historical infinitive, e.g. tra yttoed vilwyr Arthur yn ymlad ar gaer, **rwygaw** o Gei y uagwyr a **chymryt** y carcharawr ar y geuyn *while Arthur's warriors were fighting with the city, Kei broke through the wall and took the prisoner on his back* RB. 131, 28; **deuy** yrof a Duw, heb ynteu. ae **dwyn** gyt ac ef yr uort oe hanuod, ac **erchi** idi vwyta yn uynych "*between God and me thou shalt come,*" said he. *And he took her to the table against her will and asked her repeatedly to eat* RB. 289; a gwedy disgynnu Arthur yr tir **dýuot** seint Iwerdon attaw y erchi nawd idaw *and after Arthur landed, the saints of Ireland came to him to ask his protection* RB. 136; **dýuot** (= **dýuot a oruc** RB. 126) ý porthawr ac **agori** ý porth *the porter came and opened the gate* WB. 487.

126. The verbal noun has special uses with certain prepositions.

(a) With **yn** the verbal noun has the force of a present participle (cf. the Irish construction with *oc*), e.g. val y gwelas y gwr...Peredur **yn dýuot** *as the man saw Peredur coming*; lleidyr...a geueis **yn lletratta** arnaf *a thief whom I caught stealing from me*. It is often used with the substantive verb to express continuing action; e.g. yr hynny hyt hediw **yd wyf i yn darparu gwled** ytti *from that time*

till to-day I have been preparing a feast for thee RB. 182; canys ar y medwl hwnnw **yd wyt** titheu **yn trigyaw** *since it is on this purpose that thou art fixed* RB. 253; ual **yd oed** y sarff **yn dyuot** or garrec, y tharaw a oruc Owein a chledyf *as the snake was coming from the rock, Owein struck it with a sword*. When the verbal noun precedes the verb **yn** may be added, but it is more commonly omitted, e.g. **yn eisted yd oedynt** ar garrec Harlech *they were seated on the rock of Harlech* RB. 26, **yn adolwc y mae** y ti arglwyd (= **adolwyn** itti arglwyd **y mae** Erbin WB. p. 205) ellwng Gereint y uab attaw *he entertains thee, Lord, to let go his son Gereint to him* RB. 264; **dywedut** yrydunt ehun **y maent** *they are saying among themselves* WB. p. 211; **medylyaw yd wyf** *I am considering* RB. 75, 26 (but **yd wyf yn medylyaw** RB. 76, 22).

(b) With **gwedy** *after* the verbal noun has the force of a perfect participle (cf. the use of Irish *iar n-*), e.g. **y mae gwedy mynet** *gýd* a Gwenhwývar *y hýstavell he has gone with Gwenhwývar to her chamber* WB. 408, a phan yttoedynt **gwedy gware** talym, sef y klywynt kynnwryf mawr *when they had played a while, they heard a great din* RB. 157; a ffan welas **y gwr...Gereint gwedy caffel** dýrnawd *and when the man saw that Gereint had received a blow* WB. 398; **Enýt a oed heb gýscu y mýwn ýstauell wýdrin**, ar heul **yn týwynnu** ar **y gwelý**, ar dillad **gwedy rý lithraw** *y ar y dwý uron ef Enid was sleepless in a chamber of glass, with the sun shining on the bed, while the clothes had slipped from his breast* WB. 416.

(c) With **can** *with* and **tan** *under* the verbal noun is used in sentences like the following: Pascen...a gyffroes y bobyl honno... **gan adaw** udunt anheruynedic amylder o eur ac aryant *Pascen stirred up that people, promising them an unlimited abundance of gold and silver* RB. II. 169; tywyssawc Kernyw ae hymlynawd **gan eu llad** *the prince of Cornwall followed them slaying them* RB. II. 191; dyuot dracheuynt at Wenhwyuar **dan gwynaw** y dolur *she came back to Gwenhwýuar bewailing her anguish* RB. 249; (wynt) a gyrchassant parth a Ruuein **dan anreithaw** a wrthwynepei udunt *they set out towards Rome, plundering all who resisted them* RB. II. 75.

PARADIGM OF THE REGULAR VERB.

127. Types: **caru** *to love*, and the denominative **rydhaü** *to set free*. Forms in brackets are forms that have not been noted from a verb of the type.

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT AND FUTURE.

	sing.	plur.	sing.	plur.
1.	car-af	car-wn	rydha-af	rydha-wn
2.	cer-i, cer-y	cer-wch	rydhe-y	rydhe-wch
3.	car	car-ant	rydha	rydha-ant
pass.	cer-ir		rydhe-ir	

IMPERFECT AND CONDITIONAL.

1.	car-wn	car-em	rydha-wn	(rydha-em)
2.	car-ut	car-ewch	rydha-ut	ryda-ewch
3.	car-ei	cer-ynt ^(yint)	rydha-ei	rydhe-ynt
pass.	cer-it		rydhe-it	

PRETERITE AND PERFECT.

1.	cereis	carass-am	rydheeis	rydhaass-am
2.	cereis-t	carass-awch	rydheeis-t	rydhaass-awch
3.	caras	carass-ant	rydha-awd	rydhaass-ant
pass.	carat		rydha-wyt	

PLUPERFECT.

1.	carass-wn	(carass-em)	(rydhaass-wn)	(rydhaass-em)
2.	carass-ut	(carass-ewch)	(rydhaass-ut)	(rydhaass-ewch)
3.	carass-ei	(carass-ynt)	rydhaass-ei	rydhaass-ynt
pass.	carass-it		(rydhaass-it)	

IMPERATIVE.

1.		car-wn		(rydha-wn)
2.	car	cer-wch	rydha	rydhe-wch
3.	car-et	car-ent	rydha-et	(rydha-ent)
pass.	car(h)-er		rydha-er	

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

1.	car(h)-wyf car(h)-oef	car(h)-om	rydha-wyf	rydha-om
2.	cer(h)-ych	car(h)-och	rydhe-ych	(rydha-och)
3.	car(h)-wy car(h)-oe	car(h)-wynt car(h)-oent		
	<i>neg. form</i> car(h)-o	car(h)-ont	rydha-o <i>neg. form</i>	rydha-wynt rydha-ont <i>neg. form</i>
pass.	car(h)-er		rydha-er	

PAST.

1.	car(h)-wn	car(h)-em	rydha-wn	(rydha-em)
2.	car(h)-ut	car(h)-ewch	rydha-ut	rydha-ewch
3.	car(h)-ei	cer(h)-ynt	rydha-ei	rydhe-ynt
pass.	cer(h)-it		rydhe-it	

REMARKS ON THE VERBAL PARADIGM.

Present and Future Indicative.

128. (a) sg. 3. Many verbs show vowel inflection (§ 5), e.g. *eirch* : *arch-af* *I ask*, *ceidw* : *cadw-af* *I preserve*, *ceiff* : *caff-af* *I get*, *geilw* : *galw-af* *I call*, *lleinw* : *llanw-af* *I fill*, *peir* : *par-af* *I cause*, *peirch* : *parch-af* *I honour*, *seif* : *sav-af* *I stand*, *teifl* : *tafl-af* *I cast*, *etteil* : *attal-af* *I stop*, *gweheird* : *gwa-hard-af* *I forbid*, *lleveir* : *llavar-af* *I speak*, *edeu*, *edy* : *adaw-af* *I leave*, *edeu* : *adaw-af* *I promise*, *gwerendeu*, *gwerendy* : *gwarandaw-af* *I listen*, *teu* : *taw-af* *I am silent*, *tereu*, *tery* : *traw-af* *I strike*, *gwyl* : *gwel-af* *I see*, *gweryt* : *gwarded-af* *I help*, *cyll* : *coll-af* *I destroy*, *dyt* : *dod-af* *I put*, *llysg* : *llosg-af* *I burn*, *hyllt* : *hollt-af* *I split*, *ryd* : *rod-af* *I give*, *tyrr* : *torr-af* *I break*, *egyr* : *agor-af* *I open*, *envyn* : *anvon-af* *I send*, *eryyll* : *arvoll-af* *I receive*, *erhys* : *arhos-af* *I await*, *deffry* : *deffro-af* *I arouse*, *ffy* : *ffo-af* *I flee*, *try* : *tro-af* *I turn*. It should be noted that, except in the 3 sg. of the present,

no vowel but **a** is subject to infection in the verb, e.g. 2 pl. **gwel-wch**, **rod-wch**, **ffo-wch** (cf. § 7 note 1).

NOTE.—Irregular are: **menyc**: **manag-af** *I shew*; **dyweit**: **dywed-af** *I say*.

(b) From the denominatives in **-hau**, **-a** spreads as an ending to other verbs, e.g. **cerda**: **cerdet** *to go*, **teruyna**: **tervynu** *to end*. Further, it is added again to the denominatives, e.g. **gnotta**: **gnotta-af** *I am wont*. Form **-áa** comes by contraction in Mod.W. **-ã**.

129. In the older language some other forms appear.

sg. 1. By **-af**, **-if** is sometimes found, e.g. **gwneif** *I will make* FB. 62, **cenif** *I will sing* MA. 140^a, **gweinif** *I will serve* 142^a, **cerif** *I will love* 147^b.

sg. 2. In this person there is also an ending **-yd** (i.e. **yđ**, cf. Bret. **-ez**, Corn. **-yth**), e.g. **ceryd** *thou lovest*, **gwesceryd** *thou scatterest*, **dywedyd** *thou sayest*, **nodyd** *thou protectest*, **clwyd** *thou hearest*. Cf. Arch. Cambr. 1873, pp. 143 sq.

sg. 3. In O. Irish there are two forms of the ending, a longer which is found only in simple verbs, and a shorter which is used in compound verbs, and also in simple verbs when a negative or certain other particles precede, e.g. **berid** (from ***bhereti**) *he carries*, but **ní beir** (from ***bheret**) *he does not carry*, **do-beir** *he gives*. In Early Welsh there are traces of a similar distinction of ending, e.g. **pereid y rycheu**. **ny phara ae goreu** *the trenches remain, he who made them remains not* FB. 289; and in the proverb: **trengid golud, ní threing molud** *wealth perishes, fame perishes not*. Further examples of the ending are: **prinit** *buys*, **agit, egit** *goes* (= Mid.W. **eyt** FB. 304) in the O.W. glosses; **llicrid**: **llygru** *destroy*, **reuhid**: **rewi** *freeze*, **ottid**: **odi** *snow*, **gosgupid** *sweeps*, **tohid**: **toi** *cover* BB. 45^a, **meccid**: **magu** *nourish* BB. 45^b, **briuhid**: **briwaw** *break* BB. 46^a, cf. further Arch. Cambr. 1872, pp. 303 sq., 1873, pp. 145 sq. It will be seen that the **h** which appears in the old future (§ 130), and in the subjunctive has also made its way into these presents. In usage Mid.W. agrees with O.Ir. in that the longer ending is not found when the verb is preceded by a negative, it differs from O.Ir. in that the longer ending has spread to compound verbs. In early poetry there seem to be instances of a corresponding present in **-awt** (which would originally belong to **ā**-stems, cf. O.Bret. **-ot** in **fleriot** gl. **ridolet**, O.Ir. **caraid**, from ***carāti**, *loves*, Lat. **amat**); **barýwhaud** *grows a beard*, **gvýrhaud** *bends* BB. 45^a, **llewychwawt** *shines* FB. 117, **gwisgawt** *clothes* FB. 307.

pl. 3. In the O.W. glosses by the ending **-ant** in itercludant gl. subigant there appears also **-int** in **limnint** gl. **tontent**, **nertheint** gl. **armant**, **scamnhegint** gl. **levant**. This ending seems to survive in Mid.W. poetry, e.g. **diurýssint** *hasten* BB. 45^a, 54^b (cf. **pan vryssyant** FB. 257), **dywedýnt** *will say* FB. 223, **torrynt** *will break* FB. 229. It seems probable that this served as a primary ending, but the matter demands further investigation.

Passive.—In the passive there is found in poetry and occasionally in proverbs a variety of forms in **-tor**, e.g. **megittor** *will be nourished* BB. 31^b, **kenhittor** *will be sung* BB. 26^b, **kwynitor** *is lamented* FB. 280; **kymysgetor** *is mixed* FB. 181, **kyrbwylltor** *will be mentioned* FB. 200;

traethattor will be discoursed FB. 137, *canhator is sung* FB. 209 : *brithottor is variegated* BB. 17^a. Cf. Arch. Cambr. 1872 pp. 305 sq., Dottin, *Désinences verbales en R*, 177 sq. These forms, which are clearly based on the longer form of the 3 sg. act., are especially common in the poetry of the twelfth century. Their syntactical function is present or future.

130. In Early Welsh there are also some specially future forms :

sg. 3 (a) *-hawt* (i.e. *-hawd*), e.g. *parahaud will continue* BB. 50^b, *briuhaud will break* BB. 29^b, *methawd will fail* WB. 457, *lletawt will spread* FB. 236, *llwyprawd* (: *llwybraw*) *will travel* MA 232^b. Cf. CZ. III. 402.

(b) After a negative, *-haw* : *ny chaffaw will not get* BR. 4^b, *nys gwnaw will not make* FB. 126 ; but also a *wnaw* *who will make* FB. 150.

Pl. 3. *-hawnt*, e.g. O.W. *cuinhaunt gl. deflebunt, gwnahawnt will make* FB. 124, *pebyllyawnt will encamp* FB. 212.

Pass. *-hawr*, e.g. *agorawr will be opened* WB. 456, *ffohawr there will be flight* FB. 126, *talhaur will be paid* BB. 16^a, *nyn lladawr we shall not be killed* WB. 475, *edmyccaaur will be honoured* BB. 29^b. Cf. Dottin, *op. cit.*, 169 sq., CZ. III. 403.

NOTE.—There also occur forms of the type of *-ettor*, *-attor* above, e.g. *torredawd will break* FB. 236, *llettatawt will spread* FB. 129, *dýgettaur will be led* BB. 13^a, *lloscetawr will be burned* FB. 119, *galwetawr will be called* FB. 165.

Imperfect Indicative and Conditional.

131. sg. 3. (a) In poetry there is also an ending *-i*, inflecting a preceding *a*, e.g. *ceri loved, nodi protected, torri broke, clywi heard*. Cf. Arch. Cambr. 1874, p. 117, Cymmrod. IX. 54, Rev. Celt. VI. 16.

(b) There is also an ending *-at* (i.e. *-ad*) ; see the irregular verbs *gwybot* (§ 143), *adnabot* (§ 144), *pieu* (§ 160), and the verb *bot* (§ 152). So in the plup. *ry dywedysyiat had said* MA. 485^b.

pl. 3. In this person there is an ending *-eint* :—*achubeint* WB. 466 = pass. *achubit* RB. 110, 28, *caneint* LA. 95 = *cenynt* Hg. II. 447, *deueint, syrthyeint* LA. 97, *traweint* Hg. II. 184, *llauyreint* ib. 213 ; cf. the subjunctive ket *yveint*^t *though they drank* FB. 66, *wyntwy yn llad gyt as ledeint they slaying though they slew them* FB. 276 = a *chin ri llethid ve latýsseint and before they were slain they had slain* FB. 38, cf. Cymmrod. IX. 67. This *-eint* is an analogical formation to sg. 3 *-ei*.

NOTE.—More peculiar is *ný lesseint* BB. 32^a which seems to mean *they were not slain* (cf. *yt lesseint* FB. 285, *lleseint* MA. 194^a), apparently based on *llas was slain* ; cf. further *meithyeint was reared?* *lledeseint were slain?* *colledeint were destroyed?* FB. 264, MA. 94^b.

Preterite and Perfect Indicative Active.

✓ 132. sg. 3. In this person there is a variety of endings.

(a) -as, e.g. *bradas betrayed, caffas got, gwelas saw.*

(b) -es, e.g. *agores opened, dodes put, gweles saw.*

(c) -is, e.g. *erchis asked, edewis left, gelwis called.*

(d) -wys, becoming -ws, e.g. *bendigwys and bendigws blessed, cyscwys and cyscws slept.* In the southern dialect -ws became the characteristic ending in this person.

(e) -awd (i.e. awđ), e.g. *parawd caused, cerdawd journeyed, parhaawd continued.* This is an encroaching ending, whence comes the Mod. literary Welsh ending -od. *parawd is an ending which has been used.*

NOTE.—In early poetry there is an absolute ending -sit (corresponding to the present ending -it (§ 129), e.g. *kewssit got, prynessid bought, delyessid (: dala) held.* Cf. Arch. Cambr. 1873, pp. 151 sq. It corresponds to the O. Bret. ending in *tinsit gl. sparsit, toreusit gl. attriuit.* *being called*

✓ 1 pl., 3 pl. In these persons by -sam, -sant, there appear also -som, -sont.

Plur.—In the plural there are three types of formation, (a) -sam, etc., (b) -assam, etc., (c) -yssam, etc., e.g.—

(a) *cawsam, cawsawch, cawsant : caffael get, kymersam, kymersant : cymryt take, gwelsam, gwelsant : gwelet see.*

(b) *dywedassam : dywedut say, lladassant : llad slay, nessaassant : nessaü approach.*

(c) *dodyssam, dodyssant : dodi place, kwplayssam : kwplaiü complete, nessayassant : nessaü approach.*

133. In Mid.W., as in Mid.Ir., the s-preterite has become the prevalent formation, in which the other types of the preterite tend to merge. But particularly in poetry, and especially in the 3 sg., there are examples of two other types of the preterite.

(a) The t-preterite (corresponding to the Irish t-preterite, e.g. *asbert he said : asbeir says*).

canu sing : sg. 1 *ceint* and *ceintum*, sg. 2 *ceuntost*, sg. 3 *cant*.

gwan pierce : sg. 1 *gweint*, sg. 3 *gwant*.

cymryt take : sg. 3 *kymerth, kymyrth*.

diffryt protect : sg. 3 *differth, diffyrth*.

mynet *go*: aeth (= Ir. acht) *went* (§ 140); in composition doeth (§ 141), and sg. 1 ymdeith *went about*, sg. 3 ymdaeth.

gwneuthur *make*: gwnaeth (§ 142).

magu *nourish*: sg. 3 maeth, pl. 3 maethant.

(part) dyrreith *returned* (√reg-). *Scotia*

amwyn *protect*: sg. 3 amwyth.

dydwyn *bring*: sg. 3 dydwyth.

(b) Forms with reduplication, or unreduplicated forms of the type of O.Ir. rāith *ran*: rethid *runs*. *rethid: oir oia oio oia oie*

re *claf* clybot *hear*: sg. 1 kigleu (= Ir. cūala from *cuklova) and kiglef, sg. 3 kigleu. *(Jonon wine.) redupl. form*

adnabot *recognize*: atwaen (§ 144). *or 3?*

dywedut *say*: sg. 3 dywawt, also dywot, dywat (cf. Ir. adcuaid *has related* from *ad-co-fāith) *at*

godiwes *overtake*: sg. 3 godiwawd.

gwaret *help*: sg. 3 gwarawt (= Ir. fo-rāith *helped*). *gwaret: oir oia oio oia oie*

The same form of inflexion is exhibited by:—

amwyn *defend*: sg. 3 amuc. *amuc: oir oia oio oia oie*

dwyn *lead*: sg. 1 dugum, sg. 2 dugost, sg. 3 duc, pl. 1 dugam, pl. 3 dugant.

gwneuthur *make*: goruc (§ 142).

Here seems to belong also amkawd *said*, pl. 3 amkeudant, frequent in the WB. text of Kulhwch and Olwen. *amkeudant: oir oia oio oia oie*

Preterite and Perfect Indicative Passive.

134. In origin the Welsh like the Irish preterite passive developed out of a past participle passive in **-to-**, identical in formation with Latin participles like captus, amatus, etc.

(a) In llas (= Ir. -lass): llad *slay* and gwys (= Ir. -fess): gwybot *know*, the **t** of the suffix together with the dental of the root has become **ss, s** (§ 11a; cf. Lat. missus: mitto, etc.).

(b) **-at**, e.g. gwelat: gwelet *see*, caffat: caffael *get*.

(c) **-et**, e.g. dodet: dodi *place*, llosged: llosgi *burn*.

(d) **-it**, e.g. edewit: adaw *promise*, erchit: erchi *ask*, gelwit: galw *call*.

(e) -wyt, liable to become -wt, e.g. *cymerwyt*: *cymryt* *take*, *hewyt*; *heü sow*, *lladwyt*: *llad* *slay*, *kennatawyt*: *kennataü* *send*.

(f) Forms in -pwyt, e.g. *dywespwyt* and *dywetpwyt*: *dywedut* *say*, *clywspwyt*, *clywyspwyt*: *clybot* *hear*, *dechreuspwy*: *dechreu* *begin*, *roespwy*: *roi* *give*, *kanpwyt*: *canu* *sing*, *gwanpwyt*: *gwanu* *pierce*, *ducpwyt*: *dwyn* *lead*, *maethpwyt*: *magu* *nourish*, *gwassanaethpwyt*: *gwassanaethu* *serve*, *talpwyt*: *talü* *pay*. Cf. *Cymmrod.* IX. 75 sq.

Pluperfect Indicative.

135. Corresponding to the three types in the plural of the preterite active, there are in the pluperfect three types (a) -swn, (b) -asswn, (c) -ysswn, e.g. :—

(a) *cawssei*: *caffael* *get*, *gwelsei*, *gwelsynt*, pass. *gwelsit*: *gwelet* *see*, *edewssit*: *adaw* *leave*.

(b) *mynasswn*: *mynessynt*, pass. *mynassit*: *mynnu* *desire*, *cysgassei*: *cysgu* *sleep*, *lladassant*, pass. *lladessit*: *llad* *slay*, *gnottaessynt*: *gnottaü* *be accustomed*.

(c) *archyssei*, pass. *erchysit*, *archysit*: *erchi* *ask*, *managyssei*: *menegi* *shew*, *lladyssit*: *llad* *slay*, *mynnessynt*: *mynnu* *demand*, *gnottayssei*: *gnottaü* *be accustomed*.

136. (a) In the active there is a periphrastic pluperfect with -oed *was* in *athoed* (§ 140), *doethoed* (§ 141), *gwnaethoed* (§ 142). Forms in -oed occur also from *caffael* *get*, e.g., sg. 1 *cawssodwn*, sg. 2 *cawssodut*, sg. 3 *cawssod*, *cassod*, *cawssoddyat*, pl. 3 *cassoddynt*, pass. *cassodit*; further *mynnassod*: *mynnu*; *planasoed*; *rodassoed*, *roessoed*; *rossoed*, pass. *rossoedit*: *rodi*. Cf. *Cymmrod.* IX. 76 sq.

(b) In the passive there are some periphrastic forms with -oed :— sg. 3 *archadoed* *had been asked*: *erchi* *ask*, *dysgadoed*: *dysgu* *teach*, *ganadoed*, *ganydoed*: *geni* *be born*, *managadoed*: *menegi* *shew*; further *cathoed*: *caffael* *get*. Cf. *Cymmrod.* IX. 77.

Imperative.

137. **sg. 2.** From denominatives in **-haü a** spreads as an ending to other verbs, e.g. **prydera : pryderu** *be anxious*, **paratoa : paratoï** *prepare*. Further **a** is added again to the denominatives, e.g. **cwplaā : cwplaū** *complete*, **naccaä : naccaü** *refuse*. From **-ää** comes Mod.W. **-â**.

sg. 3. There appears sometimes an ending **-it**, e.g. **bernit** (v.l. *barned*): **barnu** *judge* MA. 182^b, **elhid : mynet** *go* WB. 31^a, **gobwyllit : gobwyllaw** *take heed* FB. 199, **gwrthledit : gwrthlad** *repulse* LA. 26, **gwrthottit : gwrthot** *repel* FB. 125, **rwydheyt : rwydhaü** *make easy* RB. 228, **madeuit : maddeu** *forgive* Hg. II. 185, **rothit : rodi** *give* BB. 47^a. It will be observed that these forms shew the subjunctive stem.

Present Subjunctive.

138. In the 3 **sg.** and 3 **pl.** the **o** forms become the regular forms in Mid.W. Sometimes **o** spreads to the 1 **sg.**, e.g. **gwysgof** WB. 97. In the **pass.** an **wy** form appears in **rothwyr** FB. 109.

NOTE.—For **duch** *may he lead*, **gwares** *may he help*, see § 110, note 2.

Past Subjunctive.

139. In the **passive** by **-it** there is found sometimes **-et**: **cladhet** WB. 469 = **cledit** RB. 112 : **cladu** *bury*, **gofynnet** WB. p. 220 = **gouynnit** RB. 286 : **govynnu** *ask*, **llafassed : llavassu** *dare* BB. 27^a.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

140. **mynet** *go*.

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT AND FUTURE.

	sing.	plur.
1.	af	awn
2.	ey	ewch
3.	a	ant
pass.	eir	

NOTE 1.—**sg. 3** absolute O.W. **agit**, **egit**, Mid.W. **eyt**.

*For most part
pass. 10 months
learn*

IMPERFECT AND CONDITIONAL.

	sing.	plur.
1.	awn	aem
2.	aut	
3.	aey	eynt
pass.	eit	

PRETERITE AND PERFECT.

(a) 1.	euthum	aetham
2.	aethost	aethawch
3.	aeth	aethant, aethont
pass.	aethpwyt	

NOTE 2.—sg. 3 absolute eithyd FB. 179, 188.

(b) 1.	athwyf, adwyf, ethwyf,	ethym
	edwyf	
2.	athwyt, adwyt	
3.	ethyw, edyw	ethynt, edynt

NOTE 3.—Forms (b) have a perfect sense, cf. § 141, note 4.

PLUPERFECT.

1.	athoedwn	
2.		
3.	athoed, adoed	athoedynt

IMPERATIVE.

1.		awn
2.	dos	ewch
3.	aet	aent

NOTE 4.—sg. 3 also elhid (§ 137).

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

1.	el(h)wyf	el(h)om
2.	el(h)ych	el(h)och
3.	el	el(h)wynt, el(h)ont
pass.	el(h)er	

NOTE 5.—Also, in future sense, sg. 3 aho RB. 140, 16, pl. 3 ahont FB. 128.

	PAST.	
	sing.	plur.
1.	el(h)wn	
2.	el(h)ut	
3.	el(h)ei	el(h)ynt
pass.	(el(h)it)	

141. *dyvot* *come.* *deuwn*

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT AND FUTURE.

1.	deuaf	deuwn, down
2.	deuy, doy	deuwch
3.	daw	deuant, doant

NOTE 1.—sg. 2 *doit* (i.e. *doyd*) BB. 51^b1.

NOTE 2.—In poetry there is also another set of forms in a future sense:

1	dybydaf	
	{ dybyd, dyvyd, dybydawt	dybydant
3.	{ deubyd	
	{ dypi, dybi, dyvi	
	{ deupi, deubi	

NOTE 3.—Preceded by *dy-*: sg. 3 *dydaw*, pl. 3 *dydeuant*, pass. *dydeuhawr*.

IMPERFECT AND CONDITIONAL.

1.	down	
2.	dout, deuyt	
3.	deuei, deuhei, doey,	doynt <i>deuweit</i> p84
	doi.	
pass.	deuit	

PRETERITE AND PERFECT.

(a) 1.	deuthum, doethum	doetham
2.	deuthost, doethost, daethost	doethawch, doethoch
3.	doeth, <u>deuth</u> , daeth	deuthant, doethant, dothant, doethont
pass.	deuthpwyt, doethpwyt	

	sing.	plur.
(b) 1.		
2.	dyvuost	
3.	dybu, dyvu, deubu	dybuant, dyvuant
(c) 1.	dothwyf, dodwyf	dodym, deuthym
2.	dothwyt, dodwyt	dodywch, doethywch
3.	doethyw, dothyw, dodyw, dedyw	dodynt, dethynt

NOTE 4.—Forms (b) are chiefly poetical, but *dyvuost*, *dyvu*, *dyvuant* occur in the prose of WB. Forms (c) are perfect in sense; in later Mid. W. they are replaced by forms (a), e.g. *deuth* RB. 126, 9=*dodýw* WB. 486, *deuthum* RB. 105, 21=*dothwýf* WB. 459, *doeth* RB. 115, 25, *deuth* RB. 126, 9,=*dodýw* WB. 473, 486.

PLUPERFECT.

1.	dathoedywn	
2.		
3.	doethoed, daethoed, dathoed, dothoed	doethoedynt, dothoedynt

IMPERATIVE.

1.		down
2.	dyret, dabre	dowch
3.	deuet, doet	deuent, doent

NOTE 5.—There is also a 3 sg. *deuit* Hg. II. 51, and *delit* Hg. I. 4, 307.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

1.	del(h)wyf	del(h)om
2.	del(h)y ch	del(h)och
3.	del	del(h)wynt, del(h)ont
pass.	del(h)er	

NOTE 6.—There are also forms sg. 1 *dybwyf*, sg. 3 *dyppo*, *dyffo*, *dyvo*, *deupo*, *dideuho*, pl. 3 *dyffont*, pass. *dyffer*.

PAST.

1.	del(h)wn	
2.	del(h)ut	del(h)ewch
3.	del(h)ei	del(h)ynt

NOTE 7.—There is also 3 sg. *dybei* and *dyfei*.

142. *gwneuthur to make.* *See*

PRESENT AND FUTURE.

	sing.	plur.
1.	gwnaf	gwnawn
2.	gwney	gwnewch
3.	gwna	gwnant
pass.	gwneir	

NOTE 1.—Fut. sg. 3 *gunahaud* BB. 27^b, *gwnawt* FB. 224, *gwnaw* FB. 126, 150, pl. 3 *gwnahawnt* FB. 124.

IMPERFECT AND CONDITIONAL.

1.	gwnawn	gwnaem
2.	gwnaut	gwnaewch
3.	gwnaei	gwnaent
pass.	gwneit	

PRETERITE AND PERFECT.

(a) 1.	gorugum	gorugam
2.	gorugost	
3.	goruc	gorugant
pass.	gorucpwyt	
(b) 1.	gwneuthum	gwnaetham, gwnaethom
2.	gwnaethost	gwnaethawch
3.	gwnaeth, gwneuth	gwnaethant, gwnaethont
pass.	gwnaethpwyt	

NOTE 2.—In poetry there is also sg. 3 *goreu*, cf. Mid.Bret. *guereu*.

NOTE 3.—The *gwnaeth* forms encroach at the expense of the *goruc* forms, e.g. *gorucpwyt* WB. 452, 477, 487 = *gwnaethpwyt* RB. 100, 118, 127.

PLUPERFECT.

1.	gwnathoedwn	
2.	gwnaethodut	
3.	gwnaethoed, gwnath- oed, gwnadoed	gwnathoedynt
pass.	gwnathoedit	

IMPERATIVE.

	sing.	plur.
1.		gwnawn
2.	gwna	gwnewch
3.	gwnaet	gwnaent
pass.	gwnel(h)er	

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

1.	gwnel(h)wyf	
2.	gwnel(h)ych	gwnel(h)och
3.	gwnel	gwnel(h)wynt, gwnel(h)- ont
pass.	gwnel(h)er	

NOTE 4.—sg. 3 also *gunelwý* BB. 24^a, *gunaho* BB. 35^b, *gwnaho* FB. 119, 235, pl. 3 *gwnahont* BB. 31^a, *gwnahon* FB. 155. With fut. ending *gwnelawr* FB. 213.

PAST.

1.	gwnel(h)wn	
2.	gwnel(h)ut	
4.	gwnel(h)ei	gwnel(h)ynt
pass.	gwnel(h)it	

143. *gwybot* *know.*

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.

1.	gwnn	gwdam, gwdom
2.	gwydost, gwдост	gwydawch, gwдаwch, gwdoch
3.	gwyr	gwydant, gwдant
pass.	gwys	

IMPERFECT.

1.	gwydwn, gwыdywn	gwydem, gwыдыem
2.	gwydut, gwыdyut	
3.	gwydat, gwыdyat	gwydynt
pass.	gwydit	

ITERATIVE PRESENT AND FUTURE.

	sing.	plur.
1.	gwybydaf	
2.	gwybydy	gwybydwch
3.	gwybyd	gwybydant
pass.	gwybydir	

NOTE 1.—In poetry there is also 3 sg. *gwybi*.

ITERATIVE IMPERFECT AND CONDITIONAL.

1.		gwybydem
2.	gwybydut	gwybydwch
3.	gwybydei	
pass.	gwybydit	

NOTE 2.—This comes to be used for the past subjunctive, e.g. *Bei ath wybydem if we had known thee* FB. 122.

PRETERITE AND PERFECT.

1.	gwybuum	
2.	gwybuost	
3.	gwybu	gwybuant
pass.	gwybuwyt	

PLUPERFECT.

3.		gwybuyssynt
pass.	gwybuassit	

IMPERATIVE.

1.		gwybydwn
2.	gwybyd	gwybydwch
3.	gwybydet, gwypet	gwybydent
pass.	gwybyder	

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

1.	gwypwyf	gwypom
2.	gwypych	gwypoch
3.	gwypwy, gwypo	gwypwynt, gwypont
pass.	gwyper	

	PAST.	
		sing.
1.		gwypwn
2.		gwyput
3.	gwypynt	plur.
		gwypei

144. *adnabot* recognize. *Learn*

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.

1.	adwaen, adwen, atwen	atwaenwn
2.	atwaenost	etweynwch, atweynwch, etwenwch
9.	edwyn, atwen	atwaenant

IMPERFECT.

1.	atwaenwn	adwaenam
2.	atwaenut	
3.	atwaenat, atwaeniat	atwaenynt
pass.	etweinit	

ITERATIVE PRESENT AND FUTURE.

1.	adnabydaf, etnebydaf	adnabydwn
2.	adnabydy	
3.	adnebyd, ednebyd	adnabydant
pass.	adnabydir	

ITERATIVE IMPERFECT AND CONDITIONAL.

1.		adnabydem
2.		
3.	adnebydei	

PRETERITE AND PERFECT.

1.	adnabuum	adnabuam
2.		
3.	adnabu <i>atwaen p 86</i>	adnabuant

IMPERATIVE.

	sing.	plur.
1.		
2.	ednebyd, adnebyd	adnebydwch
3.		

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

1.		adnapom
2.	adnepych	
3.	adnapo	adnappoent, adnappont
pass.	adnaper	

PAST.

1.	
2.	
3.	adnapei
pass.	adnepit

145. *caffael, caffel, cahel, cael get.*

INDICATIVE.

Pres. and Fut.:—**caffaf, ceffy, ceiff**, etc.; also **caf, cehy, cey**, etc.

Imperf. and Cond.:—**caffwn**, etc., also **cawn**, etc.

Pret. and Perf.:—**ceveis, ceis, ceveist, cawas, cawssam, cawssawch, cawssant, cawssont**; pass. **caffat, cavat, cahat, cat**.

Pluperf.:—(a) **cawsswn**, etc., (b) **cawssodwn**, etc. (§ 136^a).

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Pres.:—**caffwyf**, etc.

Past.:—**caffwn**, etc., also **cahwn, cawn**, etc.

NOTE.—For an enumeration of forms see Cymmrod. IX. 111 sq.

146. rodi, roi *give*.

The peculiarity of this verb is that it has forms with and without **đ**, e.g. ind. pres. sg. 2 **rody** and **roy**, imper. sg. 2 **ro**, subj. pres. sg. 3 **rotho, rodo** and **ro**. In the ind. pret. by **rodeis, rodeist, rodes** occur **roesum, roesost, roes**, and in the pass. by **rodet**, also **roespwynt**. In the plup. by the regular forms occur sg. 2 **roessut**, sg. 3 **roessei, royssei, roessoed, rasoed**, pl. 3 **rassoedynt**.

147. tawr, dawr.

This verb is used impersonally, e.g. **ny-m-tawr** *it does not concern me* RB. 284, 28, **pathawr** (= **pa-th-đawr**) *what does it concern thee?* RB. 279, 19, **nŷ-m-torei** WB. 172 = **ny-m-torei** RB. I. 238, *it would not concern me*, **ni-m-dorbi** BB. 30^b. In the same sense is found the compound **didawr**; verb. noun **didarbot** Hg. I. 320.

148. moes *give*.

Only as imperative:—sg. 2 **moes**, pl. 2 **moeswch**.

149. hwde *take*. Used only as imperative.**150. med** *says*.

Inflected in the present and imperfect; it is used in quotation, e.g. a wlost di pwy yw? heb hi. gwnn, heb ynteu. Edyrn uab Nud **yw, med** ef “*dost thou know who he is?*” *says she*. “*Yes,*” *said he*. “*He is Edyrn son of Nudd, he says,*” RB. 259; y gouynnei beth yssyd yman. Broch, **medynt** wynteu *he asked what was there*. “*A badger,*” *said they* RB. 15.

151. heb *says*.

This word, of adverbial origin and uninflected, is used like Ir. **ol** to give the very words of the speaker, **heb ef** *says he*, **heb wynt** *they say*, etc.

Before a proper name **heb** is followed by **y, yr**, e.g. **heb y Goewin, heb y Gwenhwyfar, heb yr Arthur**. The same is not infrequently found before a pronoun, e.g. **heb y mi** RB. 32, 7, **heb yr ynteu** RB. 245, 181 = **heb ynteu** WB. 386, p. 217, **heb yr ef** WB. 386 = **heb ef** RB. 245, **heb yr wynt** WB. 185 = **eb wynt** WB. p. 93^a; cf. Mod. W. **ebr**. No satisfactory explanation of this has yet been given.

THE SUBSTANTIVE VERB *bot to be.*

Paradigm.

INDICATIVE.

152. PRESENT.

	sing.		plur.
1.	wyf		ym
2.	wyt		ywch
3.	iw, yw		ynt
	mae		maent
	oes		
	ys		
	neut		
	nyt <i>is not</i>		
	nat <i>is not</i> (dependent)		
	os <i>if it is</i>		
	yssit <i>there is</i>		yssydynt
	ossit <i>if there is</i>		
	yssyd, syd, yssy, sy, rel. <i>who, which is, are</i>		
	Impersonal ys, ydys		

PAST.

1.	oedwn		oedem
2.	oedut, oedyt		oedewch
3.	oed, oedat, oedyat		oedynt
	Impersonal oedet		

NOTE 1.—There are also forms preceded by *ytt, yd: yttwyf, yttiw, ydiw, yttoedwn, etc.*

ITERATIVE PRESENT AND FUTURE.

1.	bydaf		bydwn
2.	bydy		bydwch
3.	byd		bydant

NOTE 2.—Specially future forms: sg. 3 *bythawt, bydhawt, bydawt, biawt, bi*; pl. 3 *bydawnt*.

NOTE 3.—In poetry there seems to be a consuetudinal sg. 3 *bit*, cf. FB. 245, 247, where the imperative sense does not suit.

ITERATIVE IMPERFECT AND CONDITIONAL.

	sing.	plur.
1.	bydwn	bydem
2.	bydut	bydewch
3.	bydei	bydynt
impers.	bydit	

NOTE 4.—Poetical forms: sg. 3 buei, bwyat, pl. 3 buyint (i.e. bwyynt).

PRETERITE AND PERFECT.

1.	buum, bum	buam
2.	buost	buawch
3.	bu	buant, buont
impers.	buwyt	

PLUPERFECT.

1.	buasswn	
2.	buassut	
3.	buassei	buassynt, buessynt, buyssynt

IMPERATIVE.

1.		bydwn
2.	byd	bydwch
3.	bit, boet, poet	bint

NOTE 5.—bynt is clearly imperative BCh. 17, cf. bint LA. 81. RB. 105 has bint where WB. 457 has the future bythawd.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

1.	bwyf, bof	bom, bwym
2.	bych	boch
3.	bo	bwynt, boent, bont

NOTE 6.—There are, particularly in poetry, analogical subjunctive forms from the indicative stem: sg. 1 bydwyf, sg. 2 bydych, sg. 3 bytho, pl. 3 bydont.

PAST.

1.	bewn	beym
2.	beut	
3.	bei	beynt

NOTE 7.—Both in poetry and in prose the past indicative is often used for the subjunctive, e.g. kynny bydwn WB. 172=kyn ny bewn RB. 238. The impersonal pan uythit WB. 104=pan vydit RB. 76 is a subjunctive form based on the indicative.

REMARKS ON *bot.*

Present and Imperfect.

153. The precise syntactical functions of the various forms of these tenses still require a detailed investigation, particularly their uses in early poetry. From the material to hand the following points of prose usage may be noted, (A) where the forms have the function of a substantive verb predicating existence, (B) where the forms are merely copular.

154. A. Substantive verb.

(a) In the 3 sg. pres. *he is*, etc., is expressed by **mae**, pl. **maent**, unless the verb is preceded by the negative or by other preverbal particles and conjunctions which are not followed by the particle **yd** (§ 93 g sq.), e.g. *yma y mae brenhin Iwerdon here is the king of Ireland*; *o ellwng Riannon or poen y mae yndaw from releasing Riannon from the punishment in which she is*; *nat gan y vod y mae yn dyuot that it is not with his will that he is coming*; *y mae y enw yn barawt his name is ready*; *y maent yn symudaw enweu they are changing names*. **Mae** is also used in the sense of *where are?* e.g. **mae** *Ynwl iarll . . . ae wreic ae uerch. maent (= y maent RB. 256) yn y loft racco where are Ynwl and his wife and his daughter? They are in the chamber yonder WB. 400*. In the sense of *there is, there are* **yssit, yssydynt** are found, e.g. **yssit** *nas keffych there is something that you will not get RB. 121 sq.; chwedleu porth y gennyt. ysydynt gennyf hast thou tidings of the gate? I have RB. 126*. If the verb is preceded by a negative, etc., then (a) if the subject is definite **yttiu, ydyw**, pl. **yttynt, ydynt** are used, (β) if the subject is indefinite **oes** is used, e.g.—

(a) **nyt yttiu y clawr y lle kyntaf y kefeist the board is not where thou didst get it first RB. 241**; **nat ydiw y uorwyn honno yn y byt that that maiden is not in the world RB. 113**; **nyt yttynt namyn pedwar they are only four CM. 46**; **neut ydynt yn gynyon boneu vy esgyll the stumps of my wings are like wedges RB. 130**; **a yttiw Kei yn llŷs Arthur. yttiw is Kei in Arthur's court? He is WB.**

(β) **nyt oes** yndi neb nyth adnapo *there is no one in it who will not recognize thee* RB. 3; **a oes** borthawr. **oes** *is there a porter?* *There is* RB. 103. With **o** *if*, the definite form is **ot ydiw**, e.g. **ot ydiw** yg karchar *if he is in prison* RB. 179, the indefinite **ossit**, e.g. **osit** rann y mi oth uab di *if I have any part in thy son* RB. 109; **osid** ay hammehuo *if there is any one who doubts it* BCh. 53. The relative form is **yssyd**, e.g. y gwr hir **yssyd** yno *the tall man who is there*; pa ryw chwedleu **yssyd** gennynt. **nyt oes** namyn da *what kind of news hast thou?* *Only good news.*

NOTE 1.—In poetry **yssit** is found also with a definite subject, e.g. **yssit** imi teir kadeir *I have three seats* FB. 154; **yssit** ym argluyd *I have a lord* MA. 176*. It seems to be a disappearing form, cf. **y mae** yni beth a wnelom *we have something to do* Hg. 1. 10, **y mae** ym . . a wnelwyf 69. **Ossit** also seems to be a disappearing form; for **ossit** a uynho *if there is anyone who desires* WB. 122, RB. 197 has : or **byd** neb kyehofnet.

(b) In the first and second persons the subject is always definite, and here after negatives etc., **yttwyf**, **ydwyf** are usual both in the present and in the imperfect, e.g. **nyt yttwyf** (= **nyt ydwyf** i WB. 437) yn ansawd *I am not in a condition* WB. p. 219; **nyt yttoedwn** i yn holi dim ytti *I was not claiming anything from thee* RB. 5. In the third persons of the imperfect there is in the Mabinogion a very general distinction after negatives etc., between (a) **yttöed**, **ydoed** when the subject is definite, (b) **oed** when the subject is indefinite, e.g. (a) **ydrých** yn y chylch a oruc **a yttöed** ef yn deffroi *she looked about her to see if he was stirring* WB. 424; **pann yttöed** (= **pan ydoed** WB. 99) y dyd yn dyuot *when the day was coming* RB. 72; **tra yttöed** ef yn hynny *while he was in that* RB. 133; **yny yttöyd** y chwys ar gwaet yn dwyn lleuuer y llygeit udunt *until the sweat and the blood were taking the light of their eyes from them* WB. 398; (b) **nyt oed** dim yno *there was nothing there* RB.; Gereint a ofynnawd y wr y ty **a oed** getymdeithon idaw . . . oes, heb ynteu *Gereint asked the master of the house if he had friends.* “*I have,*” said he.

NOTE 2.—But there are a good many instances of (b for (a): **nat oes** (= **nat ydiw** RB. 113) hi yn y byt *that she is not in the world* WB. 470; **kwt ynt plant y gwr** *where are the children of the man?* WB. 453; **pan oed** y dyd yn goleuhau *when the day was becoming light* RB. 72; **yny oed** yn y eidaw ef *Ardudwy till Ardudwy was in his possession* RB. 77; **yny oed** y

gwaet yn lliaw y llenn *till the blood was colouring the mantle* WB. 391 = RB. 249; **yny oed** (= **hyny yttöed** WB. p. 218) eu llygeit yn colli eu lleuener *till their eyes were losing their light* WB. 435 = RB. 283.

NOTE 3.—In a number of cases the **ytt-**, **yd-** forms are found not preceded by a negative, etc.: berth **yd ytwyt** (= **yd wyt** RB. 115) *finely thou art* WB. 473; yth ewyllys **yd ydym** *we are at thy will* RB. 66; hyt **yd ydiw** *dayar as long as the earth is* WB. 459 = RB. 105; ar hynny **yd yttöed** yn deffroi *thereupon he was stirring* WB. p. 212; yma **yd yttöedwn** (= **yd oedwn** WB. 441, RB. 287) yn kerdet *there I was journeying* WB. p. 221; ual **yd yttöed** yn kerdet WB. 170 = RB. 236; ymlodeu dy dewred **yd yttwyt** (= **yt vyt** WB. 413 = **yd wyt** RB. 266) *thou art in the flower of thy might* WB. p. 207; for: o hynny **yd yttöed** RB. 218, WB. 149 has ac hyny yttöed, and for ae **yd yttöed** yn troi RB. 215 WB. 145 has y doeth **yd ydoed** yn troi. So in the present impersonal forms occur: **vyg kareharu yd ydys** (**yd ydys** om. WB. 235) *I am imprisoned* RB. 187; yn y gyveistydyaw **yd ydys** (= **yd yttys** WB. 167) *it is being besieged* RB. 233, by **yd ys** yn kadw or **ae yd yttöed** yn troi RB. 215 WB. 145 has y doeth **yd ydoed** yn troi. So in the present impersonal forms occur: **vyg kareharu yd ydys** (**yd ydys** om. WB. 235) *I am imprisoned* RB. 187; yn y gyveistydyaw **yd ydys** (= **yd yttys** WB. 167) *it is being besieged* RB. 233, by **yd ys** yn kadw or **ae yd yttöed** yn troi RB. 215 WB. 145 has y doeth **yd ydoed** yn troi. So in the present impersonal forms occur: **vyg kareharu yd ydys** (**yd ydys** om. WB. 235) *I am imprisoned* RB. 187; yn y gyveistydyaw **yd ydys** (= **yd yttys** WB. 167) *it is being besieged* RB. 233, by **yd ys** yn kadw or **ae yd yttöed** yn troi RB. 215 WB. 145 has y doeth **yd ydoed** yn troi.

NOTE 4.—In Hg. I. **ytti**w, etc., are not unfrequently copula forms, e.g. gwell **ytti**w vy marw *it is better that I should die* 145, pa un **ytwyt** who *art thou* 95; cf. hyny **yttöedynt** (= **yny oedynt** WB. 446, RB. 291) *kystal ac y buont oreu eiroet till they were as good as they had ever been* WB. p. 223.

155. B. Copula.

(a) In the third person of the present there is a variety of forms:—

(a) **ys**, used (like Ir. *is*) at the beginning of a clause before its predicate, e.g. **is gwell** *it is better*; **is gohelyon** *hwinn he is a remnant*; **ys mi** *ae heirsch it is I who ask her*. It is often preceded by the conjunction **can**, e.g. **kanys** *gwell yw genyt ti since thou preferrest*; **kanys** *arnam ni y berneist since it is on us that thou hast passed judgment*.

NOTE 1.—In poetry **ys** is used with an infixed personal pronoun, e.g. **yssum** *ediuar I repent* BB. 51^a, cf. O.Ir. *issum ēcen it is necessary for me*.

(β) **yw**, used when the predicate precedes, e.g. **negessawl yw** *wrthyt he has business with thee*; **pw yw** *hi who is she?* **miui yw** *Llwyd I am Llwyd*; **y deu lygat yw** *y dwy lynn the two lakes are his two eyes*; **nyt gwr yw** *hwinnw that is not a man*; **kanys mawr yw** *since it is great*. It is also used after the conjunction **pan**, e.g. **y dyuedassant wynteu pan yw** *merchet ieirll oedynt they said that they were daughters of earls* (cf. § 226, 5).

(γ) **ynt** is the plural form, e.g. **bychein ynt** *wynteu they are small*; **nyt ynt iach** *they are not whole*.

(δ) **nyt** is a negative form, e.g. **nyt oet** ymi gwreicka *it is not time for me to wed*; **nyt egýlyon** ý rei racko *those yonder are not angels*; **nyt wyntwy** bioed yr antur *it is not to them that the adventure belonged*.

(ε) **nat** is the dependent negative, e.g. menegwch . . . **nat hawd** gennyf ynheu nae lad ef nae diuetha *declare that it is not easy for me to slay him or to destroy him*.

(ξ) **os** is the form with **o** if, e.g. **os da** gennyt ti *if it seems good to thee*; **os wynteu** ae med hi *if it is they that have it in their power*.

(η) **ae** is the interrogative=*is it?* e.g. **ae gwell** *is it better?* **ae kyscu** yd wyt ti *art thou asleep?*

(θ) **ponyt** is the interrogative=*is it not?* e.g. **ponyt** dros y neb yssyd yna *is it not for one who is there?*

(ι) **neut** is the copula form with the particle **neu** (§ 220), e.g. **neut araf** *he is gentle*.

(κ) The relative form is positively **yssyd**, negatively **nyt**, e.g. kanys mi **yssyd athro** itt *for it is I who am thy teacher*; gwaew **nyt gwaeth** *a spear that is not worse*.

(λ) **mae** seems to be used where according to § 159 the predicate follows, e.g. am hýnný **ý may reit** ý titheu uot *therefore it is necessary for thee to be* WB. 396, o achaws hynny **y mae dygassawc** yr adar yr tylluan *because of that the birds are enemies to the owl* RB. 80; yn **ý mae goreu** y gwyr *where the men are best* WB. 119. **Mae** is used also in indirect speech, e.g. menegi ý Arthur **mae** mi ath výrýawd *to declare to Arthur that it is I who have thrown thee* WB.; ereyll a deueyt **e may** hyn eu y naud *others say that this is his protection* BCh. 9.

(μ) Otherwise the forms **wyf**, etc., are used for the copula, e.g. **pwý wyt** *who art thou*, **yd ym** drist ni *we are sad*, **nyt oed ef nes** idi *he was no nearer to her*.

bydaf and bydwn.

156. **bydaf** is used:—

(a) As an iterative or consuetudinal present, e.g. mi a **uydaf** borthawr y Arthur bop duw kalan Ionawr *I am Arthur's gate-*

keeper every New Year's Day RB. 103, 7; *lle ny bo dysc ny byd dawn where there is no learning there is no gift* FB. 244.

(b) As an historical present, e.g. *ual y bydant yn eisted wynt a welynt gwreic as they were sitting they saw a woman* RB. 8; *a chyuaros Gereint a oruc yny uyd yn agos idi and she waited for Gereint till he was near her* RB. 271, 1.

(c) As a future, the most common use, e.g. *y gyt a mi y bydy yn dyscu marchogaeth thou shalt be with me learning horsemanship*; *mi a vydaf athro it I shall be thy teacher.*

157. **bydwn** is used:—

(a) As an iterative or consuetudinal past, e.g. *a pheï vwyhaf uei y vrys ef pellaf vydei hitheu y wrthaw ef the greater his haste the further she was from him* RB. 9, 5.

(b) Describing a single action in past tense: *ual y bydynt yn eisted wynt a welynt y wreic as they were sitting they saw the woman* RB. 9, 29.

(c) As a secondary future or conditional, e.g. *wynt a welsant or kaffeï vedic da y bydei yvw they saw that if he got a good leech he would live* RB. 212, 12.

Past Subjunctive.

158. The following forms are to be noted: **pei yt uewn i** (= **bei etu(ñi)** WB. 71) *yn dechreu vy ieuentit if I had been in the beginning of my youth* RB. 51, 24; **beyt uei** *ar y ffuryf iawn if she had been in her proper form* RB. 175, 18; *ar mul ae kanlynawd megys pei at uei milgi and the mule followed him as if it had been a hound* Hg. I., 336; *hi a vynnei pet vei hi a Lawnslot yn y fforest she would that she and Launcelot were in the forest* Hg. I., 368; **a phettut** *un wreic di or byt, ny mynnwn i ddim ohonat ti and if thou wert the only woman in the world, I would desire nothing of thee* Hg. II., 315. Like the modern **pettwn** these forms seem to express unreality.

POSITION OF THE COPULA.

159. In Middle Welsh prose in positive affirmative sentences (with the exception of **ys** which always precedes the predicate) the normal position of the predicate is before the copula, e.g. **Lunet wyf i** *I am Lunet*, **cennadeu ym ni** *we are messengers*, **llawen vu** *he was glad*, **reit vyd** *it will be necessary*, **trwy gynghor Branwen uu** *hynny oll all that was through the advice of Branwen*. But the predicate follows the copula in the imperative, in negative and interrogative sentences, in subordinate clauses, and very generally when an adverb or an adverbial phrase precedes, e.g. **a vo penn bit bont** *let him who is head be bridge*, **nyt da** *dy gyghor thy advice is not good*, **a wyt uorwyn** *art thou a maiden?* **o byd reit** *if it is necessary*, **tra vu da** *as long as it was good*, **ual y bydynt gadarnach** *so that they would be stronger*, **paham ydwyf trist i** *why am I sad?* **yna y bu marw** *there he died*, **undyd ym penn y vlwydyn y bu barawt** *on the same day at the end of the year it was ready*. But after adverbs and adverbial phrases there are instances where the predicate precedes, e.g. **yna ryued uu gan Arthur hynny** *then Arthur wondered at that* Hg. I., 339; **am hynny reit vyd** *therefore it will be necessary* Hg. I., 311 (by **am hynny y byd reit** 307); **ar eil vlwydyn mab mawr oed** *and the second year he was a big boy* RB. 69. 4.

NOTE 1.—This order seems to have developed from sentences in which a copula form **ys**, etc., preceded, such as, e.g. **canys gwr uuassei** lit. *since it is a man that he had been*, **os byw vyd** lit. *if it is alive that he shall be*. Thus the development would be parallel to that of sentences like **Peredur a oruc** *Peredur did* (§ 85).

NOTE 2.—In the early poetry the copula freely precedes the predicate, as in Irish. And in the more archaic prose there are instances of the same order, e.g. **oed dyhed** (= **ys oed gryssyn** RB. 116) **kelu y ryw was hwnn it** *were a grievous thing to hide such a lad as that* WB. 475; **oed melynach**, **oed gwynnach** WB. 476 = **melynach oed**, **gwynnach oed** RB. 117; **oed reit** WB. 487 = **asoed reit** RB. 126, 27; **oed glyssyn** WB. 151 = **ys oed gryssyn** RB. 220; **oed dyhed mawr**, **oed iawn** RB. 173; **oed well** RB. 176. As to **as oed**, **ys oed** the **as**, **ys** is in origin the infixing particle a (§ 94) with an infixed pronoun which has become meaningless, cf. **as bwyf** *may I be!* MA. 142^b; this usage has developed from cases like **ys caffo drugared** *may he find mercy!* MA. 224^b, where formally **s** may be an anticipation of the object.

COMPOUNDS OF *bot.*

160. *ar-gan-vot* *perceive*, *can-vot* *perceive*, *cyv-ar-vot* *encounter*, *dar-vot* *to be ended*, *gor-vot* *overcome*, *han-vot* *to be sprung*.

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.

	sing.	plur.
1.	<i>canhwyf; handwyf; hanwyf, henwyf</i>	<i>handym, hanym, henynt</i>
2.	<i>handwyt, hanwyt, henwyt</i>	
3.	<i>cenyw; deryw, derw; henyw</i>	<i>derynt; henynt</i>

NOTE 1.—sg. 3 *handit* RB. 71, 178, and frequently in poetry; cf. *Cymmrod.* IX. 116, CZ. III. 389. *hanvit* Hg. I. 200.

IMPERFECT.

	sing.	plur.
2.	<i>handoedut</i>	
3.	<i>canoed; daroed; handoed, hanoed</i>	<i>hannoedynt</i>

FUTURE.

1.	<i>gorvydaf</i>	<i>gorvydwn</i>
2.	<i>gorvydy; henbydy</i>	<i>cyvarvydwch</i>
3.	<i>cyvervyd; dervyd; hanbyd, henbyd</i>	
pass.	<i>gorvydit</i>	

ITERATIVE IMPERFECT AND CONDITIONAL.

3.	<i>cyvarvydei; gorvydei; hanbydei</i>	<i>gorvydynt</i>
pass.	<i>gorvydit</i>	

NOTE 2.—sg. 3 *handei* RB. 85.

PRETERITE AND PERFECT.

1. arganvum; cyvarvum; darvuam; gorvuam
gorvum
 2. cyvarvuost; gorvuost gorvuawch, gorvuoch
 3. arganvu; darvu; gorvu, arganvuant; gorvuant
- pass. arganvuwyt; cyvarvu-
wyt; gorvuwyt

PLUPERFECT.

3. cyvarvuassei; darvuassei;
gorvuassei
- pass. gorvuessyt

IMPERATIVE.

3. hanvit

NOTE 3.—sg. 3 derffit RB. 155.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

1. cyvarffom; gorffom
 2. henpych
 3. arganffo; cyvarffo; cyvarvoent
darffo; gorpo,
gorffo; hanffo
- pass. gorffer

PAST.

3. cyvarffei; darffei; cyverffynt
hanffei

Pieu.

161. The primary use of **pieu** is in interrogation, direct or indirect, in the sense of *whose is?* e.g. **pieu** y gaer, heb wynt. nyt oes yn y byt ny wypo **pieu** y gaer honn “*whose is the city?*” said they. “*There is no one in the world who does not know to whom this city belongs*” RB. 126; Peredur a ovynnawd **pioedynt** gwyr wy *Peredur asked whose men they were* Hg. I. 314. But it is

frequently used with lenation **bieu**, etc., but not preceded by relative **a**, in a non-interrogative sense *to whom belongs*, e.g. *Effrawc iarll bioed iarllaeth y gogled to Effrawc the earl belonged the earldom of the north* RB. 193, 1; *Duw bioedynt they belonged to God* Hg I. 426. The inflexion follows that of **bot**, e.g.

INDICATIVE.

Pres.:—Sg. 2. **piwyt**; 3. **pieu**; pl. 3. **piewynt**.

Imperf.:—Sg. 3. **pieuoed**, **pioed**, **piewed**, **pieuat**; pl. 3. **pioedynt**.

Fut.:—Sg. 3. **pieivyd**; pl. 1. **pieivydwn**.

Condit.:—Sg. 3. **pieivydei**.

Pret.:—Sg. 3. **pieivu**, **pieuu**.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Pres.:—Sg. 3. **pieuvo**.

Past:—Sg. 3. **pieiffei**, **pieuvei**.

NOTE.—cf. Bezz Beitr. XVII. 292 sq. In: ni ae **pieifydwn** *we shall possess them* CM. **pieu** has developed into a transitive verb *to possess*, as it did in Cornish, cf. Cymmrod. IX. 100.

THE PREPOSITION.

162. **ac**, **a** *with*; with the article **ar**; with possessive pronouns **am**, **ath**, **ae** etc., e.g. *minneu a chwaryaf a thitheu I shall play with thee*; *wrth ryuelu a Gwrtheyrn to fight with Vortigern*; *yny oedynt gynefin ac ef till they were familiar with him*; *taraw a oruc Owein a chledyf he struck Owein with a sword*; *llanw crochan a dwfyr to fill a vessel with water*; *taw ath ucheneidaw have done with thy sighing*; *peidaw a bwyta a oruc he stopped eating*; in *amvin* *ev terwin a guir Dulin defending their land from the men of Dublin*. It is often used after verbs compounded with **ym**, e.g. *ymadaw a oruc Arthur ar llyn Arthur left the lake*; *ymgollu ae gedymdeithon to lose his comrades*; *a doyy ymwelet ac Arthur wilt thou come to see Arthur?*

163. **ach**. In the phrase **ach y law** *beside him*.

164. am (Ir. *imm*) *about, on account of*, e.g. *corn canu am y vynwgl a horn about his neck*; *gwisc ymdanat dress thyself*; *am y uagwyr ar karcharawr on the other side of the wall from the prisoner*; *iawn y medreis i am benn y carw rightly did I determine about the head of the stag*; *hyt na dywedit am vn vorwyn vwy noc amdanei so that there was not more talk about any maiden than about her*; *am hanner bwytta amofyn a oruc y gwr about the middle of the meal the man asked*; *haelaf oed am rodyon he was most liberal with respect to gifts*; *y oual am y wreic his anxiety about his wife*; *or sarhaet a wnathoed am adaw y llys for the outrage which he had committed in leaving the court*; *dothyw am Oweyn Owein has perished MA. 252^a*; *a derÿv am Keduÿv has K. perished? BB. 1^a*; *trist oed am angeu y uab he was grieved because of the death of his son*. In the phrase *am benn*, e.g. *yn y del y iarll . . . am penn y lle hwnn until the earl comes to attack this place*; *pan yttoedynt pawb yn mynu mynet am penn y Saeson when they were all eager to attack the Saxons*.

ymdan, e.g. *ymdan y varch about his horse*.

y am (O.W. *diam*) *from off*, e.g. *y dynnu y wisic hela y amdanaw to pull off his hunting dress*; *dogyn o arueu y am hynny plenty of arms besides WB. p. 225*; *o lu uii nyn e am e mam ay tat ae y brodir a chuarit by the oath of seven people including her mother and her father and her brothers and her sisters BCh. 36*.

165. ar *on*, etc., *ar uarch on a horse*; *Lawnslot a eistedawd y vwyta ar y bwrđ Launcelot sat down at the table to eat*; *edrych a wnaeth Manawydan ar y dref Manawyddan looked upon his town*; *y dodet ar yr avon Hafren the river was called the Severn*; *ae geuyn ar yr heul and his back towards the sun*; *cymryt cleuyt arnaw a oruc he pretended to be ill*; *rac meint karyat y brenhin arnei because of the greatness of the king's love for her*; *rac caffael y gaer arnaw lest the city should be taken on him*; *y wassanaethu arnaw to wait upon him*; *taerwn arnei ehun diuetha y mab let us insist that she herself killed her son*; *nyt gwerth arnaw ef dim it is not worth anything*; *hitheu . . . a gytsynnywys ar anvon y mab y Pwyll she agreed to send the boy to Pwyll*; *dyuot a oruc ef ar*

(=att RB. 287) **Enyd** *he came to Enid* WB. p. 221; a rotí y uanec **ar** (=att RB. 116) **y kýmhar** *and he gave the glove to his wife* WB. 473.

In phrases, e.g. **ar y drydyd** *with two others*; **ar y ganuet** *with a hundred men*; sef y key yn nef **ar y ganuet** *thou shalt receive in heaven a hundredfold*; **ar vrys** *in haste*; am eu carcharu **ar gam** *because they were wrongfully imprisoned*; **ar gel** *secretly*; **ar gyhoed** *publicly*; y marchawc y gwnaethpwyt **ar y odeu** *the knight for whom it has been made*; y marchogyon goreu a oed **ar y helw** *the best horsemen that were in his possession*; **ar hynny** *after that*; **ar hyt** y glynn *along the valley*; **ar hyt** y dyd *throughout the day*; **ar eu hol** *after them*; **ar uedwl** mynet *with the intention of going*; **ar uessur** llad y benn *with the purpose of cutting off his head*; **ar tal** y pebyll *before the tent*; **ar tal** y lin *on his knee*; **ar draws** yr avon *across the river*; y tharaw **ar draws** y hwyneb *he struck her across her face*.

NOTE 1.—For the phrase **ar y ganvet** see Rev. Celt. 28, p. 206.

y ar (O.W. **diar**), **odyar** *from*, e.g. y dygywdawd yn varw **y ar y uarch** *he fell dead from his horse*; byrywch awch blinder **y arnawch** *cast your weariness from you*.

NOTE 2.—But **y ar** is used also in the sense of **on**, e.g. y gwelynt wreic **y ar uarch** *they saw a woman on a horse* RB. 248.

NOTE 3.—In O.W. **guar** (=Ir. *for*), e.g. **guar ir dreb** gl. *edito*, **guar ir henn rit** *above the old ford* Lib. Land. 73. In Lib. Land. is also found **ar**, cf. Ir. *ar*. In Mid. W. the two prepositions are confused.

166. **att** *to*, e.g. dyuot a oruc **att y uorwyn** *he came to the maiden*; y chwedyl a doeth **att Uatholwch** *the tidings came to Matholwch*; dyret y gyt a mi **hyt att Arthur** *come with me to Arthur*.

167. **can**, **gan** (corresponding in sense to Ir. *la*) *with, by*, *Prun, 15*
e.g. mynet a oruc Mabon **ganhaw** *Mabon went with him*; ef a edewis **genthi** dwy iarllaeth *he left with her two earldoms*; a **chan gennyat** y ewythr cychwyn ymeith *and with his uncle's leave he set out*; nawd a geffy . . **gan uynet** dracheuyn y fford y deuthost *thou shalt have mercy on condition that thou returnest by the way by*

which thou hast come; hyny yttoed eu llygeit yn colli eu lleuuer **gan y chwys ar gwaet** *till their eyes were losing their light with the sweat and the blood*; atdeb nys kauas ef **genthi hi** *he got no answer from her*; ny phrynit dim **ganhunt** *nothing was bought from them*; ny chollet oen eiryoet **ganhaw** *not a lamb had ever been lost by him*; **gan lan** y weilgi *by the shore of the sea*; os da **gan y uorwyn** da yw **gennyf ynneu** *if it pleases the maiden, it pleases me*; drwc vyd **gantunt** *it will be displeasing to them*.

y gan *from*, e.g. cymer gedernit **y ganhaw** *take security from him*; annerch **y genhyf i** ef *greet him from me*.

168. cer, ger *near by*, e.g. **ker tir** Tyssilyaw *by the land of Tyssilyaw* MA. 237^b; **ger glan** yr avon *by the bank of the river*; ae kymerth **ger y avwyneu** *he took him by his reins* CM. 56; yn ymauel ar ebawl **geir y vwng** *seizing the foal by its mane*. In some phrases:—**ger bronn**, e.g. ae vwrw **ger bronn** Owein *and threw it before Owein*; ar abat . . . a doeth ac ef hyt **geyr bronn** yr allawr *and the abbot took him before the altar*; **ger llaw**, e.g. ae dodi **ger llaw** y gerwyn *and placed it beside the cauldron*.

169. cyvrwng *between*, e.g. **kýfrwg deu ýskýuarn** Twrch Trwyth *between the ears of Twrch Trwyth*; **cyfrwng mor a glan** *between sea and shore*.

170. cyn *before*, e.g. **kynn y nos** *before night*; **cyn myned** mab Cynan y dan dywawd *before Cynan's son went under the sod* MA. 140^a.

171. cyt *union* serves as a preposition in the phrases **cyt ac, y gyt ac** *together with*, e.g. mynet a orugant **gyt ar mackwy** *they went along with the youth*; yn gorymdeith **y gyt ar amherawdyr** *walking together with the Emperor*.

172. eithyr (= Ir. ehtar) *outside of, except, beyond*, e.g. neb ryw dim ný welynt **eithyr guydlwdyn** *they saw nothing except wild beasts*; a phan welas Chyarlys hynny ryuedu a oruc **eithyr mod** *and when Charlemagne saw that he was astonished beyond measure*.

dieithyr, e.g. ef a edewis y holl longeu . . . **dyeithyr un llong** *he left all his ships except one ship*.

odieithyr, e.g. gwede mynet Arthur **odieithyr y llýs** *after Arthur*

went out of the palace; ef . . . ae cassawd **odieithyr messur** *he hated him beyond measure.*

173. erbyn (prep. **er** + dat. of **penn** *head* = Ir. ar chiunn cf. § 25) *against, before, by*, e.g. mi ae paraf . . . yn gyniachet **erbyn penn y mis** ac y gallo marchogaeth *I will make him so well by the end of the month that he will be able to ride*; ar abat yna **erbyn y law** ae kymmerth *and the abbot then took him by his hand.*

174. gwedy, wedy (O.W. **guetig**) *after*, e.g. **gwedy y gawat** goleuhau a oruc yr awyr *after the shower the sky cleared*; uot y crydyon **wedy duunaw** ar y lad *that the cobblers had conspired to slay him*; **hyd guedy** gosper *till after evening.*

175. heb (= Ir. **sech**) *past, without, besides*, e.g. nyt kynt yd yskynn ef ar y uarch noc yd a hitheu **hebdaw ef** *no sooner did he mount his horse than she passed him*; **heb dant** yn y phenn *without a tooth in her head*; abreid vu eu hattal **heb torri** eu hamot *they could hardly be kept from breaking their covenant*; y kahat o ynys Prydein ehun trugein mil o varchogyon aruawc **heb deg mil** a adawssei urenhin Llydaw *there was got from the island of Britain itself sixty thousand armed horsemen besides ten thousand that the King of Brittany had promised.* In the phrase **heb law**, e.g. pan yttoed honno yn kerdet **heb law** Breint *when she was going past Breint* RB. II., 246.

176. herwyd *according to, by*, e.g. **herwyd anyan** *according to nature*; **herwyd vyg gallu i** *according to my power*; a chymryt y mab **herwyd y draet** *and he seized the boy by his feet.*

177. hyt (a prepositional use of **hyt** *length*) *as far as, up to*, e.g. o vor Ut **hyd vor** Iwerton *from the English Channel to the Irish Sea* MA. 202^a; **hyt dyd brawt** *until Doomsday*; **educher** (= **hyt ucher**) *until evening.*

NOTE.—In O.W. there are also prepositional phrases **behet**, e.g. **behet hirmain** *as far as the long stone* Lib. Land., **bet rit ir main** *as far as the ford of the stone* ib., and **cihit**, e.g. **cihit i nant** *to the valley*, **cihitan**, e.g. **cihitan clouuric** Lib. Land., and **cihitun**, e.g. **cihitun ceng ir esceir** Ox. gl.

178. is (= Ir. **is**) *below*, e.g. **is nef** *below heaven.* In the phrase **islaw** *below*, e.g. kawc a oed **islaw** y drws *a bowl that was below*

the door; y dodit **islaw** y teulu *he was placed beneath the household*; **odis**, e.g. neur disgynnassei Arthur . . . **odis Kaer Vadon** *Arthur had descended beneath Caer Vaddon* RB. 151, 22; **adhis Guaissav** Lib. Land. 241.

179. ithr (only O.W. = Ir. *etir*) *between*, e.g. **ithr ir dwy ail** *between the two eyelashes* Mart. Cap.

180. mynn (a nominal preposition = Ir. *mind a holy relic, an oath*) *by* (in oaths), e.g. **myn dy law di** . . . **mi a af y gyt a thi** *by thy hand I will go with thee*; **myn vvg cret** *nyth gredaf by my faith I do not believe thee*.

181. mywn (nominal preposition) *in*, e.g. **wynteu a dywedassant** *bot adanc mywn gogof they said that there was a monster in a cave*; **ryuedu** . . . **a orugant bot mywn un dyn** . . . **hanner hynny o nerth** *they marvelled that half as much strength should be in one man*; **neuad a welsant y mywn** (= **o vewn** WB. p. 93a) **y gaer** *they saw a palace within the city* RB. 87, 17.

182. nes (cf. **nes** *nearer*) *until, unless*, e.g. **ny cheffir Mabon vyth** . . . **nes caffel Eidoel** *Mabon will never be got till Eidoel is got*; **nes dyuot** *Guilenhin urenhin Ffreinc ný helir Twrch Trwyth vÿth hebdau unless Gwilenhin King of France comes, Twrch Trwyth will never be hunted without him* RB. 124, 28.

183. o, a *of, from, by*; with the article **or**; with possessive pronouns **om, oth, oe** etc.; before pronouns beginning with a vowel there is also a form **oc**; **oc awch** *of your*, **oc eu** *of their*, **oc a** *of what*, e.g., **mil o bunneu** *aryant a thousand pounds of silver*; **y rann vwyhaf or vlwydyn** *the greatest part of the year*; **mawr a beth yw gwelet dwyawl dial ar y bobyl** *a great thing it is to see divine vengeance on the people*; **pebyll o bali** *a tent of satin*; **yn llawn or dwfyr** *full of the water*; **kany cheffynt o ennyt** *wiskaw eu harueu for they got no time to put on their arms*; **pei karei Duw wynt o dim** *if God loved them at all*; **aduet o oet** *ripe in years*; **wytt ditawl o bob chwant** *thou art free from every desire*; **o mynwn nineu arueru o rydit** *if we wish to enjoy freedom*; **na naccaa ui ohonunt** *do not refuse them to me*; **ef a gychynnwys o Arberth** *he set forth from Arberth*; **yn dyuot or coet allan**

coming out of the wood; am lad **ohonat titheu** y gwr priawt *because her husband has been slain by thee*; na ellir kynnal dy gyuoeth di namyn **o vilwryaeth ac arueu** *that thy dominion can be maintained only by valour and arms*. In phrases, e.g. **o achaws** *because of*; **oe vod** *with his will*; **oe hanvod** *against his will*; **or diwed** *at last*; **o hynny allan** *from that time forth*; **o barth** y vam *on his mother's side*; **oc eu plith** *from among them*.

184. parth *part*, in **parth ac, parth ac att** *towards*, e.g. bryssyaw a orugant **parth ar mwc** *they hastened towards the smoke*, yn dyuot ar hyt y dyffryn **parth ac attaf** *coming along the valley towards me*.

185. py (= Ir. co) *to*; with possessive pronoun **pwyl, py**, e.g. or mor **pwyl gilyd** *from one sea to the other*; ar ffo o le **py gilyd** *in flight from place to place*; ac yna y kymmerth Seint Alban Amphibalus yd oedit **awr py awr** yn y dwyn oe verthyru ac y kudywys yn y dy ehun = *quorum Albanus confessorum suum Amphibalum a persecutoribus insectatum et iam iamque comprehendendum primum in domo sua oculuit* RB. II. 107.

186. rac *before, against, on account of*, e.g. mal heu **rac moch** meryerid *like scattering pearls before swine*; kymer di y pedwar meirch a gyrr **rac dy vronn** *take the four horses and drive them before thee*; kerdet a orugant **racdunt** hyt att vwyalch Gilgwri *they went on till they came to the blackbird of Kilgwri*; am notwy **rac auar** *may he protect me against grief*; nys kelaf **ragot** *I will not hide it from thee*; ffo ditheu ymeith **rac dyuot** *ohonaw flee forth lest he should come*; yn keissaw diffryt y deu wr **rac eu bodi** *in seeking to save the two men from drowning*; llidiaw a oruc Arthur **rac hwyret** y gwelei y vudugolyaeth yn dyuot idaw *Arthur was angry because he saw the victory coming to him so slowly*; y kenir efferenneu **rac y eneit** *masses are sung for his soul*; yn aballu **rac newyn** *dying of hunger*.

y rac *from*, e.g. ninheu a dygwn **y racdunt** yr eidunt *we will take their property from them* RB. II. 207.

187. rwng, y rwng *between*, e.g. **rwng nef a dayar** *between heaven and earth*; **y rwng deuglust** Twrch Trwyth *between the*

ears of Twrch Trwyth; pany bei ammot **yrof am gwlat** amdanunt *if there were not a covenant between me and my land about them*; **rwng dicter a llit** taraw ym plith y llygot a wnaeth *between rage and anger he struck among the mice*; dywedut **y ryingthunt** ehunein y maent *they are saying among themselves*; **rwg deu** onadunt *between two of them* RB. II. 141; y kerdwys **y ryingtaw a Ruuein** *he set out to Rome* RB. 85, cf. ib. 12, 24.

odyrwng *from between*, e.g. a ducpwynt yn teirnoſsic **odyrwng y vam** ar paret *who when three nights old was taken from between his mother and the wall* RB. 129, 10.

188. **tan, dan, ydan, adan** (cf. O.W. **guotan**) *under*, e.g. ffynnawn a welwn **dan y prenn** *I saw a fountain under the tree*; y clywei dygyuor . . . **y dan** (= **dan** WB. 92 = **adan** RB. 66) **baret** yr ystauell *he heard a commotion under a wall of the chamber* RB. 67, 15; gobennyd **dan penn y elin** *a cushion under his elbow*; **dan wynt a glaw** *under wind and rain*; y ellwng y gwn **dan y coet** *to let loose his dogs in the wood* RB. 1, 10; awn **adanunt** (= **ydanunt** RB. 48) **a lladwn** *let us attack and slay them* WB. 67; nny uyd y llygot yn gwan **adan y groft** *until the mice were falling upon the field* RB. 53, 27, cf. RB. 28, 29; dyuot a wnaeth Corineus at Locrinus **dan dreiglaw** *bwyell Corineus came to Locrinus brandishing an axe*.

189. **trag, tra** *beyond, across*, e.g. ton **tra thon** toid tu tir *wave beyond wave covers the side of the land* BB. 45^a; ac eigyl racdaw draw **dra thonneu** *and angels before him yonder across the waves* MA. 196^a; maith dy dreisiau **drag Euas** *great are thy deeds of violence across Evas* MA. 145^a; oes **trag oes** *age beyond age* FB. 230; **tra messur** *beyond measure* FB. 155; rybud **drae gilyd** = *quotidianos rumores* RB. II. 131.

NOTE.—Often in the phrase **drachefyn back**, by which there are also forms with possessive adjectives, e.g. **tra-m-kefyn** WB. 232 = **drachefen** RB. 169, 16, **tra-th-gefyn** WB. 124 = **drachefyn** RB. 198, 25, **dra-e-gefyn** CM. 73, **dra-e-kefyn** RB. 177, 12, **dra-e-kefyn** CM. 45, also forms like **drach eu kefyn** Hg. I. 301.

190. **trus, tros, dros** *across*, e.g. **trus ir minid** *across the*

mountain Lib. Land; ual yd oed . . . yn kerdet **dros vynyd** as *he was journeying across a mountain*; yny ehedawd y glot **dros wyneb y deyrnas** *until his fame flew over his dominion*; y ymlad **dros y wlat** *to fight for his country*; y rodes Hengyst ateb idaw **dros y gedymdeithyon** *Hengist answered him on behalf of his companions*; pan allasant wy gyntaf talu drwc **dros da** *as soon as they were able to return evil for good.*

191. **trwy, drwy** (Ir. tre) *through*, e.g. **trwy y koet** *through the wood*; **trwy gynghor Branwen** *through the advice of Branwen*; ar tes oed vawr, ar arueu **trwy y chwys ar gwaet** yn glynu wrth y gnawt *and the heat was great, and the armour by reason of the sweat and blood was sticking to his flesh*; ar dyd hwnnw ar nos honno a treulassant **trwy gerdeu a didanwch** *and that day and that night they spent in songs and entertainment* WB. p. 204; Arthur **drwy amlaf rodyon** ae henrydedei *Arthur honoured him with many gifts.*

192. **tu** *side in* **tu ac, tu ac att** *towards*, e.g. pan daw **tu ar drws** *when he goes towards the door*; yn dyuot . . . **tu ac attat** *coming towards thee.*

193. **uch** (Ir. ūas) *above*, e.g. **uch nef** *above heaven*; yn eisted **uch penn** y weilgi *sitting above the sea*; **uch law** y bont . . . y gwelynt kastelltref *above the bridge they saw a fortified town.*

diuch : diuch i lan Lib. Land. 73.

oduch, e.g. **oduch y dwvyr** *above the water* WB. p. 90^b; eithyd **oduch gwynt** *he went above the wind* FB. 179; pei delhei y byt **oduchti** *if the world should come above it* WB. 481.

194. **wrth** (O.W. gurth, Ir. fri) *against, towards*, etc., e.g. ny ellir dim **wrth a uynho Duw** *nothing can be done contrary to what God wills*; pan yuei o wual yuei **urth peduar** *when he drank from the horn, he would drink against four* BB. 48^b; **wrth y drws** llyma vab bychan *lo! at the door was a little boy*; yn eu pob **wrth y tan** *being cooked at the fire*; yn dyuot **wrth y diaspat** *coming at the cry*; pob kyfryw aniuelleit a ducpwynt yno **wrth eu haberthu** *every kind of animals was led there to be sacrificed*; reit oed ym **wrth gynghor** *I had need of counsel*; y

dynu a orugant **wrth raffeu** y mywn *they pulled him in with ropes*; **wrth ych kynghor** y bydaf *I will follow your advice*; llew **wrth aer** a llwfr **wrth eirchyeid** *a lion for battle and a weakling towards suppliants*; cyt bei lityawc ef **wrthi hi** *though he was angry with her*; **wrthyt ti** y mae vy neges *my business is with thee*; yn glynu **wrth y gnawt** *sticking to his flesh*; y dywawt y dat **wrthaw** *his father said to him*; sef a wnaeth gwyr Rufein drychafel Geta yn vrenhin . . . **wrth hanuot** y vam o Rufein *the men of Rome raised Geta to be king because his mother was sprung from Rome*; **wrth hynny** *therefore*; y **wrth from**, e.g. yr pan athoed y **wrthunt hwy** *since he had gone from them*; ny ry giglef i eirmoet dim y **wrth y uorwyn** *I have never heard anything of the maiden.*

195. y (O.W. **di**, Ir. **do**) *to*. With the article **yr**; with possessive adjectives **ym**, **yth**, **yw**, etc. (§ 58*b*), e.g. dyuot **yw** (=y RB. 284) *lety came to his lodging* WB. p. 219; gwyr Troea ae hymlityassant **y eu llogeu** *the men of Troy pursued them to their ships*; y deuynt drannoeth **oc eu hamdiffyn** *they would come on the following day to defend them*; deu uab oed **im** *I had two sons*; keuynderw **dy** (=y RB. 100, 13) Arthur oed *he was a cousin of Arthur* WB. 452; or tu draw **yr bont** *on the further side of the bridge*; heb wybot **yr kawr** *without the knowledge of the giant*; mi ae talaf **ywch** *I will pay it to you*; ni ae dywedwn **itti** *we will tell it to thee*; gouyn a oruc Gwrhwr **idi** *Gwrhwr asked her*; na hawl ef **ynni** *do not demand him of us*; pan daruu **udunt** darllein *when they had finished reading.*

NOTE.—In Irish **do**=*to* (cf. Bret. **da**), **di**=*from*. Already in Old Welsh **di** has the sense of Ir. **do**, e.g. **map di Iob**=Ir. **macc do Iob** *a son of Jupiter*, **anu di Iuno**=Ir. **ainm do Iuno** *a name of Juno*, **di erchim** *to ask*. The sense of *from* is kept before other prepositions, e.g. **di am later y am from off**, **y wrth from**, and in some phrases, e.g. **blwydyn y hediw** *a year from to-day*, **y dreis by violence**, **y werth** WB. p. 214=**ar werth** RB. 277, 21 *for a price*.

196. **yn** (Ir. **i n-**) *into, in*. With possessive pronouns **ym**, **yth**, e.g. kylllell a edyw **y mwyt** a llynn **y mual** *(the) knife has gone into (the) food and (the) drink into the horn*; dyuot a orugant **hyt yn lle** yd oed karw Redynure *they came to where the stag of*

Redynwre was ; ný chlyweist **yth wlat** dý hun eiryoet kerd kýstal ac a ganant hwý *thou hast never heard in thy own country such song as they will sing* ; ny byd vy eneit **ym korff** *my life will not be in my body* ; pa rýw weith ýd wýti **yndaw** *in what manner of work art thou engaged?* **ym penn** y seith mlyned *at the end of the seven years* ; gormod vyd agheu gwas kystal ac Edern **yn sarhaet** morwyn *the death of so excellent a youth as Edern will be too much for an insult to a maiden.* In many phrases :—dwy (ýstondard) yssyd **yn y vlaen** a dwy **yn y ol** *two standards are before it and two after it* ; **yn ol** y twryf y daw kawat *after the noise will come a shower* ; **ym bron** *close by* ; **yg kylch** y tan *round about the fire* ; edrych a orugant **yn eu kylch** *they looked around them* ; **yg gwyd** Arthur *in the presence of Arthur* ; nat elych **ym herbyn** *that thou shalt not go against me* ; **yn herwyd** gweledigaeth *according to appearance* ; **y mywn** cadeir *in a chair* ; ef a chwawl or a gollassei **hyt yn oet** y tlws lleihaf a gafas *he got all that he had lost even to the smallest treasure* ; ef a welei bebyll **ym plith** y pebylleu ereill *he saw a tent among the other tents* ; y vrenhines a eistedawd **yn ymyl** Galaath *the queen sat beside Galahad.*

197. **yr, er** *for, on account of, since*, e.g. oes obeith gennyt ti ar gaffel dy ellwng ae **yr aur** ae **yr aryant** *hast thou any hope of obtaining thy liberation either for gold or for silver?* py glot a geffy ti **yr llad** gwr marw *what fame wilt thou get for slaying a dead man?* nyt **yr drwc** itti y deuthum *I have not come to thee for evil* ; pei tebygwn y wneuthur ohonat ti **yrof i** beth *if I thought that thou wouldst do something for me* ; **yr y byt** na wnewch hynny *for the world do not do that* ; **yr Duw** a wdost ti dim y wrth Uabon *for God's sake, dost thou know anything of Mabon?* **yr mwyn** y gwr mwyhaf a gery arho vi *for the sake of the man whom thou most lovest, wait for me* ; pa hustyng bynnac **yr y vychanet** a uo y rwng dnyon *whatever whisper, however low, there is between men* ; **yr a** uyrít yndi ny bydei lawnach no chynt *however much was thrown into it, it was not fuller than before* ; oed llesach yr march pei ass archut **yr meittyn** *it would have been better for the horse if thou hadst asked it a while ago* ; y gwr y buost **yr ys talym** o amser yn

y geissaw *the man whom thou hast been seeking for a long time* (lit. *since it is a while of time*).

NOTE.—This preposition is frequent with **oet** *time*, together with a possessive adjective, e.g. ny ry giglef i **airmoet** *I have never heard*; na welsei **eiryoet** *that he had never seen*. The form **eiryoet** becomes petrified into a phrase used of all persons, e.g. ny chiglef i **eiryoet** *I have never heard*; ny chlyweist **eiryoet** *thou hast never seen*.

THE CONJUNCTION.

198. **a** *and*; **ac** before vowels and the negative particles **ny**, **na**, and sometimes before other consonants; with the article, **ar**; with possessive adjectives: **am**, **ath**, **ae** etc., e.g. v^g kewilyd **am** llit *my disgrace and my anger*; **a** phryderu a oruc yn uawr *and she was very anxious*. **a**—**a** *both and*, e.g. y gwassanaeth goreu a allwyf i mi **ae** gwnaf **ac** idaw **ac** y uarch *the best service that I can I will render both to him and to his horse*; **a** hediw **a** pheunydyd *both to-day and every day*. After the comparative of equality (§ 39), e.g. vn kyndecket **a** hi *one so fair as she*; similarly, a honno a aei trwy gallonneu y dynyon **ae** hofnockaei **yn gymeint ac** y collei y gwyr eu lliw **ac** eu nerth *and that went through the hearts of the people and terrified them so that the men lost their hue and their strength*. Introducing an accompanying or qualifying circumstance, e.g. gwelem . . . mynyd mawr geir llaw y coet **a** hwnnw **ar** gerdet *we saw a great mountain beside the wood, and it walking* RB. 35, 26; goueileint a delis yndaw o gamhet idaw attal y mab gantaw **ac** ef **yn** gwybot y vot **yn** vab y wr **arall** *he was seized with great sadness because of the wrong that he did in keeping the boy with him though he knew that he was the son of another man* RB. 22, 20; nyt **a** mi **yn** uyw yd aho ef y Gernyw *he shall not while I live go to Cornwall* RB. 140, 16. Adversatively, e.g. mi a rodaf y carcharawr itti **ac** ny darparysw'n y rodi y neb *I will give thee the prisoner, although I had not intended to give him to anyone* RB. 128, 26.

199. **achaws** (nominal conjunction) *because*, e.g. galw Gwrh^{yr} Gwalltawt (leg. Gwalstawt) Ieithoed, **achaws** (om. WB. 471) yr holl ieithoed a wydyat *he summoned Gwrh^{yr}, the interpreter of*

tongues, because he knew all languages RB. 114, 14; **o achaws na chaffant** gennyt *because they do not get from thee* RB. 85, 26.

200. **am na** *because not*, e.g. *tristuart uytaf am na daw I shall be a sorrowful bard because he will not come* MA. 183^b; **am na weles** ef yno na gwr na gwreic ryued vu ganthaw *he was astonished because he saw there neither man nor woman* Hg. I., 154.

201. **yr awr** (nominal conjunction) *when*, e.g. **yr awr y kenych** ef a a y nýwl ýmdeith *when thou soundest it the cloud will vanish* WB. 451; **yr awr y rodes** un llef arnaw ýd aeth y nýwl ýmdeith *when he blew a single blast on it the cloud vanished*, ib.

202. **can** *for, since*; neg. **can ny**; with the present of the copula, **canys**, e.g. *yr hýnný hýt hediw ýd wýf i yn darparu gwled ýtti, can gwýdýwn i y dout ti ým keissyaw i from that time till today I have been preparing a feast for thee, for I knew that thou wouldst come to seek me* WB. 249; **kanys gollýngy** yr hýnný mi a rodaf it pedeir punt ar ugeint o arýant *since thou wilt not let it go for that, I will give thee twenty-four pounds of silver* WB. 78; a **chanys** vy lles i yd oedut ti yn y uenegi im, manac pa fford vei hynny *and since thou wert shewing me my advantage, shew how that might be* RB. 177, 15.

NOTE.—The copula form **canys** comes to be used simply in the sense of **can**, e.g. a **chanys nys gwnn** (= a **chanys gwnn** WB. 76) *since I do not know it* RB. 54, 30.

203. **cwt, cw** *where*, e.g. **kwt ynt** plant y gwr *where are the children of the man?* WB. 453; **mýnet a oruc y brenhin ýg kýghor kwt gaffei** wreic *the king took counsel where he could get a wife* ib.; a **wdosti cwd uyd** nos yn arhos dyd *knowest thou where is night waiting for day?* FB. 146; a **thrydit ryuet ýv merwerit mor, cv threia, cud echwit, cvd a, cvd ymda, cv treigil, cv threwna** *and the third wonder is the tumult of the sea where it ebbs, where it swells, where it goes, where it moves about, where it rolls, where it settles* BB. 44^b.

204. **cyn** *before*, (a) with indicative, e.g. *gwr a rodei gad kyn dybu i dyt a man who used to give battle before his day came* MA. 141^a; (b) with subjunctive, e.g. *gweinif i hagen ym Reen ri*

cyn bwyf deierin *I yet will serve my Lord King before I am of the earth* MA. 142^a, a **chin ri llethid** ve llatysseint *and before they were slain they had slain* BB. 36^b.

205. **cyt**, **cyn**, *though*; negative **cyn ny**, **cyny**, **cany**.

(a) With indicative, e.g. **kid y lleinv** keudaud nis beirv calon *though it fills the body, it does not stir the heart* BB. 51^a; **cyd doeth** ef nid aeth yn warthegawc *though he came, he did not go with spoil of cattle* MA. 140^b.

(b) With subjunctive, e.g. **kŷn nŷ buŷf** arglwydes, heb i, mi a wnn beth ŷw hŷnnŷ “*though I am not a lady,*” said she, “*I know what that is*” WB. 51; **ked archwyf** ym llyw y lloergant yn rot, efam ryt yn geugant *though I ask of my sovereign the moon’s orb as a gift, he will assuredly give it me* MA. 212^a; a thydi am gwely i **kany welwyf** i dydi *and thou wilt see me, though I see thee not* RB. 173; a **chyt bei** lityawc ef wrthi hi, ef a gymyrth y rybud *and though he was angry with her, he took the warning* WB. p. 215; nyt oed ef nes idi yna no **chyn bei** ar y gam *he was no nearer to her there than though he had been at a walking pace*; neur daruydei yr dayar y lynku heb wybot dim y wrthaw mwy no **chyn ny ry fei** eiryoet vch y dayar *the earth had swallowed it so that nothing more was known of it than though it had never been above the earth* RB. II., 141; annoc y Brytanyeit **megys kyt** bei un onadunt *he incited the Britons as though he had been one of them* RB. II., 94.

NOTE.—In the verb “to be” after **cyt** the 3 sg. imper. regularly takes the place of the 3 sg. pres. subj., e.g. ar mab a geiff enw **kyt** boet drwc gennyt ti *and the boy shall get a name though it displease thee* RB. 69, 23.

206. **cyt** *union* in the phrase **y gyt ac**, e.g. **y gyt ac y doethant** rac bron Kynan y hannerchassant o bleit amherawdyr Rufein *as they came before Cynan they greeted him on behalf of the Emperor of Rome* RB. II. 113; **y gyt ac nat** oes *since there is not* BCh. 81.

207. **delw** (nominal conjunction) *as*, e.g. **delw yt wytt** pen rieu pen reith yt wyf pen prifueirt om prifyeith *as thou art head of princes, head of law, I am head of chief bards from my most excellent speech* MA. 157a.

208. eissoes *however, nevertheless*, e.g. a dic vu wreic y melinyd wrth Peredur, ac **eissoes** y melinyd a rodes aryant yn echwyn idaw *and the miller's wife was wroth with Peredur; nevertheless the miller gave him a loan of money* RB. 229.

209. eithyr na *except that not*, e.g. ac erbyn auory y vot yn gystal ac y bu oreu, **eithyr na** byd llyueryd gantaw *and by the morrow he will be as good as he ever was, except that he will not have the power of speech* RB. 31.

210. gwedy *after*; negative **gwedy na**:—(a) with indicative, e.g. keugant kŷwraghaun (MS. -um) **wide kywisscarun** (MS. -an) *verily we shall meet after we part* BB. 12^b; a **gwedy na allwys** Kaswallawn kael y gwr . . . gogyuadaw Auarwy a oruc *and after Kaswallawn could not get the man, he threatened Avarwy.*

(b) With subjunctive, e.g. a **gwedy byryer** llawer yndi, ef a ovynt *and after a quantity has been thrown into it, he will ask thee* RB. 14; mwy boen yw koffau kyuoeth **gwedy coller** *it is a greater torment to remember power after it is lost* RB. II. 67; kanys ymdiret a wnaei ef caffel clot . . . **gwedy y gorffei** ar y alon *for he trusted that he would get fame after he had conquered his enemies* RB. II. 7; kanys **gwedy darffei** idaw ef llad Galogryuant diogel oed ganthaw y lledit ynteu gwedy hynny *for after he had slain Galogryvant he was sure that he would be slain after that* Hg. I. 114; a **gwedy na chaffei** dagneued o neb ryw ford y gantaw, sef a wnaeth anuon y geissaw nerth a chanorthwy y gan Ulkesar *and after he could not get peace from him in any way, he sent to seek support and help from Julius Caesar* RB. II. 89.

211. hagen *yet, however*, e.g. a phan deuthant yno tybygu rylad Kei. wynt a welsant **hagen**, or kaffei vedic da y bydei yvw *and when they came there, they thought that Kei had been killed. They saw, however, that if he got a good leech he would live* RB. 212, 11.

212. herwyd, yn herwyd (nominal conjunction) *according as*, e.g. a **herwŷd ŷ dyweit** ŷ kŷuarwŷdŷt ef a uu arglwŷd wedŷ hŷnny ar Wyned *and as the story says, he was lord over Gwynedd after that* WB. 111; a gwedy eu hannoc uelly **yn herwyd y gallei**, erchi a wnaeth dineu delw efydeit drwy danawl geluydyt *and after he had*

thus exhorted them to the best of his power, he asked that a bronze effigy should be cast through the art of fire RB. II. 138.

213. hevyt *further, also, likewise*, e.g. *ý Duv ý harchaw arch hewid of God I will ask a request still* BB. 36^a, ac *enryuedodeu ereill heuyt a weleist yno and other wonders likewise thou sawest there* RB. 233, 2.

214. hyt (nominal conjunction).

1. *as long as, as far as.*

(a) With the indicative, e.g. *ti a geffy y kyfarws a notto dy benn ath dauawt, hyt y sych gwynt, hyt y gwlych glaw, hyt y treigyl heul thou shalt have the gift that thy mouth and thy tongue indicate, as long as wind dries, as long as rain wets, as long as the sun revolves* RB. 105, 25; *hyt y gwelir ymi gwlat ffrwythlawn yw hon as far as appears to me, this is a fruitful land* RB. II. 116; *nyt aeth neb is nef hyt yd aeth ef no one under heaven went as far as he* FB. 197.

(b) With the subjunctive, e.g. *taw hyt y mynnych be silent as long as thou wilt* RB. 13, 8.

2. **hyt na** *so that not.*

(a) With indicative (of consequence), e.g. *drycyruerth a wnaeth hyt nat oed well genti y byw noe marw she made lamentation so that she did not deem her life better than her death* RB. 51, 18.

(b) With subjunctive (of purpose), e.g. *carchara wynt hyt nat elont dracheuyn imprison them so that they may not go back* RB. 34, 14.

215. lle (nominal conjunction) *where*; negative **lle ny**, e.g. *lle y gwelych eglwys kan dy pader wrthi wherever thou seest a church, recite thy pater to it* RB. 195; *am uenegi ohonaf i ytti dy les lle nys metrut dy hun because I shewed thee thy advantage where thou didst not think of it thyself* RB. 177.

216. mal, val (O.W. *amal* = Ir. *amail*).

1. **as**, *when.*

(a) With indicative, e.g. *sef mal yd eistedassant that is how they sat* WB. p. 224; *pei gwypwn vot yn da gennyt ti mal y mae da gennyf i if I knew that it pleased thee as it pleases me* RB. 213; *ual y daw y mywn arganuot yr adanc a wnaeth as he came in, he perceived the monster* RB. 226, 5; *ýd adnabu ýr amherawdyr ý wlat*

mal y gwelas *the emperor recognised the country when he saw it* WB. 186.

(b) With subjunctive, e.g. **mi wnaif ual y dywettych di** *I shall act as thou mayest direct* RB. 276; **hwynt ae torrynt ual y dyckid attunt** *they broke them as they were brought to them.*

2. *as if* (with past subjunctive), e.g. **mal pei** *teu uei as if it were thine* RB. 127; **dyuot yma auory ym kymryt i mal na wyppwn i dim y wrth hynny** *to come here to-morrow to take me as if I knew nothing about it* WB. p. 215.

3. *so that.*

(a) With indicative (of consequence), e.g. **kyscu a wneuthum i ual na wybuum pan aeth ef** *I slept so that I did not know when he went* RB. 247, 27.

(b) With subjunctive (of purpose), e.g. **par weithon wahard y llongeu . . . ual nat el neb y Gymry issue now a prohibition to the ships so that no one may go to Wales** RB. 34, 12; **ereill a gyghorei itt rodi dy uerch y un o dyledogyon y deyrnas hon ual y bei vrenhin gwedy ti** *others advised thee to give thy daughter to one of the nobles of this kingdom so that he might be king after thee* RB. II. 114.

217. megys ; megys na.

1. *as*, e.g. **y gwledychwys Peredur gyt ar amherodres pedeir blyned ar dec, megys y dyweit yr ystoria Peredur ruled with the empress for fourteen years, as the story tells** RB. 232; **megys y gallwys gyntaf ef a aeth parth a Chaerwynt as soon as he could he went towards Caerwynt** RB. II. 173; **megys y del y coelbrenn udunt y dehohir as the lot falls to them they are banished** RB. II. 131.

2. *as if*, e.g. **ymgaru a orugant megys na ry ymwelynt drwy lawer o yspeit kyn no hynny** *they embraced one another, as if they had not seen one another for a long time before that* RB. II. 186.

3. *so that*, e.g. **pa achaws na ladwn ni y mynach hwnn megys y kaffo Gwrtheyrn gwedy hynny y deyrnas** *why do we not slay this monk, that Vortigern may thereafter get the kingdom?* RB. II. 129.

218. **myn where**, e.g. **dyuot a orugant myn yd oed yr heussawr** *they came to where the herdsman was* RB. 115, 13; **myn yd vo truin yd uit trev** *wherever there is a nose, there will be a sneeze* BB. 42a.

219. **namyn, namwyn** *except, but.*

e.g. nýt edewis uynet **namyn** hýt yd elhut titheu *I did not promise to go except so far as thou shouldst go* WB. 472 ; paham y kymerwn ninneu hynny y gan y taeogeu lladron . . . **namyn** eu llad hwy oll *why do we take this from these thievish churls and not rather slay them all?* RB. 49 ; y prenn a dyfawd yn dec . . . **namyn na** thyfawd neb ryw ffrwyth arnaw *the tree grew fairly, except that no manner of fruit grew upon it* Hg. I. 130.

220. 1. **neu** = (Ir. *nō*) *or*, e.g. nýt oed un llestýr . . . **namyn** eur **neu** aryant **neu** uuelýn *there was not a single vessel...except gold or silver or horn* WB. 227.

221. 2. **neu**, before vowels **neut**; with the present of the copula **neut**; with **ry, neur** (§ 95 note), with infixed pronoun: **neu-m**, etc. The original meaning may have been *now*, but the precise force of the particle is not altogether clear.

e.g. pan douthume attad oeth bichan vi anuad. **neu rimartuad** oth laur kiueithad *when I came to thee, my ill was small; now I have been blackened through thy...co-operation* BB. 11^b; och, heb y Riannon, paham y rody di atteb uelly ; **neus rodes** uelly arglwydes yg gwyd gwyrda, heb y mackwy "*Alas!*" said Riannon, "*why dost thou answer so?*" "*I have so answered, lady, before nobles,*" said the youth RB. 13 ; **neus gwarchae** mynwent y mynwes daear, **neud** gwar gwawr trydar *now the graveyard imprisons him in the bosom of the earth, now the light of battle is gentle* MA. 160^a; **neu** chwitheu pan doethawch.² **neur doetham** y erchi Olwen *whence have ye come? We have come to ask for Olwen* RB. 118. Many examples will be found in MA. 275^b.

222. **no, noc** *than*; with the article, **nor**; with possessive adjectives **nom, noth, noe** etc., e.g. oed melýnach ý fenn **no** blodeu ý banadýl *her head was yellower than the blossom of the broom* WB. 476 ; **noc** amws naw gajaf oed mwy *he was bigger than a stallion of nine years* WB. 472 ; nachaf ý twrýf ýn dýfot yn vwy . . . **noc** y dywedassei ý gwr du *behold the din became greater than the black man had said* WB. 231 ; a llawenach uuwyf wrthyf y nos

hono **nor** nos gynt *I had greater welcome that night than the night before* WB. 233.

With the particle **et, nocet, nocyt, nogyt**, e.g. dial Duw arnaf onyt dewissaf (*leg. dewissach*) genhyf uy agheu oe law ef **nocet** o law arall *God's vengeance on me if I would not rather die by his hand than by the hand of another* WB. p. 210; pa beth yssyd iawnach weithon **nocyt** na chretter idaw *what is more proper now than that he should not be believed?* CM. 76.

NOTE.—For **et** see Rev. Celt. VI. 57.

223. **nu**, *now*, e.g. **nu** ným car i Guendit *now Gwendydd loves me not* BB. 25^b; yth law di **nu** y rodaf i *into thy hand now I will give it* RB. 266; beth bynnac **nu** a dylyych, kymer yr un march ar dec *whatever then thou art entitled to, take the eleven horses* RB. 279.

NOTE.—In the usual Mid.W. orthography the word should be written **nw** (=Ir. **nu**); it had gone out of use, and so the scribes retained the spelling of an earlier period. Cf. Loth Mab. II. 195.

224. **o**, before vowels **ot** *if*; also **or, os**; negative **ony**, before vowels **onyt**; with the present of the copula **os**, negative **onyt**.

(a) With present indicative, e.g. **ot ey** yr hon (sc. fford) issot ny deuy trachefyn vyth *if thou goest by the lower one, thou wilt never return* WB. p. 223; **os** byw uýdaf i . . . ti a glywý chwetleu **o dianghaf** *if I live, thou shalt hear tidings, if I escape* WB. 392; **or dianghaf** i . . . uýg kýwirdeb am cariat a uyd ar ý uorwýn . . . **ony dianghaf** uinheu kýndiweiret uýd ý uorwýn a chýnt *if I escape, the maiden shall have my loyalty and my love; if I do not escape, she will be as pure as before* WB. 396; mi ath amdiffýnaf **os gallaf** *I will defend thee if I can*; ný mwynha ý gwaet **onyt** ýn dwým ý keffir *the blood is of no use unless it is got warm*.

NOTE 1.—A negative clause continuing a clause introduced by **o** has **ae na** with the subjunctive (§ 236, note 1).

NOTE 2.—**onyt** sinks to the sense of *except, but* (Mod.W. **ond**), e.g. ny mynnaf i dim **onyt** mynet yr gware *I desire nothing but to go to the play* WB. p. 224; ny mynnaf i neb **onyt** Duw *I desire no one but God* Hg. I. 178.

(b) With the preterite and pluperfect, e.g. **or bu** (= **os** RB. 104) ar dy gam ý dýuuost ý mýwn, dos ar dý redec allan *if thou camest in at a walk, go out at a run* WB. 458; **o ry dywedyssei** hitheu

dim a uei wrthwyneb ganthaw ef, hi a wnaei iawn idaw *if she had said anything to displease him, she would give him satisfaction.* Hg. II. 130.

(c) With the past subjunctive, e.g. **o bei** orderch itt goreu gorderch oedut *if thou hadst a mistress, thou wouldst be a matchless lover* WB. 237; **or bei** eisseu dim arnaw nŷ adei ef hun uŷth ar legat dŷn *if he lacked anything, he would never allow sleep on any man's eye* WB. 465; dywedut na bydei vy eneit ym corff **ony delei** = **deuhei** WB. 256) ef ym amdiffyn i *they said that my life would not be in my body, unless she came to defend me* RB. 187.

NOTE 4.—It will be observed that in the last example corresponding to what in direct speech would be **o daw** the older text has the imperfect indicative, the later the past subjunctive.

NOTE 5.—**os** contains the infixed pronoun of the third person singular, **os gallaf** *if I am able (to do) it*; from such cases **os** develops into a special form of the conjunction. **or** comes from **o + ry** as **neur** from **neu + ry** (§ 95 note), so that originally it would have been used before those tenses with which **ry** was used. But it tended to spread beyond its proper bounds, cf. **or clywy**, **or gwely** RB. 195 = **o chlywy**, **o gwely** WB. 119, 120.

225. 1. **pan** *whence?* e.g. **pan iv** dŷ echen *whence is thy lineage?* BB. 49^b; guaur llv pŷ dv **pan doit**. **Ban deuaw** o kad “*hero of a host, whence comest thou?*” “*I come from battle*” BB. ib.; pa le **pan deuy** di . . . **pan deuaf** o lys Arthur “*whence comest thou?*” “*I come from Arthur's court*” RB. 200, 1. Note the repetition of **pan** in the answer.

226. 2. **pan** *when*.

(a) With present (or future) indicative, e.g. kŷntaw geir a dŷwedaw ŷ bore **ban kyuodaw** *the first word that I will say in the morning when I arise* BB. 41^b; **ban wanha** ŷ gnaud *when his flesh becomes feeble* BB. 10^a; **pan agorawr** (= **agerer** RB. 103, 24) ŷ porth . . . bŷdhawt ragot ti gŷntaf ŷd agorawr ŷ porth *when the gate is opened, it will be opened for thee first* WB. 456.

NOTE.—This construction gives place to **pan** with the subjunctive.

(b) With a past tense of the indicative, e.g. a **phan yt oed** yn mynet yr llog ac **na welei** neb y gyt ac ef namyn ar y drydyd . . . y dywawt *and when he was going to the ship and saw no one with him save his two companions, he said* RB. II. 67; a **ffan deuthum**

yno hoffach oed genhŷf *and when I came there it pleased me more* WB. 229; **pan glywssynt** hwy y uarwolyaeth ef yd ym-gynullyssynt *when they had heard of his death, they had assembled* RB. II. 173.

(c) With the subjunctive, e.g. **pan delych** dy hun yth wlat ti a wely *when thou thyself comest to thy land thou wilt see* RB. 6, 10; **pan agorer** y creu beunyd yd a allan *when the pen is opened every day, it goes forth* RB. 78; **pan elhei** y teulu y yvet y gwin . . . nyt aey ef y gyt a neb onadunt wy *whenever his household went to drink the wine he would not go with any of them* RB. 85.

3. In some phrases.

(a) **hyt pan until**, e.g. ar pump meib hynny a uagassant **hyt pan uuant** weisson mawr *and those four boys they reared till they were big lads* RB. 43; Duw a wyr nat ymchoelwn **hyt pann welhom** y uorwyn *God knows that we will not return till we see the maiden* RB. 117.

(b) **or pan from the time that**, e.g. **or pan gauas** y tir ny allwys na chi na dyn na march y ganhymdeith *from the time that it reached the land neither dog nor man nor horse could keep up with it* RB. 141; **or pann agoroch** y drws hwnnw ny ellwch uot yno *after ye open that door ye will not be able to be there* RB. 40.

(c) **yr pan since the time that**, e.g. kyvriuwch awch treul **yr pan doethawch** yma *reckon up your expenditure since ye came hither* RB. 228; gwedy dwyn ar gof onadunt eu collet **yr pan gollyssynt** arglwydiaeth ynys Brydein *after they called to mind their losses since they had lost the lordship of Britain* RB. II. 108.

4. *since*, e.g. gwae ni **pann** yn trewit o delli *woe to us that we have been struck by blindness* L.A. 84; pa gyfryw wr yw awch tat chwi **pan allo** lleassu pawb uelly *what kind of a man is your father that he can kill everyone in this way?* RB. 221; pa drwc a digoneis i ýtti **pan wnelut** titheu ými . . . a wnaethost hediw *what evil have I done to thee that thou shouldst do to me what thou hast done to-day?* WB. 232.

5. *that*, e.g. ny wydyem **pan** oed ti a grogem *we knew not that it was thou whom we were crucifying* FB. 122. In prose it is

common in the phrase **pan yw** *that it is*, e.g. *y dywawt y gwr . . . pan yw* Peredur ae goruassei *the man said that Peredur had overcome him* RB.

227. **pei** *if*, negative **pei na** ; followed by the past subjunctive or by the pluperfect indicative which takes its place (§ 109c), e.g. **pei as gwyppwn** mi ae dywedwn *if I knew it, I would tell it* RB. 130 ; *nyt oed gyfyg gennyf ymlad a thidi bei na bei yr anifeil gyt a thi I should not think it difficult to fight with thee if the beast were not with thee* RB. 189 ; a **phei na ry bylei** y cledyf ar vodrwyeu y benffestin ef a vuassei agheuawl or dyrnawt honnw *et nisi collisione cassidis mucronem hebetasset, mortiferum vulnus forsitan intulisset* RB. II. 198 ; buassei well itti **pei rodassut** nawd yr mackwy *it would have been better for thee if thou hadst given protection to the youth* RB. 216.

NOTE.—**pei, bei** is in origin sg. 3 past subjunctive of **bot**. By itself it has the sense of *if it were*, e.g. **pei** oet idaw ef a ladyssit *if he had been of age, he would have been slain* RB. 193.

228. **pryt na** (nominal conjunction) *since not*.

(a) with the indicative, e.g. *py holy di y mi pryt nam gedy yn y tarren honn what dost thou seek of me that thou dost not leave me in peace on this stony height?* RB. 128 ; a **phryt na thygyawd** idaw geissyaw mynet y mywn trist vu ganthaw *and since he did not succeed in getting in he was sad* Hg. I. 39.

(b) With the subjunctive, e.g. *pa uedwl yw dy teu di unben pryt na bwyttehych what is in thy mind, sir, that thou dost not eat? (that keeps thee from eating)* RB. 292 ; *py wyneb yssyd arnat ti pryt na delut y edrych y gofut a uu arnaf i what face hast thou that thou didst not come to see the grief that was upon me?* RB. 176.

229. **pyr** (**py + yr** *for what?*).

1. *Why?* e.g. **pyr** (= **py rac** RB. 126) **y kyuerchy dy** *why dost thou call?* WB. 486.

2. *Since, that*, e.g. *gvae vi pir imteith genhide in kyueith woe to me that I walked in associateship with thee* BB. 11^b.

230. **tra** *while* ; often preceded by **hyt**.

(a) With the past indicative, e.g. *ny omedwyt neb tra barhaawd no one met with refusal while it lasted* RB. 17 ; y

tyuawd heint yndaw a nychtawt **hyt tra uu** uyw *there developed in him a sickness and a wasting as long as he lived* RB. 108.

(b) With the subjunctive, e.g. **tra vych** ti yn kyscu mi a af y ymwelet ar iarll *while thou art sleeping, I will go to see the earl* WB. p. 214; **hyt tra ym gatter** yn vyw hanbyd gwaeth drem vy llygeit *while I am left alive my eyesight will be worse* RB. 119; **tra uei** y mywn coet ar vric y coet y kerdei *while he was in a wood he would walk on the tops of the trees* RB. 108; pei nam goganewch . . . mi a gysgwn **tra uewn** yn aros vy mwyt *if you would not laugh at me, I would sleep while I wait for my food* RB. 162; **hyt tra uei** yn gorffywys yd archei eu blygaw yn vyw rac y vron *while he was resting he asked that they should be flayed alive before him* RB. II. 79.

231. **wrth** *because*; negative **wrth na**, e.g. adolwyn yw genhyf itt y gadw yn da, **wrth nas rodwn** i ef iti yr y seith dinas goreu yth gyuoeth, ac **wrth** hefyt **y lledir** dy benn etwa ac ef *I entreat thee to guard it well, because I would not give it thee for the seven best towns in thy kingdom, and because too I will yet cut off thy head with it* CM. 31; **guerth na buost** vffil *because thou hast not been submissive* BB. 11^b.

232. **yn** 1. *where*, e.g. dos ragot y lys Arthur **yn y** (= **yn lle** RB. 195) **mae** goreu y gwyr *go to Arthur's court where the men are best* WB. 119; **yn** (= **lle** RB. 195) **y gwelych** eglwys can dy pater wrthi *where thou seest a church, recite thy pater to it* WB. 119.

2. *when*, e.g. **yn y** bo canmoledig Gruffudd . . . cerddwn weithon ar ddarogan Merddin *when Gruffudd has been praised, let us now pass to the prophecy of Merlin* MA. 723^a; **yn y** bei orchuygedic anghew a gyuodes y trydyd dyd *who, when death had been overcome, arose on the third day* Hg. II. 76.

NOTE.—See Rev. Celt. 28, p. 198.

233. **yny** *until*.

(a) With a past indicative (or historic present), e.g. wynt a drigyassant **yny daruu** idaw ef hynny *they stayed until he had finished that* RB. 267; dyuot a orugant yr holl niferoed **hyny**

vydant yn emyl y kae *the whole multitude came till they were beside the enclosure* WB. p 224.

(b) With the subjunctive, e.g. arhowch y gyt a mi **yny darffo** ym gymryt gwrogaeth vyg goreugwyr *wait with me till I have received the homage of my nobles* RB. 267; y byryw[y]t y kalaned yn y peir **yny uei** yn llawn *the corpses were cast into the cauldron till it should be full* RB. 39.

234. yr na *since not, though not.*

(a) With indicative, e.g. am ernyw **yr na daw** *it afflicted me since he will not come* MA. 183^b.

(b) With subjunctive, e.g. darogan yw idaw kaffel etiued ohonat ti **yr nas kaffo** o arall *it is his fate that he shall have offspring of thee though he has had none of another* RB. 101; ny chyffroes un aelawt ar Gopart yr y uedru mwy noc **yr na metrit** *not one limb of Copart was affected, though it was hit more than though it had not been hit* Hg. II. 149.

NEGATIVE PARTICLES.

235. ny, before a vowel **nyt**; infixed pronouns **ny-m-**, **ny-th-**, **ny-s-**, etc.

(a) Except before the imperative, **ny** is the regular negative in main clauses, e.g. **ny chelaf** *I will not conceal*; **ny lyuassei** neb *no one dared*; **nyt oed** da gennyf ynneu hynny *that did not please me*; **ny bo** teu dy benn *may not thy head be thine*.

(b) **ny** introduces relative clauses (where Bret. and Corn. like Ir. have **na**), e.g. yn y wlad **ny ry welei** eiroet *in a country that he had never seen*.

NOTE.—In such clauses **na** is exceptional in Welsh, e.g. yssit **nas keffych** (by yssyd **ny cheffych** 120) *there is something that thou wilt not get* RB. 121—123.

236. na, before a vowel **nat**; with infixed pronouns **na-m-** etc. This is the regular negative in dependent clauses, e.g. ryued yw gennyf i **nam atwaenost** *I wonder that thou dost not know me*; ef a gadarnhaei y gwennynei y dwfyr hwnnw genedyl y Corannyeit

more of.

ac **na** ladei ac **nat** eidigauei neb oe genedyl ehun *he gave assurance that that water would poison the race of the Corannyeit, and would not kill and would not harm anyone of his own race* RB. 96; breid vu **na** syrthyawd yr llawr *she almost fell to the ground* Hg. I. 308; mi a wnaf itt **na** bo reit itt uot yn trist *I will bring it about for thee that there will be no need for thee to be sad*; golychaf y wledic pendefic mawr **na** bwyf trist *I will entreat the king, the great Prince, that I may not be sad* FB. 182. Further examples will be found under the conjunctions (but **can ny, cyn ny, ony**).

NOTE 1.—**na** is found in the second member of a conditional sentence introduced by **o** (of which the negative is **ony**), e.g. **o** gwely vwyt a diawt, or byd reit itt wrthaw ac **na** bo **o** wybot a dayoni y rodi itt, kymer dy hun ef *if thou seest food and drink, if thou hast need of it, and no one has the courtesy and kindness to give it thee, take it thyself* RB. 195.

NOTE 2.—The use of **na** may be noted in sentences like the following: **kans** estrawn genedyl a phaganyeit ywch ac **nat** atwen inheu etwa nach moes nach deuodeu *for ye are foreigners and pagans, and I do not yet know your character or your customs* RB. II. 134; a gwedy menegi y bawp **o** tywyssogyon Freine ar neilltu ac **na** chauas **na** phorth **na** nerth *after he had set forth the case to each of the chiefs of France separately and got neither help nor support* RB. II. 74.

237. **na**, before vowel **nac** (cf. Ir. *nāch*-); with infixed pronouns **na-m-** etc. **na(c)** is used:—

(a) As the negative with the imperative, e.g. **na** dos *do not go*; **nac** amouyn amdanaw *do not ask about it*. **na** is also sometimes found with the subjunctive used in an imperative sense, e.g. **na** discýnných *do not dismount* WB. 399.

(b) In negative answers to questions (§ 241r).

(c) Not preceded by a question, in vivid negation, e.g. dyret y uwytta, heb ef. **nac** af yrof a Duw, heb hi “*come to eat,*” said he. “*I will not go, between God and me,*” said she RB. 289; eres yw gennyf **na** uedrut gymedroli ar wneuthur esgidyeu wrth uessur. **na** uedreis, heb ynteu. mi ae metraf weithon “*I am surprised that thou couldst not succeed in making shoes by measurement.*” “*I could not,*” said he; “*I shall be able to do it now*” RB. 70; erchi **na** uynnaf yrof a Duw, heb hi *the earl asked Enid to unrobe*

herself and put on another dress. "I will not, between God and me," said she.

NOTE.—For a similar usage in the other British languages and in Irish see the "Transactions of the London Philological Society" 1898-9, page 54, note.

238. **na**, disjunctive particle; before vowels **nac**; with the article **nar**; with infixed possessive adjectives **nam**, **nath**, **nae** etc., e.g. tegach oed noc y gallei neb y gredu **nae** dywedut *he was fairer than anyone could believe or tell* CM. 1; heb wybot dim or vrat **nae** thybyaw *without knowing or suspecting anything of the treachery* RB. II. 218; **na—na**, e.g. ny byd reit itt torri **na** gwaew **na** chledyf *there will be no need for thee to break either spear or sword*; y Duw y dygaf vyg kyffes **nae** werthu **nae** ellwng nas gwnaf i *I vow to God that I will neither sell it nor let it go* RB. 56; beth bynnac a uo y marchawc racco **na** byw **na** marw *whatever becomes of yonder knight, whether he lives or dies* RB. 289; py beth bynhac a gaffer drwy **na** thwyll **na** chedernit *whatever is got through treachery or force* RB. II. 206; pan dycko beich **na** mawr **na** bychan uo *when he brings a load whether it be great or small* RB. 109.

INTERROGATIVE AND RESPONSIVE PARTICLES.

INTERROGATIVE PARTICLES.

239. **a**; with the present of the copula **ae** (§ 155η).

(a) In direct questions, e.g. **a** weleist di varchawc *hast thou seen a horseman?* **ae** amser ynni vynet yr byrdeu *is it time for us to go to table?*

(b) In indirect questions, e.g. govyn a oruc y gwr y Peredur **a** wydyat llad a chledyf *the man asked Peredur whether he knew to smite with a sword*; edrych a oruc **a** yttoed ef yn deffroi *she looked to see if he was stirring*.

(c) **ae—ae** *whether—or*, e.g. yn amheu beth a dywedei **ae** gwir **ae** geu *doubting whether what he said was true or false* RB. II. 47; e kefreyth a deueyt bod en yaun provy **ae** moruyn **ae** nyt

moruyn *the law says it is right to try whether she is a maiden or whether she is not a maiden* BCh. p. 40; ny wydyat hitheu beth a wnaei . . . **ae** dywedut hynny **ae** tewi *she did not know what she should do, whether she should tell that or keep silent* R.B. 270; either—or, e.g. a uynny di **ae** diawt **ae** dim *dost thou desire drink or anything?* RB. 276; a thebic yw genhyf i na doeth y wrthunt heb lad **ae** rei onadunt **ae** cwbyl *and I think that he did not leave them without slaying either some or all of them* WB. p. 221.

240. pony (= Ir. cani), before vowels **ponyt**; with the present of the copula **ponyt** = *nonne?* e.g. **pony** chlywy di *dost thou not hear?* RB. 272; **ponyt** oed iawn y titheu *would it not be right for thee?* RB. 246.

RESPONSIVE PARTICLES.

241. In answers to questions the verb or the predicate noun is often repeated, e.g. a gaffaf i letty gennyt ti, heb y Peredur. **keffy**, heb ynteu, yn llawen “*shall I get a lodging with thee?*” said Peredur. “*Yes,*” said he, “*gladly*”; a yttiwi Kei yn llys Arthur. Yttiwi “*is Kei in Arthur’s court?*” “*Yes*”; **ae** amser ynni vynet yr byrdeu. **amser** “*is it time for us to go to table?*” “*Yes.*” In negative answers **na(c)** is used, e.g. a atwaenost di y marchawc racco mawr. **nac atwen** “*knowest thou yonder great horseman?*” “*No*”; dywet, heb ef, a vu ef gennyt ti a gwneuthur anuod arnat. **na vu**, myn vyg cret, heb hi, na cham nys goruc ym “*tell me,*” said he, “*was he with thee and did he do violence to thee?*” “*No,*” said she, “*and he did me no wrong*”; **ae** byw. **na vyw** “*is he alive?*” “*No.*” In answer to **ae**, **nac ef** (= Mod.W. **nage**) is found, e.g. dywet unbenn, heb ef, **ae** o anwybot **ae** o ryfyc y keissut ti colli ohonof i vy mreint . . . **nac ef**, heb y Gereint, ny wydywn i kaethu fford y neb “*tell me, sir, is it through ignorance or arrogance that thou didst seek to make me lose my privilege?*” “*No,*” said Gereint, “*I did not know that the road was debarred to any one*” WB. p. 217.

NOTE.—**nac ef** is also found without a preceding question, e.g. arhowch vi yma, heb y Peredur, mi a af y ymwelet ar pryf. **nac ef**, arglwyd, heb wynt, awn y gyt y ymlad ar pryf “*wait for me here,*” said Peredur, “*I will go to visit the worm.*” “*Nay, lord,*” said they, “*let us go together to fight with the worm.*”

242. Certain particles are used in answer.

ie, ieu, affirmatively, e.g. *ae gwr y Arthur wyt ti. Ie myn vyg kret, heb y Peredur "art thou one of Arthur's men?" "Yes, by my faith," said Peredur*; *gouny a wnaeth ef yr gwr . . . ae offeiryat oed ef. Ieu arglwyd, heb ynteu he asked the man if he was a priest. "Yes, Lord," said he.*

do (cf. Ir. *tō*) affirmative, **nado** (Ir. *nā thō*) negatively, in answer to a preterite (or pluperfect of indirect question), e.g. *a unben, heb ef, a leweist ti dy ginnyaw. do, heb ef "Sir," said he, "hast thou eaten thy dinner?" "Yes," said he*; *deffroi a oruc Arthur a gofyn a gysgassei hayach. do arglwyd, heb yr Owein, dalym Arthur awoke and asked if he had slept for some time. "Yes," said Owein, "for a while." a vwyteeist di dim hediw. nado, heb ynteu "hast thou eaten anything to-day?" "No," said he.*

NOTE.—Both **ie, ieu** and **nado** are found without a preceding question, e.g. *ar hynny llýma hitheu ýr iarles ýn datlewygu. ie, heb hi, ae kychwyn a uýnný ti. ie, heb ef thereupon lo the countess recovered from her swoon. "Really," said she "dost thou desire to set forth?" "Yes," said he WB. 119; ie (=ieu RB. 210), heb y Peredur, ýma y býdwn heno "truly," said Peredur, we will remain here to-night" WB. 139; mi a debygaf...na cheueist na bwyt na diawt. nado yrof a Duw, heb ynteu "I think that thou hast got neither food nor drink." "No, between God and me," said he RB. 275.*

THE INTERJECTION.

243. Interjections proper are :—

a, ha (= Ir. *ā*), in address, e.g. **a vorwýn**, heb y Peredur, a doý ti ý dangos imi ýr aníueil hwnnw "*maiden," said Peredur, "wilt thou come to shew me that beast?" ha (=a WB. 169) unbenn,* heb y uorwyn, pei gwnelut vyg kyghor . . . ti a gaeut y drws "*Lord," said the maiden, "if thou wouldst follow my advice, thou wouldst shut the door"* RB. 235.

oi a, e.g. **oi a uorwyn dec** a bery di bot vym march i am arueu yn vn lletty a mi heno *hark! my fair maid, wilt thou see that my horse and my arms are in the same lodging with me to-night?* RB. 217; *dyhed a beth bot gwr kystal a thi heb gedymdeith;*

oi a wrda y mae y mi gedymdeith "*it is a strange thing that a man like thee should have no companion.*" "*But, my lord, I have a companion*" RB. 127.

oian a, e.g. **oian a parchellan** a parchell dedwit *ho! little pig, happy pig* BB. 26^b.

och, e.g. **och Iessu** na dýffv wý nihenit kým dýffod ar wi llave lleith mab Guendit *O Jesus that my end had come before the death of Gwendydd's son came upon my hand* BB. 25^b; **och**, heb y Riannon, paham y rody di ateb uelly "*alas!*" said Riannon, "*why dost thou answer thus?*" RB. 13; erchi y vendyth a wnaeth; **och a truan**, heb ef, ny dylyy gaffel bendyth *he asked him for his blessing.* "*Unhappy wretch,*" said he, "*thou dost not deserve a blessing*" RB. 236.

ub, e.g. neu chwithew pwý ýwch. kenhadeu Arthur ýssýd ýma yn erchi Olwenn; **vb wyr** nawd dýw ragoch, ýr ý být na wnewch hýnný "*and who are you?*" "*Messengers of Arthur that are here seeking Olwen.*" "*Alack! men, God preserve you. For the world do not do that*" WB. 473.

244. Of an interjectional character are the following;—**llyma** *lo here!* (like Fr. **voici**), e.g. **llyma** weithon ual ýd hellawd Arthur ý carw *Lo now! this is how Arthur hunted the stag* WB. 402; **llyma** ý uorwýn ý kefeist ti dy warthrud oe achaws *See here is the maiden on whose account thou didst get thy shame* WB. 407. Also **llyman** RB. 87, WB. 185, p. 92^b; **llyna** *lo there!* (like Fr. **voilà**), e.g. **llyna** ýssýd iawnaf am hýnný *Lo! that is the fairest course with reference to that* WB. 406; ie vorwýn, heb y Kei, **llyna** vedru ýn drwc "*Indeed, woman,*" said Kei, "*that is ill behaviour*" WB. 123; **nachaf** *lo! behold!* e.g. **nachaf** uarchawc yn dyuot yr porth *behold a horseman coming to the gate* RB. 233; **wely dy** (lit. *dost thou see?*) *lo! behold!* e.g. **wely dý** racco (= **weluch chwi** racw WB. p. 94^a) ý gaer *Lo! yonder is the city* WB. 185.

A Middle-Welsh
Reader

I. LEAR AND HIS DAUGHTERS.^a

FROM THE RED BOOK OF HERGEST.

1. Ac yna gŵedy marŵ Bleiddut y drychafwyt¹ Lyr y yab ynteu yn vrenhin. A thrugein² mlyned y bu yn llywyaŵ y vrenhinyaeth³ yn wraŵl, ac a adeilŵys dinas ar auon Soram, ac ae gelŵis Kaer Lyr; ac yn Saesnec y gelŵir Leissestyr.¹²⁷
Ac ny bu idaŵ un mab namyn teir merchet. Sef oedd 5 enŵeu y verchet:⁴ Goronilla, Ragaŵ,⁵ Cordeilla. A diruaŵr y karei eu tat ŵynt, a mŵyaf eissoes y karei y verch ieuaf idaŵ Cordeilla.

2. A phan yttoed yn llithraŵ parth ae henein,¹ medyliaŵ a wnaeth pa ŵed y gadawei² y gyuoeth gŵedy ef y³ verchet. 10 Sef a ŵnaeth profi pŵy vŵyaf oe verchet ae karei, ŵrth rodi idi y ran oreu or kyuoeth gan wr. A galŵ a ŵn[a]eth⁴ attaŵ y verch hynaf idaŵ Goronilla, a gofyn idi pa veint y karei hi efo.⁵ A thygu a ŵnaeth hitheu y⁶ nef a⁷ daear⁸ bot yn vŵy y karei hi euo noe heneit ehŵn. A chredu a 15 ŵnaeth ynteu idi⁹ hynny, a dyŵedut,¹⁰ kan oed kymeint¹¹ y karei hi euo a hynny, y rodei ynteu draean¹² y gyuoeth genti hi y ŵr¹³ a deŵissei yn ynys Prydein.

3. Ac yn ol honno galŵ attaŵ Ragaŵ¹ y verch eil hynaf idaŵ, a gofyn idi pa veint y karei hi euo. A thygu a 20 ŵnaeth hitheu y gyuoethu y nef ar daear² na allei hi³ dyŵedut ar y thauaŵtleueryd pa veint y karei hi euo.⁴ A chredu a ŵnaeth ynteu hynny, ac adaŵ idi hitheu y rodi⁵ yr gŵr a deŵissei, a thraean⁶ y gyuoeth⁷ genti.

^a Letters enclosed in square brackets [] are wanting in the MS.

VARIANTS FROM BRITISH MUSEUM, ADDITIONAL 19,707.

Ch. 1.—1 drycheuit 2 thrugeint 3 yn y llywyaŵ hi 4 eu henweu 5 ragau

Ch. 2.—1 a heneint 2 yd adaŵei 3 yŵ 4 wnaeth 5 ef 6 yr 7 ar 8 dayaer 9 idi hi 10 dywedut ŵrthi 11 gymeint 12 drayan 13 yr gŵr

Ch. 3.—1 ragau 2 dayar 3 om. 4 y karhei 5 y rodei hi (hi over line) 6 thrayan 7 kyfoeth

4. Ac yna y gelwís¹ y verch jeuaf idaó attaó, a gouyn idi pa veint y karei hi euó.² A dyóedut a ónaeth hitheu y rygaru³ ef eiryoet⁴ megys y dyliei uerch garu y that, ac nat ytoed etóa⁵ yn peidaó ar karyant hónnó^a ac erchi 5 idaó góarandaó yn graff pa veint oed hynny. A sef⁶ oed hynny, y⁷ veint y bei y gyuoeth ae jechyt ae deóred. A blyghau a llidiaó⁸ a oruc ynteu, a dyóedut órthi, kan oed kymeint y tremygassei euo⁹ a hynny, val na charei¹⁰ hi euo megys y karei y chwioryd ereill,¹¹ y diuarnei ynteu hi hyt 10 na^b chaffei neb ryó ran or ynys y gyt ac óynteu. Ny dyóat¹² ynteu nas rodei hi¹³ y wr ny hanffei^c or ynys, o damóeinei yr kyfryó ór hónnó y herchi heb argyfreu genti. Hyn heuyt a gadarnhaei hyt na lauryei y geissaó góir idi megys yr rei ereill.¹⁴ Kanys móy y 15 karyssei ef hi nor rei ereill eiryoet,¹⁵ a hitheu yn y dremygu ynteu¹⁶ yn vóy nor rei ereill.¹⁷

5. A heb ohir o gytgyghor y wyrda y rodes y dóy verchet hynaf idaó y dywyssogyon¹ yr Alban a Chernyó, a hanner y gyuoeth² gantunt hyt tra [vei]³ vóy ef, a 20 góedy bei varó, y kyoueth gantunt⁴ yn deu haner. Ac yna góedy clybot o Aganipus vrenhin Freinc clot a phryt a thegóch Cordeilla, anuon kenadeu a ónaeth oe herchi yn wreic idaó, a dyóedut órth y that y genadóri.^a Ac ynteu a dyóat⁵ y rodei y verch idaó ef heb argyfreu 25 genti,⁶ kan daroed idaó rodi y gyuoeth ae eur ae aryant y⁷ dóy verchet ereill.⁸ A phan gígley Aganipus tecket y voróyn,⁹ kyflaón vu oe charyat. A dy[ó]edut¹⁰ a wnaeth bot idaó ef digaón o eur ac aryant, ac nat oed reit idaó ef órth dim namyn góreic deledió¹¹ dylvedaóy kaffei blant

Ch. 4.—1 y gelwis ynteu 2 y karei ef 3 ac y dywawt hitheu y karei 4 eiroet 5 *om.* ^akaryat hónó 6 ac ysef 7 yny 8 a llidiaó *om.* 9 hi euo 10 ual y karei 11 megys y chwioryd y lleill ^bdiuarnei ynteu hi na 12 dywaót 13 na rodei ef hi ^chanfei 14 megys y lleill 15 hibi nor lleill 16 tremygu ef 17 nor lleill

Ch. 5.—1 tywyssogyon 2 y kyfoeth idaó 3 tra uei 4 yn góbyl udunt óynteu ^agenatóri 5 ac y dywaót ynteu 6 *om.* 7 gan y 8 y lleill 9 ae thelediwet *add.* 10 dywedut 11 teledió

ohanei¹² yn etiued ar y kyuoeth. Ac yn diannot¹³ y kadarnhaŷt y briodas y rygtunt.¹⁴

6. Ac ym pen yspeit yg kylch diŷed oes Lyr y goresgynnŷs y dofyon y ran or kyuoeth¹ a ganhalassei² ef yn ŷraŷl drŷy hir o³ amser; ac y rannasant y rygtunt 5 yn deu hanner. Ac o gymodloned y kymmerth Maglaŷn tyŷyssaŷc yr Alban Lyr attaŷ a deugein¹ marchaŷc y gyt ac ef, rac bot yn geŷilid gantaŷ bot heb varchogyon yn⁴ y osgord. A gŷedy bot Lyr yn y wed honno gyt a Maglaŷn, blyghau a oruc Cordeilla⁵ rac meint oed⁶ o 10 varchogyon gyt ae that,⁷ ac rac eu gŷasanaethŷyr ŷynteu yn teruysgu y llys. A dyŷedut a ŷnaeth ŷrth y gŷr bot yn⁸ digaŷn deg marchaŷc ar hugeint gyt ae that, a gellŷg y rei ereill ymdeith. A gŷedy dyŷedut hynny ŷrth Lyr, lli diaŷ a oruc, ac ymadaŷ a Maglaŷn, a mynet 15 hyt atiarll Kernyŷ ŷ daŷ y llall; ae erbynyeit o hŷnnŷ yn anrydedus.

7. Ac ny bu benn y vlŷydyn yny daruu teruysc y rwg eu gŷasanaethwyr. Ac ŷrth hynny y sorres Ragua y verch ŷrthaŷ, ac erchi idaŷ ellŷg y varchogyon y ŷrthaŷ 20 eithyr pump marchaŷc ae gŷasanaethei. A thristaŷ a ŷnaeth Lyr ŷna ŷn vaŷr, a chychŷyn ody na elchŷyl hyt at y verch ŷr hynaf idaŷ, o dybygu trugarhau ohonaei ŷrthaŷ oe gynnal ae varchogyon y gyt ac ef. Seŷ a ŷnaeth hitheu drŷy y lliit tygu y gyuoetheu nef a dayar 25 na chaffei ohir, ony ellŷgei y holl varchogyon y ŷrthaŷ eithyr vn y gyt ac ef ae gŷasanaethei; a dy[ŷ]edut nat oed reit y wr kyuoet ac euo vn lluoessŷgrŷyd y gyt ac ef, na theulu namyn vn gŷr ae goassanaethei. A gŷedy na chaffei dim or a geissei gan y verchet, ellŷg y varchogyon 30 a ŷnaeth eithir vn y gyt ac ef.

Ch. 5.—12 ohonei 12 dianot 13 y rydunt

Ch. 6.—1 ŷ dofyon arnaŷ y gyfoeth 2 gynhalassei 3 om. 4 ŷrth 5 Goronilla recte 6 a oed 7 gyt ac ef 8 from here to ody no (ch. 10, l. 7) om.

8. A gŵedy bot velly rynaŵd, dŵyn ar gof a oruc y gyuoeth ae deilygdaŵt ae anrydet ae vedyant, a thristau yn vaŵr, a medŷlyŵ gofŷy y verch a athoed y Freinc idaŵ. Ac ovynhau hynny heuyt a ŵnaeth rac mor digaryat y 5 gellygassei ef hi y ŵrthaŵ; ac eissoes ny allŵys diodef y dianrydedu mal y daroed. A chychŵyn tu a Ffreinc a ŵnaeth.

9. A phan ytoed yn mynet yr llog ac na ŵelei neb y gŷt ac ef namyn ar y drydyd, gan ŵylaŵ y dyŵaŵt yr 10 ymadraŵd hŵnn: "Ae chwŷichŵi tyghetuenu! pa le y kerdŵch chwŷi dros aŵch gnotaedic hynt? Pa achawŵs y kyffroassaŵch chwŷi vivi eiryoet y ar vŷyg gŵastat detwydŷt? Kanys mŵy boen yŵ koffau kyuoeth gŵedy coller, no chyt diodef achenoctit heb ordyfneit kyuoeth kyn no 15 hynny. Mŵy boen yŵ genyf i yr aŵr hon goffav uyg kyuoeth am anryded yn yr amser hŵnnŵ, yn yr hŵn yd oed y saŵl gan mil o varchogyon ym damgylchynu yn kerdet y gyt a mi, pan vydŵn yn ymlad ar kestyl ac ar dinassoed ac yn anreithaŵ kyvoeth vyg gelynyon, no 20 diodef y poen ar achenoctit a ŵnaeth y gŵyr hynn y mi, y rei a udynt yna dan vyn traen.^a Och vi, a dŵyweu nef a dayar! pa bryt y daŵ yr amser y gallŵyf y talu elchŵyl yn y gŵrthŵyneb yr gŵyr hynn? Och Cordeilla vyg karedic verch! mor wir yŵ dy ymadraŵd teu di, 25 pan dyŵedeist panyŵ val y bei vyg gallu am medyant am kyuoeth am jeuegtit, panyŵ velly y karut ti vyui! Ac ŵrth hynny, tra vu vyg kyuoeth i yn gallu rodi rodyon, paŵb am karei; ac nyt mi a gerynt namyn vy rodyon am deuodeu am donyeu. Ac ŵrth hynny, pan gilyŵys y 30 rodyon, y foes y karyat. Ac ŵrth hynny pa ffuruf y gallaf rac keŵilyd adolŵyn nerth na chanhorthŵy y genyt ti, ŵrth rysorri yg kam ohonaf i ŵrthyt ti am dy doethineb

^a *leg. traet.*

di, ath rodi yn dremygedic gan debygu bot yn waeth dy diŵed noth whioryd ereill, a thitheu yn well ac yn doethach noc ŷyntŷy? Kanys gŷedy a rodeis i o da a chyuoeth ŷdunt hŷy, y gŷnaethant hŷy vyui yn alltut ac yn echenaŷc om gŷlat am kyuoeth.”

5

10. Ac y dan gŷynaŷc y aghyfnernth ofut yn y wed honno ef a doeth hyt ym Paris, y dinas yd oed y verch yndaŷc. Ac anuon amylder o annercheu at y verch a ŷnaeth y dyŵedut y ryŷ aghyfreith a gyuaruu ac ef. A gŷedy dyŵedut or gennat nat oed namy[n] ef ae [y]swein, sef a wnaeth hit[h]eu anuon amylder o eur ac aryant, ac erchi mynet ae that odyndy hyt y myŷn¹ dinas arall, a chymryt arnaŷc y vot yn glaf, a gŷneuthur enneint idaw, ac ardymheru y gorff a symudaŷc² dillat, a chymryt attaŷc deugein marchaŷc ac eu kŷeiraŷc³ yn hard ac yn syberŷc⁴ o veirch⁵ a dillat ac arueu; a gŷedy darffei hynny, anuon oe ulaen at⁶ Aganipus vrenhin ac at⁶ y uerch y dyŵedut y vot yn dyuot. A gŷedy daruot gŷneuthur kymeint ac a archyssi,⁷ anuon a ŷnaeth llythyreu⁸ at y brenhin^a ac at y verch ynteu y dyŵedut⁹ y uot¹⁰ yn dyuot¹¹ ar y deugeinuet o varchogyon¹² gŷedy y¹³ rydehol oe dofyon o ynys Prydein, yn dyuot y geissaŷc porth gantunt ŷynteu¹³ y oresgyn y gyfoeth dracheuen.¹⁴ A phan gogleu y brenhin hynny, kychŷyn a ŷnaeth ef ae wreic ae deulu¹⁵ yn y erbyn¹⁶ yn anrydedus, mal yd oed deilŷg¹⁷ erbyneyt¹⁸ gŷr a uei yn gyhyt ac euo¹⁹ yn vrenhin ar ynys Prydein. A hyt tra uu yn Freinc, y rŷdes y brenhin llywodraeth²⁰ y gyuoeth²¹ idaŷc, mal²² y bei haŷc idaŷc caffel porth a nerth y oresgyn y gyuoeth drachefyn.²³

11. Ac yna yd anuonet gŷys dros ŷyneb teyrnas Freinc

Ch. 10.—1 hyt yn 2 y *add.* 3 kyweiraŷc 4 yn hard syberŷc 5 veiryth 6 ar 7 kymeint a hynny 8 llyr ^abrenhin 9 ynteu y dywedut *om.* 10 ef *add.* 11 yn dyuot *om.* 12 deugeinuet marchaŷc 13 *om.* 14 kyuoeth drachefyn 15 teulu 16 yn erbyn llyr 17 teilŷg 18 erbyneyt 19 ef 20 llywodraeth 21 kyuoeth 22 val 23 idaŷc ef *add.*

y gynulla¹ holl deured y uynet² gyt a Lyr y oresgyn y gyuoeth³ drachefyn ida⁴. A g^oedy bot pob peth yn bara⁵t, kych⁶yn a oruc Lyr a Chordeilla y verch ar llu h^onn⁶ gantunt, a cherdet yny doethant y ynys Prydein, 5 ac yn diannot ymlad ae dofyon a chael⁴ y fudugolyaeth. A g^oedy g^oedu pob peth or ynys ida⁶ ef⁵ i⁶ bu var⁶ Lyr yn y dryded vl^oydyn; ac y bu [var⁶]⁷ Aganipus vrenhin Freinc. Ac yna y kyerth Cordeilla lly^odraeth y deyrnas⁸ yn y ll^o ehun. Ac y clad^oyt Lyr y my^on 10 dayardy^a a ^onaeth ehun y dan auon Sorram. Ar demyl^b honno ry ^onathoed⁹ yn anryded yr du⁶ a el^oit yna¹⁰ Bifrontisiani. A phan delei wylua y demyl¹¹ honno, y deuei holl grefyd^oyr y dinas ar wlat oe anrydedu. Ac y dechreuit^c pob g^oeith or a dechreuit hyt ym pen y 15 vl^oydyn. A g^oedy g^oledychu pump¹² mlyned o Gordeilla yn dagnouedus,¹³ y kyuodes y deu nyeint yn y herbyn, Morgan¹⁴ vab Magla^on ty^oyssa^oc yr Alban, a Chuned¹⁵ vab Henwyn ty^oyssa^oc Kernyw, a llu arua^oc gantunt. A daly Cordeilla a ^onaethant ae charcharu.¹⁶ Ac yn y 20 carchar h^onn⁶¹⁷ o dolur kolli y kyuoeth¹⁸ y g^onaeth ehun y lleith.

Ch. 11.—1 y *add.* 2 *Orth eu heIlóg y* 3 *kyfoeth* 4 *chaffel* 5 *om.* 6 *y* 7 *var⁶* 8 *teyrnas* ^a*dayarty* ^b*temyl* 9 *a wnathoed ehun* 10 *ena* 11 *demhyl* ^c*dechrewit* 12 *pvm* (*but a stroke has been added below as if to change v to y*) 13 *dagneuedus* 14 *Margan* 15 *Chueda* 16 *A—charcharu: ae daly ae charcharu* 17 *hvnv* 18 *chyfoeth*

II. THE STORY OF ARTHUR.

FROM THE RED BOOK OF HERGEST.

1. A gŵedy marŵ Uthur Pendragon yd ymgynullasant
 holl wyrda ynys Prydein, jeirll a barŵneit¹ a marchogyon
 vrdaŵl ac escyb ac abadeu ac athraŵon hyt yg Kaer
 Vudei. Ac o gytsynyedigaeth paŵb yd archyssant y
 Dyfric archescob Kaer Lion ar Wysc vrdaŵ Arthur y vab 5
 ynteu² yn vrenhin. Ac eu hagen ae kymhellei y hynny.
 Kanys pan gogleu y Saeson marŵolyaeth³ Vthur Pen-
 dragon,⁴ yd ellygyssynt ŵynteu genadeu hyt yn Germania
 y geissaŵ porth. Ac neur dathoed⁵ llyghes vaŵr attunt,
 a Cholgrim yn tyŵyssaŵc⁶ arnadunt. Ac neur daroed 10
 udunt goreskyn⁷ o Humyr hyt y mor a Chatyneis⁸ yn y
 gogled. Sef oed hynny y dryded rann y ynys Prydein.
 A gŵedy gŵelet o Dyfric archescob drueni y bobyl ae
 hymdiuedi, ef a gymerth escyb y gyt ac ef, ac a dodes
 coron y teyrnas am ben Arthur. A phymthegmlŵyd oed 15
 Arthur yna, ac ny chlyŵsit ar neb arall eiryoet⁹ y deuodeu
 oŵdeŵred a haelder a oed arnaŵ ef. Idaŵ ef hefyt yd
 enillyssei y dayoni anyanaŵl a oed arnaŵ y veint rat
 honno, hyt pan oed garedic ef gan baŵb or a glyŵei¹⁰
 dyŵetut amdanaŵ.¹¹ Ac ŵrth hynny gŵedy y arderchockau 20
 ef or vrenhinaŵl enryded hŵnnŵ, gan gadŵ ohonaŵ y
 gnotaedic¹² defaŵt a¹³ ymrodes y haelder. Ac o dyna
 kymeint o amylder marchogyon a lithrei attaŵ, a megys
 y dyffygwei idaŵ da y rodi¹⁴ udunt yn vŵnych. Aceissoes

VARIANTS FROM BRITISH MUSEUM, ADDITIONAL 19,707.

(Ch. 1). 1 barvnyeit, 2 arthur ap vthyr, 3 marwolaeth, 4 bendragon,
 5 dothoed, 6 dywyasave, 7 gverescyn, 8 mor kateneis, 9 eiroet, 10 glyŵei,
 11 ymdanav anwaethach or ae gŵelei, 12 nottaedic, 13 ef a, 14 rodei,

py dió bynhac̄ y bo haelder anyanaól y gyt̄ a phrofedic¹⁵ volyant, kyt̄ bo eisseu arnaó ar dalym,¹⁶ yr hynny ny² at Duó wastat̄ aghenocit̄ y argyóedú idaó.

2. Ac órth hynny Arthur, kanys molyant a getym-
 5 deithockaei¹ haelder a dayoni, llunyaethu ryfel a oruc ar y Saeson, hyt pan vei oc eu goluf hól² y kyfoethogei ynteu y teulu ae varchogyon. Kanys iaónder a dyskei hynny idaó; kanys ef a dýlyei o dreftataól dylyet holl lywodraeth ynys Prydein. A chynnullaó a oruc ef yr holl ieuencit̄
 10 a oed³ darýstygedic̄ idaó ef, a chyrchu parth a Chaer Effraó.³ A góedy gýybot o Golgrim hynny, kynullaó a oruc ynteu y Saeson ar Yscotteit ar Ffichteit, ac y gyt̄ ac⁴ aneiryf luossogrýd nifer gantaó dyuot yn erbyn Arthur hyt̄ yḡ glan Dulas. A góedy ymgyfaruot̄ yna
 15 o bop⁵ parth, y dygýdassant̄ llaber or deu lu. Ac or diwed Arthur a gafas y vudugolyaeth. A ffo a oruc Colgrim⁶ y dinas Kaer Efraó. Arthur ae lu a gychwynóys⁷ ac a werchetwis⁸ arnaó.

3. A góedy clybot o Baldó¹ y vraót̄ ynteu² hynny,³ ef
 20 a gyrchaó⁴ tu ar lle yd oedy vraót̄ yḡ góarchae,⁴ a ché mil o wyr gantaó y geissaó y rydhau odýno. Kanys yr amser yd ymladyssi⁵ Arthur ae vraót̄ ef, yd oed⁶ Baldó⁶ yna ar lan y mor yn aros⁷ dyuot Chledric⁸ o Germania, a oed yn dyuot a phorth gantaó udunt. Ac órth hynny
 25 góedy ydyuot ar⁹ dec milltir y órth y gaer, darparu a oruc dón kyrch nos am ben Arthur ae lú. Ac eissoes nyt̄ ymgelaó¹⁰ hynny raó Arthur. Yna¹¹ yd erchis ynteu y Gadó¹² tyóysaó¹³ Kernyó kymryt̄ whe chant̄
 15 marchaó a their mil o bedy¹⁴ y gyt̄ ac ef a mynet̄ yn

(Ch.) 1. 15 phrouygedic, 16 talym

(Ch. 2). 1 gytymdeithoccae, 2 óy, 3 efraó, 4 om., 5 pop, 6 golgrim, 7 gylehynóys y dinas, 8 ae góarchetwis

(Ch. 3). 1 baldvlf, 2 om., 3 y warchae, 4 yḡ gvarchae om., 5 ymladyssi, 6 valdvlf, 7 arhos, 8 cheldric, 9 hyt ar, 10 ymgelvys, 11 om., 12 kadvr, 13 iarll, 14 pedyd

eu herbyn, ac eu ragot y nos honno y fford y doynt. A
 gŵedy kaffel o Gadŵr gŵybot y fford y doynt y gelynyon,
 eu kyrchu a oruc Kadŵr yn deissyfyt. A gŵedy briŵaŵ
 eu bydinoed ac eu hyssigaŵ a llad llaber onadunt, kymell
 y Saeson a oruc ar ffo.

4. Ac ŵrth hynny diruaŵr dristyt a gofal a gymerth
 Baldŵf¹ yndaŵ,² ŵrth na allŵys ellŵg³ y vraŵt or gŵarchae
 yd oed yndaŵ. A medylyaŵ a oruc py wed y gallei gaffel⁴
 kyffur⁵ y⁶ ymdidan ae vraŵt; kanyes ef a dybygei y kaffei
 bop⁷ un onadunt⁸ ell deu rydit a gŵaret yn hollaŵl, pei⁹ 10
 keffynt ymdidan y gyt. A gŵedy na chaffei fford arall
 yn y byt, eillaŵ y wallt¹⁰ ae varyf a oruc, a chymryt telyn
 yn y laŵ, ac yn rith erestyn a gŵaryyd dyuot ym plith y
 llu ar lluesteu. Ar clymeu¹¹ a ganei ef a dangossynt y
 vot yn telynyaŵr.¹² Ac or diwed gŵedy na thybygei neb 15
 y tuot ef yn tywyssaŵc falst mal yd oed, nessau a oruc
 parth a muroed y gaer dan ganu y telyn. A gŵedy y
 adnabot or gŵyr o vyŵn, y dyŵu¹³ a orugant ŵrth raffeu
 y myŵn. A gŵedy gŵelet ohonaŵ y vraŵt, ymgaru a
 orugant megys na ry ymwelynt¹⁴ drŵy laŵer o yspeit kyn 20
 no hynny. Ac val yd oedynt ŵelly yn medylyaŵ ac yn
 keissaŵ ystryŵ py wed y gellynt ymrydhau odyno, ac yn
 annobeithaŵ oe rydit, nachaf eu kenadeu yn dytiot o
 Germania, aŵhe chan llŵg yn llabŵn o varchogyon aruaŵc
 gantunt, a Cheldric yn dywyssaŵc arnadunt, ac yn 25
 disgynu yn yr Alban.

5. A gŵedy clybot hynny o Arthur, ymadaŵ a oruc ynteu
 ar dinas rac petruster ymlad ar veint nifer honno,¹ a
 mynet odyno hyt yn Lundein. Ac yno galŵ attaŵ a oruc
 holl wyrda y deyrnas yscolheigon a lleygyon, ac 30

(Ch. 4). 1 baldwlf, 2 ac ynda, 3 geIIŵg, 4 kaffel, 5 kyfrŵch 6 om.,
 7 kanyes ef a tybygei pop, 8 ohonunt, 9 bei, 10 ben? 11 ar crychyadeu add.,
 12 telynaŵr 13 tynnu, 14 nar ymwelynt

(Ch. 5). 1 hvnnv

ymgyghor ac bynt beth a wnelynt² am hynny. Sef a
 gaussant o gyghor y kónsli hónnó; anuon kenadeu a
 orugant hyt ar Howel³ vab Emyr Lydaó, brenhin Brytaen
 Vechan, y úenegi idaó yr ormes a dathoed gan y Paganyeit
 5 ar⁴ ynys Prydein. Kanys nei uab y⁵ chóaer oed² Howel³
 y Arthur. A gúedy clybot o Howel³ y ryfel ar aflonydóch
 a oedd ar y ewythy, erchi parattoi llyges a oruc,⁶ a
 chynullaó pymtheg mil o uarchogyon aruaó. Ac ar y
 gúynt kyntaf a gafas yn y ol, y deuth y borth Hamónt
 10 yr tir y⁷ ynys Prydein. Ac Arthur ae haruolles ynteu
 or enryded y gúedei aruoll gúr kyfurd a hónnó; ac yn
 vynyeh ymgaru⁸ bop eilwers.

6. Ac odyndy gúedy llythraó ychydic o dieuoed,¹ bynt a
 gyrchassant parth a Chaer Lúytcoet, yr hon [a elwir]²
 15 Lincol yr aórhonn, ac yssyd ossodedic yn ywlat a elwir
 Lúndyseu ar benn mynyd rúg dýy auon. Ac órth y gaer
 honno yd oedy Paganyeit yn eisted. A gúedy eu dyuot
 yno y gyf ac eu holl niferoed,³ ymlad a orugant ar
 Saeson. Ac aglywedic aerua a ónaethant o honunt.³
 20 Kanys chwe mil onadunt a dygúydassant yn yr un dyd
 hónnó. Rei oc eu llad, ereill oc eu bodi⁴ a gollasant eu
 heneideu. Ac órth hynny rei⁵ ereill yn gyflaóh o ofyn
 adaó y dinas a orugant, a chymryt eu ffo⁶ yn lle diogelóch
 údunt. Ac ny orffoóysóys Arthur oc eu hymllit hyt⁷ yn
 25 llóyn Kelydon. Ac yno ymgynull o bop lle a orugant
 oc eu ffo,⁸ a medylýaó⁹ górhóynebu y Arthur. Ac odyndy
 gúedy dechreu ymlad, aerua a ónaethant or Brytanyeit
 gan eu hamdiffyn ehunein yn wraó; kanys o wascaó y
 gúyd yn eu kanhorthóy yd oedynt yn aruer o daflu
 30 ergytyeu,¹⁰ ac y gochelynt bynteu¹¹ ergytyeu y Brytanyeit.

(Ch. 5). 2 wnelhynt, 3 hvel, 4 y, 5 om., 6 a oruc om., 7 om., 8 yd amblygu y ymgaru

(Ch. 6). 1 dydyeu, 2 a elwir, 3 ohonu, 4 yn yr afonoed add., 5 y rei, 6 fo yn y lle, 7 hyt pan deuthant hyt, 8 oc eu fo a orugant, 9 odyndy add., 10 kanys o wasgavt y gvýd yn eu kanhorthvy yd aruerynt, 11 om.

A phan welas Arthur hynny, yd erchis ynteu trychu y coet or parth hōnnō yr llōyn, a chymryt y kyffyon hynny ar traŵsprenneu¹² ac eu gossot yn eu kylch, ac eu gŵarchae yno megys na cheffynt vynet odyno, yny ymrodynt idaō, neu yny vydynt veirō o newyn. A 5
 gŵedy daruot gōneuthur y kae, y dodes Arthur y varchogyon yn vydinoed yg kylch y llōyn. Ac yno y buant uelly tri dieu a their nos. A phan welas y Saeson nat oed dim bōyt gantunt, raē eu marō oll o newyn ōynt a odologyssant¹³ y Arthur y¹⁴ gellōg yn ryd 10
 y eu llōgeu y uynet y eu gŵlat; ac adaō idaō ynteu eu heur ac eu haryant ac eu holl sōllt, a theyrnet idaō bop¹⁵ blōydynd o Germania; a chadarnhau hynny gan rodi gŵystlon. Ac Arthur a gauas yn y gyghor kymryt hynny y gantunt, ac eu gellōg¹⁶ y eu llōgeu. 15

7. Ac ual¹ yd oedynt² yn rōygaō moroed yn mynet tu ae gŵlat, y bu ediuar gantunt gōneuthur³ yr amōt hōnnō ac Arthur; a throssi eu hōyleu drachefyn parth ac ynys Prydein, a dyuot y draeth Totneis⁴ yr tir, a dechreu anreithaō y gŵladoed hyt yn Hafren, a llad y tir- 20
 diwollodron a orugant. Ac odynd y kymerassant eu hynt hyt yg Kaer Vadon, ac eisted vorth y gaer, ac ymlada hi. A gŵedy menegi hynny⁵ y Arthur, ryfedu a oruc meint eu tōyll ac eu hyskymundaōt,⁶ ac yn diannot crogi eu gŵystlon. Ac ymadaō a oruc ar Yscoteit ac ar 25
 Ffichteit yd oed yn x⁷ kywarsagu. A bryssyaō a oruc y distryō y Saeson. Goualus oed am adaō Howel ap⁸ Emyr Lydaō yn glaf yg Kaer Alclut o vorthrōm heint. Ac or diōed gŵedy dyuot hyt y lle y gŵelei y Saeson, y dywaōt ef ual hyn: "Kany⁹ bo teilōg gan yr 30
 ysgymunedigyon Saeson¹⁰ cadō ffyd vorthyf i,¹¹ miui

(Ch. 6). 12 traws, 13 adologyssant, 14 eu, 15 heuyt pop, 16 gollvg

(Ch. 7). 1 mal, 2 oedyn, 3 wneuthur, 4 traeth tutneis, 5 hyn, 6 hyseumyndaōt, 7 yny eu, 8 hvel mab, 9 kynny, 10 tvyllwyr anudonavl add., 11 vrthym ni?

a gadwaf ffyd ŵrth Duó; ac y gyt a hynny oe nerth¹² ynteu a dialaf hedió waet vyg kiótaótwyr arnadunt.¹³ Góisgóch aóch arueu, wyr, góisgóch, ac yn óraól kyrchón y bratwyr hynn. Heb petruster¹⁴ gan ganhorthóy Crist 5 ni a orfydón.'

8. A góedy dywedut o Arthur hynny, Dyfric archescob Kaer Lion ar Wysc a safadó ar ben bryn goruchel, a dywedut ual hynn a oruc: "Ha wyrda," heb ef, "y rei yssyd arderchaó o gristonogaól ffyd ohonaóch, 10 kyuodóch; koffeóch waet aóch kiótawtóyr, yr hónn yssyd ellygedic dróy urat y Paganyeit racco; kanys tragyóydaól waratwýd yó yóch, onýt ymrodóch y amdiffyn aóch gólat ach rýdit. Ac ŵrth hynny ymledóch dros aóch gólat, ac or byd reit ywch, diodefóch ágeu drosti. 15 Kanys yr ágheu honno a vyd budugolyaeth a búched yr éneit. Póy bynhac hedió a el y ágheu, ef ehunan a ymryd yn wiraberth y Duó, y góur a vu teilóg gantaó rodi y éneit dros y vrodyr. Ac ŵrth hynny póy bynhac ohanaóch a lader yn yr ymlad hónn, bit yr ágheu honno 20 yn benyt idaó ac yn vadeueint oe bechodeu, y dan amot nas gochelo, or damóeina y dyuot."

9. A góedy kymryt bendyth y góur hónnó, bryssyaó a oruc paób y wisgaó eu harueu ymdanunt, ac ufudhau y gymenediweu yr archescob. Ac yna Arthur a wiscaó 25 ymdanaó lluruc a oed teilóg y vrenhin. Penffestin eureit yskythredic ac aróyd dreic a adassóyt oe benn. Taryan a gymerth ar y ysgóyd, yr honn a elóit Góenn, yn yr hon yd oed deló yr arglóydes Veir yn yskythredic; kanys ym pop yg a reit y galóei ef arnei ac y coffei. Ac a róymóyt 30 a Chaletuólch y gledyf goreu, yr hónn a wnathoedit yn ynys Avallach. Gleif a deck[a]aóud y deheu ef, yr hónn a elóit Ron; vchel oed hónnó a llydan ac adas y aerua.

Ac odynd gŵedy llunyaethu y bydinoed^o o bop parth, y Saeson yn herbyd eu deua^oŷt kyrchu yn le^o a ŵnaethant, ac ar hyl y dyd yn ŵra^oŷl gŵrthŵynebu yr Brytanyeit. Ac or diwed gŵedy trossi yr heul ar y dygŵydedigaeth, achub mynyd ma^or, a oed yn agos udunt, a ŵnaeth y Saeson, a chynal hŵnnŵ yn lle castell udunt; a chan ymdiret yn amylder eu nifer tybygu bot yn digawnd vdunt o gedernit y mynyd. A gŵedy dŵyn or heul y dyd arall ra^oŷ ŵyneb, Arthur ae lŵ a eskynna^oŷd pen y mynyd. Ac eissoes llaber o wyr a golles ef; kany^os ha^os oed yr Saeson o penn y mynyd argywed^ou yr Brytanyeit [noc yr Brytanyeit] y^og gŵrthŵyneb y mynyd argywed^ou yr Saeson. Ac or diwed gan vŵyhau grym a llafur, gŵedy caffel or Brytanyeit penn y mynyd, yn y lle ŵynt a dangossassant eu deheuoed yr Saeson. Ac yn erbyn hynny y Saeson yn ŵra^oŷl a ossodassant eu bron^ooed yn eu gŵrthŵyneb ŵynteu, ac oc eu holl angerd ymgynhal yn eu herbyn. A gŵedy treula^oŷ llaber or dydd uelly, llidia^oŷ a oruc Arthur ra^oŷ hŵyret y gŵelei y vudugolyaeth yn dyuot ida^oŷ. Ac ar hynny noethi Caletŵlch a oruc a gal^oŷ enŵ yr arglŵydes Ueir; ac o vuan ruthur kyrchu y lle te^oŷaf y gŵelei vydinoed y Saeson. A phŵy bynhac a gyfarffei ac ef, gan al^oŷ enŵ Du^oa o vn dyrna^oŷt y lladei. Ac ny orffŵyssa^oŷd ar vn ruthur honno, hyl pan lada^oŷd a Chaletŵlch ehun trugein wyr a phetŵar can ŵr. A gŵedy gŵelet or Brytanyeit hynny, te^oŷhau eu toruoed a wnaethant ŵynteu ae ymlit ynteu, ac o bop parth udunt gŵneuthur aerua. Ac yn y lle y dygŵydassant Golgrim a Baldŵlf y vra^oŷt a llaber o vilyoed y gyl ac ŵynt. A phan welas Cheldric perigyl y gedymdeithon, yn y lle heb annot ymchoelut a oruc y gyl ar rei ereill ar ffo.

10. A gŵedy caffel o Arthur y uudugolyaeth honno,

^a enŵ du^oŷ : MS. du^oŷ du^oŷ.

ef a erchis y Gadŵr iarll Kernyŵ erlit y Saeson, hyt tra
 vryssyei ynteu yr Alban. Kanys menēgi ar daroed
 idaŵ ry dyuot yr Yscotteit ar Ffichteit y ymlad a Chaer
 Alclut, y lle yd adaŵssei ef Howel y nei yn glaf. Ac
 5 ŵrth hynny y bryssyei ynteu yno rac caffel y gaer arnaŵ.
 Ac odynd Kadŵr tyŵyssaŵc Kernyŵ a deg mil y gyf ac
 ef a ymlynaŵd y Saeson. Ac nyt yn eu hol yd aeth,
 namyn achubeit eu llŵgeu yn gyntaf a oruc, rac caffel
 onadunt diogelŵch nac amdiffyn or llŵgeu. A gŵedy
 10 caffel eu llŵgeu ohonaŵ, doddi a oruc y marchogyon
 aruaŵc goreu a oed ar y helŵ yndunt, rac caffel or Saeson
 ford udunt, os yno y kyrchynt. A gŵedy daruot
 cadarnhau y llŵgeu arnunt uelly, ar vrys ymchoelut a
 oruc ar y elnyon ac eu llad heb drugared, gan eilenŵi
 15 gorchymynneu Arthur amdanunt. Rei o deudyblic
 boen a gyŵarsegit, a rei onadunt o oergrynedic callonueu
 a ffoynt yr coedyd ac yr llŵyneu, ereill yr mynyded ar
 gogofeu y geissaŵ yspeit y achŵanegu eu hoedel. Ac
 ordiwed gŵedy nat oed udunt neb ryŵ diogelŵch, yr hyn
 20 a dihegis onadunt yn vrŵedic, ŵynt a ymgynullassanta
 hyt yn ynys Danet. A hyt yno tyŵyssaŵc Kernyŵ ae
 hymlynaŵd gan eu llad. Ac ny orffŵyssaŵd hyt pan
 las Cheldric; ac eu kymell ŵynteu oll y laŵ gan rodi
 gŵystlon.

25 11. Ac yna gŵedy kadarnhau tagnefed ar Saeson, yn
 y lle mynet a oruc yn ol Arthur hyt yg Kaer Alclut, yr
 hon ry daroed y Arthur y rydhau y gan yr Yscotteit ar
 Fichteit. Ac odynd y kyrchaŵd Arthur ae lu hyt y Mureif,
 y wlat a elbir o enŵ arall Reget. Ac yno y gŵarchaeŵd
 30 ef yr Yscotteit ar Fichteit, y rei kyn no hynny a
 ymladyssynt yn erbyn Arthur. A gŵedy eu dyuot ar
 ffo hyt y wlat honno, ŵynt a aethant hyt yn Lyn

^a MS. ymgynullassant.

Lumonŷy, a chymryt yr ynysed a oedynt yn y llyn yn gedernit udunt. Kanys triugein ynys a oedynt yn y llyn, a thriugein karrec, a nyth eryr ym pop karrec. A rei hynny pop Kalan Mei a doynt y gyt. Ac ar y lleis a genynt yna dynyon y wlat honno a adnebydei y damŷeinueu 5 a delei yn y vlŷydyn rac ŷyneb. Ac y gyt a hynny tri ugein aŷon a redei yr llyn. Ac ny redei ōr llyn namyn vn avon yr mor. Ac yr ynysed hynny y foysstyt y gelynyon y geissaŷ amdifffyn o gedernit y llyn. Ac ny dygrynoes udunt namyn ychydic. Kanys kynullaŷ 10 llogeu a wnaeth Arthur, a chylchynu yr avonoed ar llyn, hyt na chaffei neb vynet odyno. A phymtheg ni[w]arnaŷt y bu yn eu gŷarchae ŷelly, hyt pan vuant veirŷ hyt ar vilyoed.

12. Ac mal yd oed Arthur yn eu gŷarchae ŷelly, 15 nachaf vrenhin Iŷerdon yn dyuot a llyghes gantaŷ ac amylder o bobloed a chyfyfeithydion yn borth yr Yscotteit ar Freinc. Ac ŷrth hynny ymadaŷ a oruc Arthur ar llyn, ac ymchoelut y arueu yn y Gŷydyl, ar rei hynny gan eu llad heb drugared a gymhellŷys ar ffo 20 y eu gŷlat. A gŷedy y uudugolyaeth honno ymchoylut draegeffyn elchŷyl y vynu dileu kenŷdyl yr Yscotteit ar Fichteit hyt ar dim. A gŷedy nat arbedei neb megys y keffit, ymgynnullaŷ y gyt a ŷnaethant escyb y druan wlat honno y gyt ae hyscolheigon or a oed darystygedic 25 ŷdunt, y gyt ac escyrn y seint ac eu creireu. Ac yn troet noethon y deuthant hyt rac bron Arthur, ac erchi y drugared dros atlibin y bobyl honno, ac ar eu glinyeu y wediaŷ hyt pan drugarhaei ŷrthunt. Kanys digaŷn o berigyl a drŷc ry ŷnadoed udunt; kanyt oed reit idaŷ 30 dilit hyt ar dim yr hyn a dihaŷyssei onadunt. A gŷedy erchi trugared onadunt ar y wed honno, wylaŷ o warden a oruc Arthur, a rodi yr gŷyrda seint hynny eu harch.

13. A gŵedy daruot^a hynny, syllu a oruc Hoŵel uab Emyr Lydaŵ ac enryfedu anŵad y llyn, y saŵl avonoed ar saŵl ynnyssed ar saŵl gerriŵ ar saŵl nythot eryrot a oed yn y llyn. Ac ual yd oed yn ryfedu hynny, Arthur a dyŵaŵt 5 ŵrthaŵ bot llyn arall yny ŵlat honno oed ryfedach no honno. Ac nyt oed bell odyno, ac ugeint troetued yn y hyt, a vgeint yn y llet, a hynny yn bedrŵgyl; a phedeir kenedyl o byŵcaŵt amryŵ yndi; ac ny cheffit byth un or rei hynny yn ran y gilyd. “Ac y mae llyn 10 arall,” heb ef, “yg Kymry ar lan Hafren, a dynyon y wlat honno ae geilŵ Lyn Liaŵn. Ar llyn honno, pan vo y mor yn llaŵn, y kymer y dŵŵr yndaŵ ac y llŵnc megys morgerŵyn, hyt na chudyo y glanneu. Ac y gyf ac yd ymchoelo y mor draegefyn y dreiaŵ, y gŵrthyt y llyn y 15 dŵŵr a gymerei yndi, ac y bŵrŵ ohonei megys mynyd, hyt pan el dros y glanneu. Ac o damweinei yna vot neb yn sefyll ae wyneb att y llyn, o chyuarffei dim o asgellwrych hŵnnŵ ae dillat,^b anaŵd vydei idaŵ ymdianc,^c 20 hyt nas sucknei y llyn ef yndaŵ. Ac o bydei ynteu ae gefyn attaŵ, yr nesses vei idi yn sefyll, nyt argyŵedei idaŵ dim.”

14. A gŵedy hedychu ar Yscotteit y brenhin a aeth hyt yg Kaer Efraŵc, y anrydedu gŵylua y Nadŵlic a oed yn agos. A phan welas ef yr eglŵysseu gŵedy eu distryŵ 25 hyt y llaŵr, doluryaŵ yn uaŵr a oruc. Kanys gŵedy dehol Sansŵn^c archescob ar gŵyrda maŵr enrydedus ereill y gyf ac ef, lloŵci yr eglŵysseu ar temleu a ŵnathoed y Saeson, a distryŵ gŵassanaeth Duŵ ym pop lle. Kanys pan deuthant yr anreithwyr hynny, y foes Samsŵn archescob a seith escyb y gyf ac ef hyt yn Lydaŵ. Ac 30 yno yn enrydedus yd erbynyŵyt hyt y dyd diŵethaf oe

^a MS. daruaŵt.^b MS. dillan.^c leg. Samsŵn.

vuched. Ac yno gŵedy galŵ paŵb y gyt^d or yscolheigon ac or bobyl o gyt-gyghor paŵb yg kyf^d, ef a ossodes Priaf y gaplan ehunan yn archescob yg Kaer Efraŵc. Ar eglŵysseu diŵreidedic hyf y llawr ef ae hatnewydŵys, ac ae hadurnaŵd^a o grevydusson genveinoed^do wyr a 5
 gŵraged. Ar gŵyrda bonhedigyon dylvedaŵc a ry
 deholassei y Saeson ac a ducsynt tref eu tat, ef a rodes y baŵp eu dylwet ac eu hanryded.

15. Ac ym plith y rei hynny yd oedynt tri broder, a hanhoedynt vrenhinaŵl dylwet, nyt amgen, Leu uab 10
 Kynuarch ac Vryen uab Kynuarch ac Araŵn uab Kynuarch. A chyn dyuot gormes y Saeson, y rei hynny a dyllynt tyŵyssogaeth y gŵledi hynny. Ac yr gŵyr hynny, megys y baŵp or dylwedogyon ereill, ef a
 vynnaŵd talu eu dylwet. Ac ŵrth hynny ef a rodes y 15
 Araŵn vab Kynuarch Yscotlont. Ac y Vryen y rodes Reget dan y tervyneu. Ac y Leu uab Kynuarch (y gŵr yd oed y chwaer gantaŵ yr yn oes Emrys Wledic, ac yd oed idaŵ deu vab ohonei, Gwalchmei a Medraŵt), y hŵnnŵ y rodes tyw[y]ssogaeth Lodoneis a gŵledi ereill a 20
 berthynei attei. Ac or diŵed gŵedy dŵyn yr ynys ar y theruyneu yn hollaŵl ar y^b hen teilygdaŵt ae hedychu, ef a gymerth gŵreic. Sef oed y henŵ Gŵenhŵyfar, yr honn a oed o uonhedickaf genedyl gŵyr Rufein, ac a uagyssit yn llys Kadŵr iarll Kernyŵ. Pryt honno ae 25
 thegŵch a orchyfygei ynys Prydein.

16. A phan deuth y gŵanŵyn araf rac ŵyneb, ef a barattoes llyges ac a [a]eth hyf yn Iŵerdon. Kanys honno a vynei y goreskyn idaŵ ehun. Ac ual y deuth yr tir, nachaf Gillamŵri vrenhin Iŵerdon ac amylder [o] 30
 bobyl gantaŵ yn dyuot yn erbyn Arthur wrth ymlad ac ef.

^a MS. hardurnaŵd.^b ar y : ae MS.

A gŵedy dechreu ymlad, yn y lle y bobyl noeth diarŵeu a ymchoelyssant drachefyn ar ffo yr lle y keffynt wascaŵt ac amdifffyn. Ac ny bŵ vn gohir yn dala Gillamŵri ae gymell ŵrth ewyllys Arthur. Ac ŵrth hynny holl 5 tywysogyon Iŵrdon rac ofyn a doethant, ac o āgreiff t a ymrodassant oc eu bod yn wyr y Arthur.

17. A gŵedy daruot idaŵ oresgyn holl Iŵrdon ae hedychu, Arthur a aeth hyt yn Islont yn y lŵges. A gŵedy ymlad ar bobyl honno, ef ae goresgynnŵys. Ac o dyna dros yr 10 ynysedd ereill yd aeth y glot ef, ac na allei vn teyrnas gŵrthŵynebu idaŵ. Doldan brenhin Godlont a Gŵinwas vrenhin Orch oc eu bod a deuthant y ŵrhau idaŵ gan dalu teyrnget idaŵ bop blŵdyn. Ac o dyna gŵedy llithraŵ y gayaf hŵnnŵ heibaŵ, Arthur a ymchoelaŵd 15 drachefyn hyt yn ynys Prydein, y atneŵydu ansaŵd y deyrnas ac y gadarnhau tagnefed yndi. Ac yno y bu deudeg mlyned ar vntu.

18. Ac yna [y] gŵahaŵd attaŵ marchogyon deŵr clotuaŵr o arall wladoed a phell teyrnassoed ac amyhlau 20 y deulu, megys yd oed kyghoruŵnt gan teyrnassoed pell y wrthaŵ meint clot y lys, a ryodres^a y teulu ae molyant. A cheissaŵ a wnaei baŵp kyffelybu a discyblu y wrth lys Arthur, ac y ŵrth y varchogyon ae deulu. Kanyt oed dim gan vn dylvedaŵc yn y teyrnassoed pell y ŵrthunt, 25 ony ellynt ymgeffelybu a marchogyon Arthur oc eu gŵiscoed ac oc eu harŵeu ac oc eu marchogaeth. A gŵedy ehedec y glot ae volyant ae haelder dros eithafoed y byt, ofyn a gymerassant brenhined tramor teyrnassoed racdaŵ, rac y dyuot y oresgyn eu kyfoetheu ac eu 30 gŵladoed. Ac ŵrth hynny rac gofeilon a phrydereu, sef a ŵnaei paŵb ohonunt atnewydu y keyryd ar dinassoed ar tyreu ar kestyll, ac adeilat ereill o neŵyd yn lleoed cryno.

^a MS. rootdres.

Sef achaw^{shd eane}s oed hynny, o dele^{ceant thin}i Arthur am eu penn, megys y keffynt y lleoed kadarn hynny yn amdiffyn, or bei reif.

19. A g^ubedy g^uybot o Arthur bot y ofyn v^ully ar ba^urp, ymardyrchaw^uel a oruc ynteu a medyla^uo goresgyn yr holl Europa. Sef oed hynny, trayan y byt. Ac ody^una 5 parattoi llyges a oruc. Ac yn gyntaf kyrchu Lychlyn a oruc, hyt pan vei Leu uab Kynuarch y da^uo gan y chwaer a onelei yn vrenhin yno. Kanys nei [v]ab whaer oed Leu uab Kynuarch y vrenhin Lychlyn a uuassei uar^uo yna. Ac ef a gymynassei y urenhinyaeth y Leu y nei; 10

ac ny buassei teil^uo^g gan y Lychlynwyr hynny, namyn g^uneuthur Ric^uo^lf yn vrenhin arnadunt a chadarnhau eu kesty^ull ac eu dinassoed, gan dybygu gallu g^urth^uonynebu y Arthur. Ac yn yr amser honno yd oed Walchmei uab Leu yn deudegml^uoyd, g^ubedy y rodi oe ewythy^ur ef y^ug 15 gwassanaeth Suplius bab Rufein. Ac y gan Suplius y kym^uerth ef ar^uueu yn gyntaf. A g^ubedy dyfot Arthur, megys y dybesp^uoyt uchot, y traeth Lychlyn, Ric^uo^lff a holl uarchogyon y wlat y gyt ac ef a death yn erbyn Arthur, a dechreu ymlad ac ef. A g^ubedy gell^uo^g llaber 20 o greu a gwaet o bop part[h], or diwed y Brytanyeif a oruant gan lad Ric^uo^lf a llaber oe wyr y gyt ac ef. A g^ubedy caffel or Brytanyeif y u^udugolyaeth, kyrchu y dinassoed a orugant ac eu llosci, a g^ubas^ucaru eu pobloed. Ac ny orfoyssassant hyt pan daruu udunt goreskyn holl 25 Lychlyn a Denmarc. A g^ubedy daruot hynny, ef a urda^uo^ld Leu uab Kynuarch yn vrenhin yn Lychlyn.

20. Ac ody^una yd h^uyla^uo^ld ynteu ae lyges hyt yn Freinc. A g^ubedy kyweira^uo y toruoed, dechreu anreitha^uo y wlat o bop parth a orugant. Ac yn yr amser honno 30 yd oed Frollo yn tywyssa^uo^lc yn Freinc y dan Les amhera^uo^ld^ur Rufein yn [y] llywya^uo. A g^ubedy clybot o Frollo dyu^uotedigaeth Arthur, ef a gynulla^uo^ld holl uarchogyon Freinc, ac a death y ymlad ac Arthur; ac

ny allŷys gŵrthŷynebu idaŵ. Kanys gyt ac Arthur yd oed holl ieuencitit yr ynysed a oresgynassei. Ac ŵrth hynny kymeint o lu a dywedit y uot gantaŵ ac yd oed anaŵd y vn tywyssaŵc neu y neb y erbynyaŵ na
 5 goruot arnaŵ. Ac y gyt ac ef hefyt yd oed y ran oreu o Freinc, yr honn a ry ŵnathoed y haelder yn rŷymeric^(Gwynn) oe garyat ynteu. A gŵedy gŵelet o Frollo y dygŷydaŵ ef yn y ran waethaf or ymlad, yn y lle adaŵ y maes a oruc y gyt ac ychydic o nifer, a ffo hyt ym Paris; ac
 10 yno kynullaŵ y wasgaredic bobyl attaŵ a chadarnhau y gaer, a mynu elchŷyl ymlad yn erbyn Arthur o ganhorthŵ[y] y gymodogyon. Yn dirybud y death Arthur ae lu y warchae ynteu yn y dinas. A gŵedy llithraŵ mis heibaŵ, doluryaŵ a oruc Frollo o welet y
 15 bobyl yn aballu rac newyn. A gofyn a oruc y Arthur a vynnei eu dyuot ell teu y ymlad; ar hŵn a orfei onadunt, kymerei gyfoeth y llall heb lad neb or deu lu. Sef achas y kynnygyei ef hynny. Gŵr maŵr hydŵf oed Frollo, ac anueitraŵl y leŵder ae gedernyt. Ac o achas
 20 ymdiret yn y nerthoed yd archei ef y Arthur dyuot yn neilltuedic y ymlad ac ef, o tybygu kaffel ford y iechyt o hynny. A llawen iu Arthur wrth y genadŵri honno. Ac yn y lle anuon at Frollo y dywedut y vot yn dyuot, ac yn baraŵt y wneuthur yr amot hŵnnŵ ac ef ae gadŵ.

25 21. A gŵedy kadarnhau yr amot hŵnnŵ o bop parth, ŷynt a deuthant ell teu hyt y myŵn ynys odieithyr y dinas; ar pobloed o bop parth yn aros y syllu py damwein a darffei y rydunt. Ac yno y deuthant yn hard wedus gyweir ar deu uarch enryfed y meint ae buanet,
 30 hyt nat oed paraŵt y neb adnabot y bŷy y delei y uudugolyaeth onadunt. A gŵedy sefyll onadunt a drychafel y harŷydon o bop parth, a dangos^a yr

^a MS. A dangos.

ysparduneu yr meirych a orugant, a gossot^o o bop vn ar
y gilyd y^h dyrnodeu mōyhaf a ellynt. Ac eissoes
kywreinach yd arwedōys Arthur y leif gan ochel dyrnaūt
Frollo. Arthur ae gōant ym pen y vron, ac yn herōyd
y nerth ef ae byryaūd hyt y daear. Ac yn y lle noethi y 5
gledyf a oruc, a mynu llad y ben. A Frollo a gyfodes
yn gyflym, ac a gleif gossot ar varch Arthur yn y
dōyvron dyrnaūt agheuaōl, hyt pan dygōydassant
Arthur ae varch yr lladr. A phan welsant y brenhin
yn syrthaw, abreid^o vu eu hattal heb torri eu llamot, 10
ac o un vryt kyrchu y Freinc. Ac mal yd oedynt yn
torri eu kygreir, nachaf Arthur yn kyuodi yn gyflym
wychyr, ac yn drychafel y taryan ac yn kyrchu Frollo.
A sefyll yn gyfagos a wnaethant, a neōidyaō dyrnodeu,
a llafuryaō pob un ageu^a y gilyd. Ac or diōed Frollo 15
a gauas kyfle; a tharaō Arthur yn y tal a ōnaeth. A
phei na ry bylei y clēdyf ar vodrōyeu y benffestin, ef a
vuassei agheuaōl or dyrnaūt hōnnō.^b A gōedy gōelet o
Arthur y waet yn cochi y taryan ae arueu, ennynu o
flamychedic lit ac o ōychyr irlloned a oruc. A 20
drycha[fel] Caletfōlch ac oe holl nerthoed gossot a oruc,
ar helym ar penffestin a phen Frollo a holltes yn
deu hanner hyt y dōy yscōyd. Ac or dyrnaūt hōnnō
dygōydaō a wnaeth Frollo, ac ae sodleu maedu y daear,^c
a gellōg y eneit gan yr ōybyr. A gōedy honni hynny 25
dros y lluoed, bryssyaō a oruc y kiōtaōtwyr, ac agori
porth y dinas ae rodi y Arthur.

22. A gōedy caffel y uūdugolyaeth honno o Arthur,
ranu y lu a oruc yn deu hanner. Y neill ran oe lu a
rodes y Hōvel uab Emyr Lydaō, ōrth vynet y darestōg 30
Gōitart tyōyssaōc Peitaō. Ac ynteu chun a[r] ran arall
gantaō y oregsyn y gōlatoed ereill yn eu kylch. Ac yn y

^a MS. ogeu^b MS. honnō.^c MS. daeayar.

ll - ch
ll - ell

Ile y death Howel vab Emyr Lydað yr wlat. Ef a gyrchóys y keyryd ar dinassoed; a Góttart góedy Ilaðer o ymladeu yn ofalus a gymhellóys y órhau y Arthur; ac odyndy Góasgóin o flam a hayarn a anreithóys; ae 5 tyóyssogyon a darestyóys y Arthur.

23. A góedy Iithrað nað mlyned heibað, a daruot y Arthur oresgyn holl wladoed Freinc órth y vedyant ehun, ef a death elchóyl y Baris. Ac yno y dellis lys. Ac yno góedy galó paðb or yscolheigon ar Ileygyon, 10 kadarnhau a ónaeth ansaúð y teyrnas, a gossot kyfreitheu, a chadarnhau hedóch dros yr holl teyrnas. Ac yna y rodes ef y Vedwyr y bentrullyat Normandi a Fflandrys. Ac y Gei y bensóydór y rodes ef yr Angió a Pheittað, a Ilaðer o wladoed ereill yr dylyedogyon ereill 15 a oedynt yn y wassanaethu. Ac odyndy góedy hedychu a thagnefedu pob Ile or dinassoed ar pobloed uelly, pan yttoed y góanóyn yn dyuot, Arthur a ymhoeles y ynys Prydein.

24. Ac ual yd oed góylua y Sulgóyn yn dyuot, góedy 20 y veint uudugolyaetheu hynny o bop Ile, y gyt a diruaðr leóenyd ef a vedylyóys dala Ilys yn ynys Prydein, a góisgað y goron am y ben, a góahaúð attað y brenhined ar tyóyssogyon a oedynt wyr idað o bop Ile a orescynnyssei, órth enrydedu góylua y Sulgóyn yn vrenhinaðl 25 enrydedus, ac y atneóydu kadarnaf tagnefed y rydunt. A góedy menegi ohonað y vedól y gyghorwyr ae anóylyt, ef a gauas yn y gyghor dala y lys yg Kaer Lion ar Wysc. Kanys or dinassoed kyvoethockaf oed ac adassaf yr ueint wylua honno. Sef achaðs oed. Or neill 30 parth yr dinas y redei yr auon uonhedic honno Wysc. Ac ar hyt honno y doynt y brenhined, a delhynt dros y moroed, yn y Ilogeu hyt y dinas. Ac or parth arall góeirglodyeu a foresti yn y theckau. Ac y gyt a hynny adeiladeu a Ilyssaed brenhinaðl a oedynt yndi oe myón,

a thei eureit, megys nat oed yn y teyrnassoed tref a gynhebyckyf y Rufein o ryodres namyn hi. Ac y gyt a hynny arderchaó oed o dóy eglóys arbenhic; vn o honunt yn ardyrchafedic yn enryded y Vyl, verthyr, a chófeint o werydon yn talu molyant y Duó yndi yn 5 wastat dyd a nos yn enrydedus urdasseid; arall a oed yn enryded y Aaron kedymdeith y merthyr hónnó, a chófent yn honno a ganónwyr reolaódyr. Ac y gyt a hynny y dryded archescobaót a phenaf yn ynys Prydein oed. Ac y gyt a hynny arderchaó oed o deu cant yscol 10 o athraóon a doethon, a ed[ne]bydynt kerdetyaf y syr ac amryfaelon gelfydodeu ereill. Kanys yn yr amser hónnó y keffit yndi y seith gelfydyt; a[r] rei hynny dróy gerdetyaf y syr a venegynt y Arthur llaber or damweineu a delhynt rac llab. Or achóysson [hynny] oll y mynnóys 15 Arthur yno dala llys. Ac odyndy gellóg kenadeu dróy amryfaelon teyrnassoed a góahaó paó a orucróyt o deyrnassoed Ffreinc ac o amryfaelon ynysseid yr eigaón, o[r] a dylyynt dyuot yr llys.

25. Ac órth y wys honno y deuthant yno : Araón uab 20 Kynuarch brenhin Yscotlont, Vryen y vraót brenhin Reget, Katóallaón llab[h]ir brenhin Góyned, Kadór llemenic tywyssaó Kernyó. Tri archescob ynys Prydein : archescob Lundein, ac archescob Kaer Efraó, a Dyfric archescop Kaer Lion ar Wysc; a phenaf 25 onadunt oed dan bab Rufein, ac y gyt a hynny eglur oed oe wassanaeth ae uuched; kanys pob kyfryó glefyt or a uei ar dyn, ef ae góaretei dróy y wedi. Ac y gyt a hynny óynt a deuthant y tyóyssogyon or dinassoed bonhedic, nyt amgen, Morud iarll Kaer Loyó, Meuruc 30 o Gaer Wyragon, Anaraót o Amóythic, Kynuarch iarll Kaer Geint, Arthal o Warwic, Owein o Gaer Leon, Ionathal o Gaer Idor, Cursalem o Gaer Lyr, Góallaó ap Leenaó o Salsbri, Boso o Ryt Ychen. Ac odieithyr

hynny llaber o wyrda, nyt oed lei eu boned nac eu
 teilygdaŵt nŵr rei hynny, nyt amgen, Dunaŵt Vŵr uab
 Pabo post Prydein, Keneu uab Coel, Peredur uab
 Elidyr, Grufud uab Vogoet, Rein uab Elaŵt, Edelin
 5 vab Keledaŵc, Kyngar uab Bangaŵ, Kynnar Gorbanyon,
 Miscoet Cloffaŵc, Run uab Nŵythŵn, Kynuelyn [uab]
 Trunyaŵ, Kadell uab Vryen, Kyndelic uab Nŵythŵn.
 Ac y gyt a hynny llaber o wyrda a oed ryhir eu henŵi.
 Ac y gyt a hynny or ynyssed yn eu kylch: Gillamŵri
 10 brenhin Iwerdon, Melwas brenhin Islont, Doldan brenhin
 Gotlont Gŵynw brenhin Orc, Leu uab Kynuarch
 brenhin Lychlyn, Echel brenhin Denmarc. Ac o
 Ffreinc y deuthant: Hodlyn tywyssaŵc Ruthyn,
 Leodgar iarll Bŵlŵyn, Bedŵyr ^{chriŵt} ^{gellŵn} ^{chriŵt} ^{gellŵn} ^{chriŵt} ^{gellŵn} ^{chriŵt} ^{gellŵn} ^{chriŵt} ^{gellŵn}
 15 Borel o Cenomaŵs, Kei pensŵydŵr duc yr Angiŵ, Gŵittart
 o Beittaŵ, ar deudec gogyfarch o Freinc, a Gerein
 Garannŵys oc eu blaen yn dywyssaŵc arnadunt, Howel
 uab Emyr Lydaŵ brenhin Brytaen Vechan, a llaber o
 20 wyrda a oed darestygedic idaŵ y gyt ar ueint darmerth a
 chyniret mulyoed a meiryŵch, megys yd oed dyrys eu
 datkanu a ryhir eu hyscriuenu. Ac odieithyr hynny
 ny thrigywys un tywyssaŵc y tu hŵn yr Yспаen ny delei
 30 Ƶrth y wys honno. Py ryfed oed hynny? Haelder
 Arthur ae glot ae volyant yn ehedec dros y byt a
 25 dynassei baŵp yn rŵ[y]medic oe garyat.

26. Ac or diwed gŵedy ymgynullaŵ paŵb yr gaer ar
 Ƶylua yn dyuot, yr archescyb a elwit yr llys Ƶrth wiscaŵ
 y goron am ben y brenhin. Ac odyna Dyfric archescob
 a gant yr offeren. Kanys yn y archescobty yd oedit
 30 yn dala llys. Ac or diwed gŵedy gŵisgaŵ y vrenhinaŵl
 wisc am y brenhin a theckau y ben o goron y teyrnas ae
 deheu or deyrnwialen, ef a ducpŵyt yr eglŵys benaf, ac
 or tu deheu ac or tu asseu idaŵ y deu archescob yny
 gynhal. Ac y gyt a hynny petŵar brenhin, nyt amgen,

brenhin yr Alban, a brenhin Dyuet, a brenhin Góyned, a brenhin Kernyó, ^{acc. conf. 10} yn heróyd eu breint ac eu dylyet, ^{St. 11} yn aróein petóar cledyf eureit noethon yn y vlaen. Ac y gyt a hynny lláber o gófenoed amryfaelon vrdassoed yn eu processio o pop parth yn ol ac ym blaen yn kanu 5 amryfaelon gyóydolaetheu ac organ. Ac or parth arall yd oed y vrenhines yn y brenhinwisc, ac escyb o bop parth¹ yn y dóyn hitheu y eglóys y mynachesseu,² a phedeir góraged y petwar brenhin, a dywedassam ni uchot, yn aróein pedeir clomen³ purwen⁴ yn y blaen yn 10 heróyd eu breint óynteu, ar góraged yn enrydedus gan diruaór leóenyd yn kerdet yn y hol.⁵ Ac or díbed gógedy daruot y processio⁶ ym pob vn or dóy eglóys, kyndecket a chyndigrifet y kenit y kywydolaetheu⁷ ar organ ac na óydynt y marchogyon py le gyntaf y 15 kyrchynt;⁸ namyn yn torfoed pob eilwers y kerdynt y honn yr aór hon ac yr llall gógedy hynny. A phei treulit y dyd yn góbból yn dóywaól wassanaeth, ny magei dim blinder y neb. Ac or díbed gógedy daruot yr offereneu ym pob vn or dóy eglóys, y brenhin ar 20 vrenhines a diólassant eu brenhinwisgoed y amdanunt.⁹

27. Ac odynd y brenhin a aeth yr neuad ar góyr oll y gyt ac ef. Ar vrenhines ar góraged oll y gyt a hi¹ y neuad y vrenhines, gan gadó hen gynefaót Tro, pan enrydedynt y góyluaeu maór, y góyr y gyt ar góyr yn 25 bóyta, ar góraged y gyt ar góraged yn wahanedic. A gógedy kyflehau² paób y³ eisted yn heróyd y deissyfei y deilygtaót, Kei bennsóydór yn wiskedic o ermynwisc, a mil⁴ y gyt ac ef o vn ryó adurn a hynny⁵ o veibon dylyedogyon, a gychwynassant y wassanaethu or gegin 30 anregyon. Ac or parth arall Bedwyr a mil o veibon

(Ch. 26). 1 idi *add.*, 2 machesseu, 3 colomen, 4 gvynyon, 5 yn ol, 6 proessivn, 7 kywydolyaetheu, 8 a gerdynt, 9 y amdanadunt

¹Ch. 27). 1 hitheu, 2 kyfyavnheu (?) 3 yn, 4 mil o wyr, 5 ac ynteu

gŷyrda y gyt ac ynteu yn wisgedic o amryuaelon wiscoed yn gŷassanaethu gŷirodeu or vedgell. Ac or parth arall yn llys y vrenhines aneirf o amylder gŷassanaethwyr yn wisgedic o amryfaelon wisgoed yn herŷyd eu defaŷt
 5 yn talu eu gŷassanaeth yn diwall. Ar petheu hynny ae ryotres pei ascrifenŷn, gormod o hyt a blinder a ŷnaŷn yr ystorya. Kanys ar y veint teilygdaŷt honno yd oed⁶ ynys Prydein megys y racvlaenei yr holl ynysed o amylder eur ac aryant ac alafoed dayraŷl.⁷ A phy
 10 varchaŷc bynhac a vynnei⁸ vot yn glotuaŷr yn llys Arthur, o vn ryŷ wisic yd aruerynt,⁹ ac o vn ryŷ arueu, ac o un ryŷ dyŷygyat¹⁰ marchogaeth. Y gorderchwraged o vn lliŷ wisgoed ac o un dyŷygyat¹⁰ yd aruerynt. Ac ny bydei teilŷg gan un wreic garu¹¹ vn gŷr, ony bei y uot
 15 yn brofedic teirgŷeith y milŷryaeth. Ac uelly diŷeirach y gŷneynt¹² y gŷraged a gŷell, ar gŷyr yn glotuorussach oc eu karyat.

28. Ac or diŷed gŷedy daruot bŷyta a chy[ch]wynnu y ar y byrdeu, allan odieithyr y dinas yd aethant y
 20 chŷare¹ amryfaylon chwaryeu.² Ac yn y lle marchogyon yn dangos arŷydon, megys kyt bydynt³ yn ymlad yn iaŷn ar y maes. Ar gŷraged y ar y muroed ar bylcheu yn edrych ar chware.⁴ Ereill yn bŷrŷ mein, ereill yn saethu, ereill yn rydec,⁵ ereill yn gŷare gŷydbŷ[y]ll, ereill
 25 yn gŷare taplas. Ac uelly⁶ drŷy bop⁷ kyfryŷ amryuaelon dychymygeu⁸ gŷaryeu⁹ treulaŷ yr hyn a oed yn ol or dyd gan diruaŷr leŷenyd, heb lit a heb gyffro¹⁰ a heb gynhen. A phŷy bynhac a vei vudugaŷl yn y gŷare, Arthur drŷy amlaf rodyon ae henrydedei.¹¹ A gŷedy treulaŷ y tri
 30 dieu kyntaf uelly,¹² y petwryd dyd galŷ paŷp a wnaeth-

(Ch. 27.) 6 yr dothoed, 7 aualoed daeravl, 8 vynhei, 9 aruerhynt, 10 diwygyat, 11 karu, 12 ymwneynt

(Ch. 28.) 1 wareu, 2 waryeu, 3 beynt, 4 ar y gvareu, 5 redec, 6 y velly, 7 pop, 8 dychymygyon, 9 a gvaryeu, 10 a heb gyffro *om.*, 11 henrydedhei, 12 y velly

pŷt or a oedynt yg gŷassanaeth, a thalu¹³ y baŷp y wassanaeth ae lafur herŷyd ual¹⁴ y dyllynt. Ac yna y rodent¹⁵ y dinassoed, ar kestyl, ar tir, ar dayar, ar escobaetheu,¹⁶ ar archescobaetheu,¹⁷ ar manachlogoed, ar amryuaelon urdasseu, megys y gŷedei y baŷp or ae 5 dyllyei.¹⁸

29. Ac yna y gŷrthodes Dyfric archescob y archescobaŷt ae teilygdaŷt. Kanys gŷeŷl oed gantaŷ bot yn didrifŷr a buchedu yn y didryf no bot yn archescob. Ac yn y le ynteu y gossodet Dewi¹ eŷythyŷ y[r]² brenhin yn 10 archescob yg Kaer Lion ar Wysc.³ Buched hŷnnŷ oed agreiff⁴ dayoni⁵ y baŷp or a gymerassei y dysc ynteu. Ac yn⁶ Ie Samsŷn⁷ archescob Lydaŷ drŷy anoc Howel⁸ uab Emyr Lydaŷ y gossodet Teilaŷ escob⁹ Lan Daf, yr hŷn a glotuorei y uuched, ae deuodeu da a dangossynt 15 y uot yn ŷrda. Ac odyndeu escobaŷt Gaer¹⁰ Vudei y Veugant, ac escobaŷt Gaer¹⁰ Wynt y Dywan,¹¹ ac escobaŷt Lincol y Aldelmi.

30. Ac val yd oedynt velly yn llunyaethu pob peth, nachaf deudegwyr aeduet eu hoet, enrydedus y gŷed, 20 a cheig [o] olyfwyd¹ yn llaŷ bop vn onadunt yn arŷyd eu bot yn genadeu, ac yn kerdet yn araf, ac yn kyfarch gŷeŷl y Arthur, ac yn y annerch y gan Les amheraŷdyŷ Rufein, ac yn rodi llythyŷ yn y laŷ, ar ymadraŷd hŷnn² yndaŷ. 25

31. "Les amheraŷdyŷ Rufein yn anuon y Arthur yŷ hynn a haedŷys. Gan enryfedu¹ yn uaŷr enryfed yŷ genyf i dy greulonder di athrudannaeth.² Enryfedu³

(Ch. 28). 13 thallu, 14 *om.*, 15 rodet *recte*, 16 escobyatheu, 17 ar archescobaetheu *om.*, 18 y paŷb ac y dyllyei

(Ch. 29). 1 *in marg.*, 2 yr, 3 arvyse *om.*, 4 agriff, 5 a dayoni, 6 yny, 7 sampsŷn, 8 hywel, 9 yn escob yn, 10 kaer, 11, dŷywan?

(Ch. 30). 1 o oliwyd, 2 ymadrodyon hynny

(Ch. 31). 1 anryfedu, 2 athrudanyaeth, 3 hefyt *add.*

ydóyf gan goffau y sarhaedeu⁴ a wnaethost di⁵ y Rufein. Ac anheilóg yó genyf nat atwaenost⁶ dy vynet oth dieithyr⁷ dy hun, ac na wydut ac nat yttóyt⁸ yn medylyaó py veint trymder yó góneuthur kodyant y sened Rufein, 5 yr honn a ódost di⁹ bot yr holl vyt yn talu góassanaeth idi. Kanys y deyrnget a orchymynóyt y dalu idi, yr hún¹⁰ a gafas Ulkassar a Ilaóer o amherodron ereill góedy ef a chyn no minheu¹¹ dróy laóer o amseroed—a húnno gan dremygu¹² gorchymyneu kymeint ac vn 10 sened Rufein—a gamryvygeist di¹³ y attal. Ac y gyt a hynny ti a dugost Bórgóyn ac ynyssed yr eigaón yn hollaól, brenhined y rei hynny, hyt tra yttoed Rufeinaól uedyant yn eu medu, a dallasant teyrnget yr amherodron a vuant kyn no minheu. A chanys or veint sarhaedeu¹⁴ 15 hynny y barnóys sened Rufein y minheu iaón y genhyt ti, órth hynny minheu a ossodaf teruyn ytti yr Aóst kyntaf yssyd yn dyuot, dyuot ohonat titheu hyt yn Rufein y wneuthur iaón or saól sarhaedeu¹⁴ hynny, ac y diodef y vraót a uarnho sened Rufein arnat. Ac ony 20 deuy uelly,¹⁵ miui a gyrchaf dy teruynneu.¹⁶ A megys y ranho y clefydeu,¹⁷ mi ae ranaf¹⁸ ac a lafuryaf y dóyn drachefyn órth sened Rufein.’’

32. A góedy datkanu y Ilythyr húnno rac bron Arthur ar brenhined ar tywyssogion a oedynt y gyt ac ef, ef 25 ac óynt a aethant y gyt hyt yn tór y keóri y gymryt kyghor py beth a ónelhynt yn erbyn y kymynedióeu¹ hynny. Ac ual yd oedynt yn esgynnu² gradeu y tór, kadór iarll Kernyó megys góer Ilaóen y uedól³ a dywaót yr ymadraód húnno : “ Kyn no hynn ofyn a ry fu arnaf i 30 rac goruot o lesged y Brytanyeit o hir hedóch, a cholli

(Ch. 31). 4 sarahedeu, 5 wnaethosti, 6 atwaenosti, 7 odieithyr, 8 ydóyt, 9 ódosti, 10 hon, 11 thithen, 12 tremygu, 13 gamryfygeisti, 14 sarahedeu, 15 dohy y velly, 16 terfynneu, 17 clefyfeu, 18 kymhellaf

(Ch. 32). 1 kymenediveu, 2 yskynnu, 3 y vedól *om.*

clot eu milŵryaeth, or honn y buant hŵy eglurach no neb o genedloed y byt yn hollaŵl. Sef achaws yŵ. Yn y lle y peitter ac⁴ arueru o arueu, ac aruer or ŵydbŵyll ar daplas a serch gŵraged, nyt oes petrus yna llygru o lesged py beth bynhac a ry fei⁵ o nerth yno a chedernit 5 ac enryded a chlot. Kynys⁶ pump mlyned hayach ar⁷ ethynt yr pan yttym ni yn arueru or ryŵ seguryt hŵnnŵ ar digrifŵch, a heb arueru o diŵyll ymlad. Ac ŵrth hynny Duŵ yr mynu⁸ an rydhau ni or llesged honno a gyffroes gŵyr Rufein yn an herbyn, hyt pan alwem 10 ni an clot ac an milŵryaeth ar y hen gynefaŵt.”

33. A gŵedy dyŵedut o Gadŵr yr ymadrodyon hynny a llawer o rei ereill, or diwed ŵynt a deuthant yr eisteduaeu. A gŵedy eisted o baŵp yn y le, Arthur a dyŵaŵt ual hynn ŵrthunt: “Vyg kedymdeithon ar rŵyd 15 ac ar dyrys, molyant yr rei hyt hynny¹ ac yn rodi eu² kyghoreu ac eu³ milŵryaeth, ac yr⁴ aŵr honn o vn vryt rodŵch aŵch kyghor, ac yn doeth racvedylyŵch py beth a uo iaŵn y ateb yn erbyn yr atebyon hynn Kanys py beth bynhac⁵ a racvedylyer⁶ yn da yn y blaen y gan 20 doethon, pan del ar ŵeithret, haŵs vyd y diodef. Ac ŵrth hynny haŵs y gallŵn ninheu diodef ryfel gŵyr Rufein, ŵs o gyffredin gyfundeb a chytgyghor yn doeth y racuedylyŵn py wed y gallom ni gŵahanu ac eu ryfel ŵynt. Ar ryfel hŵnnŵ, herŵyd y tebygaf i, nyt 25 maŵr reit yn y ofynhau. Kanys andylyedus y maent hŵy⁷ yn erchi teyrnget o ynys Prydein. Kanys ef a dyŵeit dylu y talu idaŵ ef ŵrth y talu⁸ y Ulkassar⁹ ac y ereill gŵedy hŵnnŵ, a hynny o achaws teruysc ac anuundeb¹⁰ y rŵg an hendateu¹¹ ninheu, a dugassant¹² 30

(Ch. 32). 4 o, 5 ryffei, 6 kanys, 7 a, 8 mynnu

(Ch. 33). 1 yr rei a profeis hyt hyn, 2 om., 3 y, 4 ar, 5 bynac, 6 racweler, 7 ŵy, 8 dalu, 9 ulkassar, 10 annundab, 11 hendadeu, 12 ducsant

wyr Rufein yr ynys honn, ac o dreis¹² y gŵnaethant yn trethaól.¹³ Ac ŵrth hynny py beth bynhac a gaffer drŵy na thŵyŵll na chedernit,¹⁴ nyt o dyltet y kynhellir hŵnnŵ. Pŵy bynhac a dycko treis, peth andylyedus a geis y 5 gynhal. A chanyŵ andylyedus y maent ŵy yn keissaŵ teyrnget y genhym ni, yn gynhebic y hynny ninheu a deissyfŵn teyrnget y gantunt hŵy¹⁵ o Rufein, ar kadarnaf ohonom ni kymeret y gan y llall.¹⁶ Kanys or goresgynŵys¹⁷ Ulkassar¹⁸ ac amherodron ereill gŵedy 10 ef ynys Prydein, ac o achawŵ hynny yr awr honn holi teyrnget ohanei,¹⁹ yn gynhebic y hynny minheu a varnaf dyltu o²⁰ Rufein talu teyrnget y minheu. Kanys vy rieni ynheu gynt a oresgynnassant²¹ Rufein ac ae kynhalassant, nyt amgen, Beli uab Dyfynwal gan 15 ganhorthŵy Bran y vrawt duc Bŵrgŵyn, gŵedy crogi petwar gŵystyl ar hugeint²² o dyltedogyon²³ Ruuein rac bron y gaer, ac ae dalyassant drŵy laŵer o amseroed. A gŵedy hynny Custenin mab Elen a Maxen mab 20 Lywelyn—pob vn or rei hynny yn gar agos y mi o gerenhyd,²⁴ ac yn vrenhined arderchaŵc o goron ynys Prydein—yr vn gŵedy y gilyd a gaŵssant amherodraeth Rufein. Ac ŵrth hynny pony bernŵch chŵi bot yn iaŵn y minheu deissyfeit teyrnget o Rufein? O Ffreinc ac or ynyssed ereill ny ŵrthebŵn ni udunt ŵy, kany doethant 25 y hamdiffyn, pan y goresgynassam,²⁵ nac oe gŵarafun. Ac ŵrth hynny ny ŵrthebŵn ni udunt hŵy²⁶ or rei hynny.”

34. A gŵedy teruynu o Arthur yr ymadraŵd, Howel¹ uab Emyr Lydaŵ a ŵrthebaŵd ym blaen² paŵb y ymadraŵd Arthur ual hyn: “Pei³ traethei bop un⁴ ohonom ni⁵ a 30 medyltaŵ pob peth yn y uedŵl, ny thebygaf i⁶ gallu

(Ch. 33). 12 treis, 13 treulaŵ, 14 gaffer a thvyŵll a chedernit, 15 vy, 16 teyrnget *add.*, 17 o gverysgynnvyŵs, 18 vlkassar, 19 oheni, 20 wyr *add.*, 21 weryskynassant, 22 hugein, 23 dyltedogyon, 24 gerenyd, 25 gveryscynassam 26 *om.*

(Ch. 34). 1 hywel, 2 ymlaen, 3 bei, 4 bavb, 5 oŵll *add.*, 6 thybygaf

o neb ohonam ni rodi kyghor gŵerthuaŵrogach⁷ nac attech
 grynoch na doethach nor hŵn a rodes doethineb⁸ yr
 arglŷd Arthur ehun. Ac ŵrth hynny yr hyn a
 racuedylyaŵd⁹ medŵl doeth anyanaŵl gŵastat,¹⁰ ninheu
 yn hollaŵl moli hŵnnŵ a dylyŵn ae ganmaŵl yn wastat. 5
 Kanys yn herŵyd y dylyet a dyŵedy di, or¹¹ mynny di
 kyrchu Rufein, ny phetrussaf¹² i yd aruerŵn ni or
 uudugolyaeth, hyt tra vom ni yn amdifyn an rydit,
 hyt tra geissom ni an iaŵn y gan an gelynyon, y peth
 y maent hŵy¹³ yn gam yn y geissaŵ y gennym ninheu. 10
 Kanys pŵy bynhac a geisso dŵyn y ureint ae dylyet gan
 gam y gan arall, teilŵg yŵ idaŵ ynteu kolli y vreint ae
 dylyet. Ac ŵrth hynny kanys gŵyr Rufein yssyd yn
 keissaŵ dŵyn yr einym ni, heb amheu ninheu a dygŵn
 y racdunt¹⁴ yr eidunt, o ryd Duŵ gyfle y ymgysuaruot ac 15
 ŵynt. A llyna ymgysfaruot damunedic yr holl vrytanyeit.
 Lyma daroganneu¹⁵ Sibli yn wir,¹⁶ a¹⁷ dyŵaŵt dyuot o
 genedyl y Brytanyeit tri brenhin a oresgynynt¹⁸
 Rufeinaŵl amherodraeth. Ar deu a ryfu, ac yr¹⁹ aŵr
 hon yd ym yth gaffael titheu yn drydyd,²⁰ yr hŵn y 20
 tyfŵys²¹ blaenŵed Rufeinaŵl enryded.²² Or deu neur
 deryŵ eilenŵi yn amlŵc, megys y dyŵedeist ti,²³ yr eglur
 tyŵyssogyon²⁴ Beli a Chustenin;²⁵ pob un onadunt a
 uuant amherodron yn Rufein. Ac ŵrth hynny bryssya
 titheu²⁶ y gymryt y pe[t]h²⁷ y mae Duŵ yn y rodi itt. 25
 Bryssya y oreskyn²⁸ y peth oe uod yssyd²⁹ yn mynu³⁰
 y oresgyn.²⁸ Bryssya y an hardrychafel³¹ ni oll, hyt
 pan yth ardrychauer titheu. Ac³² ny ochelŵn ninheu
 kymryt gŵelieu ac agheu, or byd reit.³³ A hyt pan

(Ch. 34). 7 gverthuorogach, 8 nor hŵn a racuedylyaŵd racweledic doethineb, 9 racwelas, 10 gvastadavr, 11 o, 12 phedrussaf, 13 vy, 14 dygvn racdunt vy, 15 darogan, 16 yn dyfot yn wir, 17 hi a, 18 werescynnt, 19 ar, 20 ydym yn kafel y trydyd, 21 yr hvn yd yttys yn adav, 22 anryded, 23 dywedeisti, 24 yn eglur y tywyssogyon, 25 chustenhin, 26 ditheu, 27 peth, 28 werescyn, 29 om., 30 oe vod add., 31 ardrychafel, 32 om., 33 in add.

geffych ti hynny, minheu ath gedymdeithockaf ti³⁴ a deg mil o varchogyon aruaŵc y gyt a mi y achŵanegu dy lu.”

35. A gŵedy teruynu o Howel¹ y barabyl, Araŵn uab
 5 Kynuarch brenhin Prydein a dywaŵt ual hynn: “ Yr pan dechreuaŵd vy arglŵyd i dywedut y ymadraŵd, ny allaf i² traethu am tauaŵt y veint lewenyd yssyd ym medŵli. Kanys nyt dim gennyf i a ry wnaetham³ o ymladeu ar yr holl urenhined a oresgynnassam⁴ ni hyt hynn, os
 10 gŵyr Rufein a gŵyr Germania dihagant⁵ yn diarueu⁶ y genhym ni, a heb dial arnadunt yr aeruaeu a ŵnaethant ŵynteu oc an rieni ni gynt. A chanys⁷ yr aŵr honn y mae darpar ymgyfaruot ac ŵynt, llawen yŵ genyf; a damunaŵ yd ŵyf y dyd yd ymgyfarffom ni ac ŵynt.
 15 Kanys sychet eu gŵaet ŵynt yssyd arnaf i yn gymeint a phef gŵelŵn fynhaŵn oer⁸ ger vy mron y yfet diaŵt ohonaei, pan vei arnaf diruaŵr sychet.⁹ Oia Duŵ! gŵyn y uyt a arhoei y dyd hŵnnŵ! Melys a welieu genyf i¹⁰ y rei a gymerŵn i neu y rei a rodŵn inheu, tra
 20 neŵityŵn an deheuoed y gyt an gelynyon. Ar agheu honno yssyd uelys, yr honn a diodefŵn yn dial¹¹ uy rieni am kenedyl, ac yn amdiffyn vy rydit, ac yn ardyrchauel¹² an brenhin. Ac ŵrth hynny kyrchŵn yr hanher gŵyr¹³ hynny; na safŵn yn eu kyrchu, hyt pan
 25 orfom ni arnadunt ŵy gan dŵyn eu henryded,¹⁴ yd aruerom¹⁵ ni¹⁶ o laŵen uudugolyaeth. Ac y achŵanekau dy lu ditheu minheu a rodaf dŵy vil o varchogyon aruaŵc heb eu pedyt.”¹⁷

36. A gŵedy daruot y baŵp dywedut y peth a vynhynt
 30 yg kylch hynny, adaŵ a oruc paŵb nerth, megys y bei y

(Ch. 34). 34 gytymdeithockavn ditheu

(Ch. 35). 1 hvel, 2 allaffi, 3 genhym ar wnaetham, 4 werysgynassam, 5 diaghant, 6 diaerua, 7 achavs, 8 loyv eglur, 9 ohonaei—sychet *om.*, 10 genhyfi, 11 gvaet *add.*, 12 ardrychafel, 13 yr avr hon yr haner gvyr, 14 hanryded, 15 aruerhom, 16 ni oll, 17 pedyd

allu ae defnyd yn y wassanaeth. Ac yna y kahat o ynys Prydein ehun¹ trugein mil o varchogyon aruaóc, heb deg² mil a adaóssei urenhin Lydaó. Ac odyne brenhined yr ynysed ereill (kany buassei aruer o varchogyon³) paóó onadunt a edeóis pedydgant y saól 5 a ellynt eu kaffel. Sef a gahat or chwech ynys, nyt amgen, Iwerdon ac Islont a Gotlont ac o⁴ Orc a Lychlyn a Denmarc, ché⁵ ugein mil o pedyt;⁶ ac y gan tyóyssogyon Freinc, nyt amgen, Ruthyn a Phortu a Normandi a Cenoman ar Angió a Pheitaó, petwar ugein 10 mil o uarchogyon. Ac y gan y deudec gogyfarch⁷ y deuthant⁸ y gyt a Gereint deucant⁹ marchaóc a mil o varchogyon aruaóc. A sef oed eiryf hynny oll y gyt, deu cant marchaóc a their mil a phetóar vgein mil a chanmil, heb eu pedyt,⁶ yr hyn nyt oed haóó eu gossot 15 yn rif.

37. A góedy góelet o Arthur paóó yn baraót yn y reit ae wassanaeth, erchi a oruc y baóó bryssyaó y wlat ac ymbaratoi, ac yn erbyn Kalan Aóst bot eu kynadyl oll y gyt ym porth Barberfloi ar tir Lydaó, órth gyrchu 20 Bórgóyn odyne yn erbyn góyr Freinc. Ac y gyt a hynny menegi a oruc Arthur órth genadeu góyr Rufein na thalei ef tyrnget udunt hóy¹ o ynys Prydein. Ac nyt yr góneuthur iaón vdunt or a holynt yd oed ef yn kyrchu Rufein, namyn yr kymell teyrnget idaó ef o 25 Rufein, megys y barnassei ehun y dylyu. Ac ar hynny yd aethant y brenhined ar góyrda paóó y ymbaratoi heb vn annot, erbyn yr amser teruynedic a ossodyssit udunt.

38. A góedy adnabot o Les amheraódyr yr atdeb a gaóssei y gan Arthur, dróy gyghor sened Rufein ef a 30

(Ch. 36). 1 *om.*, 2 y deg, 3 varchogaeth, 4 *om. recte*, 5 whe, 6 pedyt
7 gogyfurd, 8 doethant, 9 deudeckant

(Ch. 37). 1 vy

elÿgŷys kenadeu y wyssyaŷ brenhined y dŷfrein,¹ ac erchi² dyuot ac eu lloed gantunt y gyt ac ef ŷrth oresgyn³ ynys Prydein. Ac yn gyflym yd ymgynull-assant yno Epistrophus⁴ vrenhin Groec,⁵ Mustensar 5 brenhin⁶ yr Affric, Aliphantina urenhin yr Yspaen, Hirtacus vrenhin Parth, Boctus brenhin Iudiff, Sertor⁷ brenhin⁶ Libia, Serx vrenhin Nuri, Pandrasius brenhin⁶ yr Eiff, Missipia⁸ brenhin⁶ Babilon, Teucer duc Frigia, Euander duc⁶ Siria, Echion o Boeti, Ypolit o Creta,⁹ y 10 gyt ar tywyssogyon a oedynt darestygedigyon udunt ar gŷyrda. Ac y gyt a hynny o vrdas y senedwyr Les, Kadell, Meuruc, Lepidus, Gaius, Metellus,¹⁰ Octa, Quintus, Miluius, Taculus, Metellus, Quintinus, Gerucius.¹¹ A sef¹² oed eiryf hynny oll y gyt, 15 canŷr a thrugein mil a phetŷar can mil.

39. A gŷedy ymgyweiraŷ onadunt o bop peth or a vei reit udunt, Kalan Aŷst hŷynt¹ a gymerassant eu hÿnt parth ac ynys Prydein. A phan ŷybu Arthur hynny, ynteu a orchymynŷys llywodraeth ynys Prydein y 20 Vedraŷt y nei uab y chŷaer, ac y Wenhŷyvar vrenhines. Ac ynteu ae lu a gychŷynŷys parth a phorthua² Hamtŷn. A phan gafas y gŷynt gyntaf³ yn y ol, ef a aeth yn y logeu ar y mor.⁴ Ac val yd oed uelly o aneiryf amylder llogeu yn y gylch, ar gŷynt yn rŷyd yn y ol, gan 25 leŷenyd yn rŷygaŷ y⁵ mor, mal am aŷr haner nos, gŷrthrŷm hun a disgynŷys⁶ ar Arthur. Sef y gŷelei drŷy y hun, arth yn ehedec yn yr aŷyr; murmur hŷnnŷ ae odŷrd a lanwei y traetheu o ofyn ac aruthred. Ac y ŷrth y gorlleŷin y gŷelei aruthyr⁷ dreic yn ehedec, ac o

(Ch. 38). 1 dvyrein *recte*, 2 ac y erchi vdunt, 3 wereskyn, 4 epitrophus 5 goroc, 6 vrenhin, 7 settor, 8 mesipia, 9 greta, 10 metelus, 11 *For Quintus Jerucius A has Quintus milnius katulus metelus Quintus cerutius (?)*, 12 Ac ysef

(Ch. 39). 1 vynt, 2 phorth, 3 kyntaf, 4 ar y mor *om.*, 5 *om.*, 6 dygvdyvs, 7 arthur

egllurder y llygeit yn goleuhau yr hoŵl wlat. A phob vn or rei hynny a welei yn ymgyrchu, ac yn ymlad yn irat ac yn greulaón. Ac or diwed y gŵelei y raddybededic dreic yn kyrchu yr arth, ac ae thanaól anadyl yn y losgi, ac yn y vŵrŵ yn llosgedic yn y dayar. A 5 gŵedy duhunaól o Arthur, ef a datkanaól y weledigaeth⁸ yr gŵyrda a o[e]dynt⁹ yn y gylch. Ac ŵynt gan y dehogyl a dybedassant mae¹⁰ Arthur a arŵdockaei y dreic, ar arth a arŵdockaei y kaŵr a ymladei ac ef, ar ymlad a welei y rydunt a arŵdockaei yr ymlad a vydei¹¹ 10 y rydaól ef ar kaŵr, ar uudugolyaeth a damweinhei¹² y Arthur or kaŵr. Ac amgen no hynny y tebygei¹³ Arthur ehun uot y dehogyl. Kanys ef a dybygei y mae oe achaws ef ar amheraŵtyr¹⁴ y gŵelei ef y vreidŵyt. A gŵedy rydec y nos, or diŵed pan yttoed gŵaŵr dyd yn 15 cochi tranoeth,¹⁵ ŵynt a disgynnassant ym porthua¹⁶ Barberflŵy yn llydaól. Ac yn y lle tynu¹⁷ pebylleu a wnaethant, ac yno aros brenhined yr ynyssed¹⁸ ar gŵladoed ac eu llŵ atunt.

40. A gŵedy ymgynullaól paŵb y gyt or yd oedynt yn 20 aros, Arthur a gychŵynŵys odyno hyt yn Aŵgustudŵm, y lle y tybygei bot yr amheraŵdyr ae lu yn dyuot. A gŵedy y dyuot hyt ar lann yr Avon Wenn ym Bŵrgŵyn, ef a venegit idaól bot yr amheraŵdyr gŵedy pebyllaól nyt oed bell odyno, a chymeint o luoed gantaól ac y dywedit 25 nat oed neb a allei gŵrthŵynebu idaól. Ac yr hynny eissoes ny chynhyruaól Arthur dim, namyn gossot y bebylleu ae luesteu ar lann yr auon, megys y gallei yn rŵyd ac yn ehang llunyaethu y lu, or bei reit idaól, yn y lle hŵnnŵ. Ac odyna yd anuones Arthur Boso o Ryt 30 Ychen a Gŵal[ch]mei uab Gŵyar a Gereint Garanŵys hyt

(Ch. 39). 8 vreidvyt, 9 oed, 10 y mae, 11 vei, 12 damweinei, 13 tybygei, 14 amheravdyr, 15 dranoeth, 16 ymhorthua, 17 tannu 18 ynyssod

ar amheraódyr Rufein, y erchi idaó mynet o teruyneu Freinc, neu tranoeth rodi kat ar uaes y Arthur, y wybot púy oreu onadunt a dylyei Ffreinc. Ac annoc a ónaeth jeuentit Ilys Arthur y Walchmei góneuthur góρθgassed 5 yn Ilys yr amheraódyr, megys y gellynt gaffel gosgymonn y ymgyuaruot a góyr Rufein.

41. Ac odyne y trywyr hynny a gerdassant at yr amheraódyr, ac a archassant idaó mynet ymeith o Ffreinc, neu ynteu trannoeth rodi kat ar uaes y Arthur. Ac ual 10 yd oed yr amheraódyr yn dyóedut nat mynet ohonei a dylyei, namyn dyuot oe hamdiffyn ac y Ilyóyaó, nachaf Quintinus nei yr amheraódyr yn dywedut bot yn hóy gorhoffed a bocsach y Brytanyeit noc eu gallu ac eu gleóder, a bot yn hóy eu tauodeu noc eu clefydeu.

15 Ac órth hynny Ilityaó a oruc Góalchmei, a thynnu cledyf a llad y benn ger bronn y ewythyr. Ac yn y lle ar hynt kaffel eu meiryth ac ymtynnu or Ilys ef ae gedym[d]eithon, ar Rufeinwyr ar veiryth ac ar traet yn eu hymlit y geissaó dial y góyr arnadunt oc eu holl ynni.

20 Ac ual yd oed vn or Rufeinwyr yn ymordiwes a Gereint Garanóys, ef a troes arnaó, ac a gleif ae góant tróy y holl arueu a thróydaó ehun, yny vyd yr llaóyr y ar y varch yn varó. Ac yna blyghau a oruc Boso o Ryt Ychen, a throiy varch a oruc, ar kyntaf a gyvaruu ac ef, ef a ossodes 25 arnaó yn y vogel, ac a rodes dyrnaót agheuaól idaó, a chymell arnaó ymadaó ae varch ac ymadassu ar dayar. Ac ar hynny nachaf Marell Mut senedóyr oe holl ynni yn keissaó dial Qóintilian ac yn ymordiwes a Góalchmei yn y ol ac yn mynnu y dala, pan ymchoelaó Góalchmei 30 arnaó yn gyflym, ac a chledyf llad y benn yn gyfuch ae dóy yscóyd; ac y gyt a hynny gorchymun idaó, pan elhei y uffern, menegi y Góintinal, yr hónn a ladassei ef yn y pebyll, bot yn amyl gan y Brytanyeit y ryó or hoffter hónnó. Ac odyne ymóascu ae gedymdeithon

a oruc Góalchmei ac eu hannoc, a llad o bop un ór; ar Rufeinwyr ar góeóyr ac ar clefydeu yn eu fustaó, ac ny ellynt nac eu dala nac eu bóró. Ac ual yd oedynt geir lláo coet a oed yn agos udunt, ar Rufeinwyr yn eu herlit yn lut, nachaf chwe mil or Brytanyeit yn dyuot or coet 5 yn borth yr tywyssogyon a oedynt ar ffo, ac ar hynt yn dangos yr ysparduneu yr meiryech, ac yn llanó yr aóyr o lefein a dodu eu taryaneu ar eu bronnoed ac yn deissyfyt kyrchu y Rufeinwyr ac yn y lle eu kymell ar ffo, ac o vn vryt eu herlit, a bóró rei onadunt yr lláo, a dala ereill, 10 a llad ereill.

42. A góedy menegi hynny y Petrius senedór, ef a gymerth degmil y gyt ac ef, a bryssyaó yn ganhorthóy y gedymdeithon,¹ ac yn y lle kymell y Brytanyeit ar fo yr coet y dathoedynt ohonaó. Ac eissoes nyt heb 15 wneuthur diruaór gollet yr Rufeinwyr. Kanys y Brytanyeit, kyt foynt, pan geffynt adóyeu kyfig a lleoed dyrys, aerua uaór a óneynt or Rufeinwyr. Ac ual yd yttoedynt hóy yn ymladar y wed honno, nachaf Hydeir uab Mut a phump mil y gyt ac ef yn dyuot yn ganhorthóy 20 yr Brytanyeit. Ac yn y lle ymchoelut a wnaethant; ar rei a oedynt yn dangos eu kefneu ar ffo yr aór honno, yn y lle yd oedynt yn dangos eu bronnoed ac yn rodi górolyon dyrnodeu bop eilwers yr Rufeinwyr, ar Brytanyeit oc eu holl dihwyt yn damunaó milóryaeth. 25 Ac ny didorynt py damóein y dygóydynt yndaó, hyt tra gynhelynt eu clot ym milóryaeth, megys y dechreuyssynt. Ar Rufeinóyr kymhennach y góneynt óy; kanys Petrius megys tyóyssaó da ae dysgei óynt yn doeth góers y gyrchu góers arall y ffo, megys y góelei yn dygrynoi 30 udunt. Ac uelly y góneynt golldeu maór yr Brytanyeit.

43. A phan welas Boso o Ryt Ychen hynny, galó a oruc attaó laóer or Brytanyeit gleóaf a óydat ar neilltu,

1. MS. gedyndeithon

a dyŵedut ōrthunt ual hyn : “ Dioer,” heb ef, “ kanys heb wybot y an brenhin y dechreuassam ni yr ymlad hōnn, reit oed yn ninheu ymoglyt rac an dygŵydaŵ yn y¹ ran waethaf or ymlad. Ac os uelly y dygŵydaŵ,

5 kollet maŵr oc an marchogyon a gollōn, ac y gyt a hynny an brenhin a dygōn ar gyffro ac irloned ōrthym. Ac ōrth hynny gelōch aōch gleōder attaōch, a chanlynōch vinheu drōy vydinoed y Rufeinwyr. Ac o kanhorthōya an tyghetuenneu ni, ae llad Petrius ae dala ni a orvydaŵ.”

10 44. Ac ar hynny dangos yr ysparduneu yr meiry ch a orugant, a thrōy vydinoed y marchogyon o ebrōyd ruthur mynet drostunt hyt y lle yd oed Petrius yn dysgu y gedymdeithon. Ac yn gyflym Boso a gyrchaōd Petrius a meglyt yndaŵ herōyd y vynōgyl a, megys y

15 racdyŵedassei, dygŵydaŵ y gyt ac ef yr llaŵr. Ac ōrth hynny ymgynullaŵ a ōneynt y Rufeinwyr y geissaŵ y ellōg y gan y elynyon. Ac or parth arall yd ympentyrrynt y Brytanyeit yn borth y Voso o Ryt Ychen. Ac yna y clyōit y lleuein ar gorderi; yna yd oed yr aerua diruaŵr

20 o bop parth, hyt tra ytoedynt y Rufeinwyr yn keissaŵ rydhau eu tyōyssaōc, ar Brytanyeit yn y attal. Ac yna y gellit gŵybot pōy oreu a digonei a gŵayō, pōy oreu a saetheu, pōy oreu a chledyf. Ac or diwed y Brytanyeit gan teōhau eu bydinoed a dugant eu ruthur ar

25 karcharoryon gantunt drōy vydinoed y Rufeinōyr, hyt pan vydynt ym perued kedernit eu hymlad ehunein a Phetriusgantunt. Ac yn y lle ymchoelut ar yr Rufeinwyr ymdieuit oc eu tywyssaōc ac or ran vōyaf yn ōanach ac yn ōasgaredigach dangos eu kefnue a orugant ōrth ffo.

30 Ac ōrth hynny estōg gantunt a ōnaeth y Brytanyeit, ac eu llad ac eu hyspeilaŵ, ac erlit y rei a ffoynt, a dala llaŵer or rei a damunynt y eu dangos yr brenhin. Ac or

diwed gŵedy gŵneuthur llaber o berigleu a drŵc onadunt, y Brytanyeit ŵynt[eu] a ymchoelassant y eu pebylleu ar karcharoryon ac ar yspeileu gantunt. A chan leŵenyd ŵynt a dangossant Petrius ar karcharoryon ereill y gyt ac ef y Arthur. Ac ynteu a diolches udunt gan diruaŵr 5 leŵenyd eu llafur ac eu gŵassanaeth yn y aŵssen ef, gan adaŵ achŵaneckau eu henryded ac eu kyuoeth am eu milŵryaeth ac eu molyant. Ac yna yd erchis Arthur mynet ar carcharoryon hyt ym Paris y eu kadŵ, tra gymerit kyghor amdanunt. Ac yd erchis Arthur y 10 Gadŵr iarll Kernyŵ a Bedwyr a Rickart a Bosel ac eu teuluoed y gyt ac ŵynteu eu hebrŵg, hyt pan elhynt yn diogel, rac ofyn tŵyll y Rufeinwyr.

45. Ar Rufeinwyr y nos hono, gŵedy caffel onadunt gŵybot y darpar hŵnnŵ, a etholassant pymtheg mil o wyr 15 aruaŵc ac ae gellygassant hyt nos y ragot y fford y tebygynt eu mynet trannoeth, y geissaŵ rydhau eu karcharoryon. Ac yn tyŵyssogyon ar yr rei hynny y gossodet Ultei a Chadell a Chwintus senedŵr ac Evander vrenhin Siria a Sertor vrenhin Libia. Ar rei hynny 20 oll a gymerasant eu hynt, hyt pan gaŵssant y lle a vei adas gantunt y lechu, ac yno aros y dyd arnadunt.

46. Ar bore drannoeth kymryt eu fford a wnaeth y Brytanyeit ac eu karcharoryon parth a Pharis. Ac val yd oedynt yn dyuot yn agos yr lle yd oed y pyt y gan 25 eu gelynyon arnadunt, ac ŵynteu heb wybot dim or vrat nae thybyaŵ, yn dirybud eu kyrchu a oruc y Rufeinwyr, a dechreu eu gŵaskaru a mynet drostunt. Ac eissoes, kyt kyrchit y Brytanyeit yn dirybud, ny chahat yn diaruot, namyn yn ŵraŵl gŵrthŵynebu y eu gelynyon. 30 A rei a dodassant y gadŵ y karcharoryon, ac ereill yn vydinoed y ymlad. Ar vydin a ossodassant y gadŵ y carcharoryon a orchmynnassant y Rickert a Bedwyr. A thywyssogaeth y rei ereill a orchymynnŵyt y Gadŵr

iarll Kernyó, a Borel yn gyttywyssaó c idaó. Ar Rufeinwyr kyrchu a wneynt heb geissaó na llunyeithaó eu góyr nae bydinaó, namyn oc eu ho ll lafur keissaó góneuthur aerua or Brytanyeit, hyt tra yttoedynt óynteu
 5 yn bydinaó eu góyr ac yn eu hamdiffyn ehunein. Ac órth hynny gan eu góanhau yn ormod óynt yn dybryt a gollassant eu karcharoryon, pei na danuonei eu tyghetuen vdunt damunedic ganhorthóy ar vrys. Kanys Góittart iarll Peittaó, góedy góybot y tóy ll hónnó, a death a their
 10 mil gantaó. Ac or diwed gan nerth Duó ar kanhorthóy hónnó y Brytanyeit a oruant, ac a talyssant eu haerua yr tóy llwyr. Ac eissoes yn y gyfranc kyntaf y collassant lawer. Kanys yna y collassant yr arderchaó c tywyssaó Borel o Cenoman; yn kyuaruot ac Euander vrenhin Siria
 15 yn vrathedic gan y waeó y dygóydóys. Yna y kollassant hefyt petóar góyr bonhedigyon, nyt amgen, Hirlas o Pirón a Meuruc o Gaer Geint ac Alidó c o Dindagól a Hir uab Hydeir. Nyt oed haó d kaffel góyr leóach nor rei hynny. Ac yr hynny ny chollassant y Brytanyeit
 20 eu glewder,¹ namyn oc eu llaur kadó eu karcharoryon. Ac or diwed ny allyssant y Rufeinwyr diodef eu ruthur, namyn yn gyflym adaó y maes a ffo parth ac eu pebylleu, ar Brytanyeit yn eu herlit ac yn góneuthur aerua onadunt. Ac ny pheidassant yn eu dala ac yn eu llad,
 25 hyt pan ladassant Vltei a Chadell senedór ac Evander vrenhin Siria. A góedy caffel or Brytanyeit y vudugolyaeth honno, óynt a anuonassant y karcharoryon hyt ym Paris. Ar rei a dalyassant o newyd, óynt ae hym[ch]oelassant ar Arthur eu brenhin oe dangos, gan
 30 adaó gobeith ho ll uudugolyaeth idaó; kanys nifer mor vychan a hónnó a geóssynt uudugolyaeth ar y saó l elynyon hynny.

1. MS. gleuder

47. A gŵedy gŵelet o Les amheraŵtyr Rufein meint y gollet ar dechreu y ryfel, trŵm a thrist uu gantaŵ. A medylyaŵ a oruc peidaŵ ae darpar am ymlad ac Arthur a mynet y dinas Aŵuarn y aros porth o newyd attaŵ y gan Leo amheraŵdyr. A gwedy caffel o honaŵ hynny 5 yn y gyghor, y nos honno ef a aeth hyt yn Legris. A gŵedy menegi hynny y Arthur, ynteu a raculaenŵys y fford ef. Ar nos honno, gan adaŵ y dinas ar y Ilaŵ asseu idaŵ, ef a aeth hyt y myŵn dyffryn y fford y kerdei Les amheraŵdyr ae lu. Ac yno y mynŵys ef bydinaŵ y 10 wyr. Ac ef a erchis y Vorud iarll Kaer Loyŵ kymryt attaŵ Ileg o wyr a mynet ar neilltu yg gŵersyll, a phan welei uot yn reit ŵrthunt, dyfot yn ganhorthŵy. Ac odyna y nifer oll y am hynny a ranŵys yn naŵ bydin, ac ym pob bydin or naŵ chwe gŵyr a chwe ugeint a chwe 15 chant a chwe mil, ar rei hynny yn gyweir o bop arueu, ar rann o bop bydin yn uarchogyon ar rann arall yn bedyt, a thywyssogyon y dyscu pob bydin yn y blaen. Ac yr vydin gyntaf y rodet Araŵn uab Kynuarch a Chadŵr iarll Kernyŵ, vn yn yr anher deheu ar Ilaŵ yn yr anher 20 asseu. Ac yr vydin arall y rodet Gereint, Garanŵys a Boso o Ryt Ychen. Ac yr dryded y rodet Echel vrenhin Denmarc a Leu uab Kynuarch brenhin Lychlyn. Ac yr bedwared y rodet Howel uab Emyr Lydaŵ a Gŵalchmei uab Gŵyar, deu nei y Arthur. Ac yn ol y pedeir hynny 25 y gossodet pedeir bydin ereill drae kelyn ŵynteu. Ac yr gyntaf or rei hynny y rodet Kei bensŵydwr a Bedwyr bentrullyat. Ac yr nessaf idi y rodet Hodlyn iarll Ruthyn a Gŵittart iarll Peittaŵ; ac yr tryded Owein o Gaer Leon a Ionathal o Gaer Weir; ac yr petwared 30 Vryen Vadon a Chursalem o Gaer Geint. Ac Arthur ehun a etholes¹ Ileg idaŵ o varchogyon aruaŵc o

1. MS. ae otholes

chwe gŷyr a chwe ugeint a chwe chant a chŷe mil. A rac
bron Arthur sefyll y dreic eureit, yr honn a oed yn lle arŷyd
idaŷ, megys y gellynt y gŷyr blin ar rei brathedic, pan
gymhellei eu hagen¹ udunt, ffo dan yr arŷyd honno
5 megys y gastell diogel.

48. A gŷedy llunyaethu paŷb yn y ansaŷd, Arthur a
dywaŷt val hynn ŷrth y varchogyon: "Vyg kytuar-
chogyon kytdiodeuedic ymi,² chŷi a ŷnaethaŷch ynys
Prydein yn arglŷydes ar dec teyrnas ar hugeint; y aŷch
10 deŷred chŷi ac y aŷch molyant y kytdiolchaf ynheu
hynny, y molyant nyt yttyŷ yn pallu nac yn dyffygyaŷ,
namyn yn kynydu. Kyt ry foch chŷi ys pump mlyned
yn arueru o seguryt heb arueru o arueu a milŷryaeth, yr
hynny eissoes ny chollyssaŷch aŷch anyanaŷl dayoni,
15 namyn yn wastat parhau yn ach bonhedic dayoni.
Kanys y Rufeinwyr a gymellassaŷch ar ffo, y rei a oed
oc eu syberŷyt yn keissaŷ dŷyn aŷch rydit y gennŷch,
ac yn vŷy eu nifer nor einym ni. Ac ny allasant sefyll
yn aŷch erbyn, namyn yn dybryt ffo gan achub y dinas
20 hŷnn. Ac yr aŷr honn y doant o hŷnnŷ drŷy y dyffryn
hŷnn y gyrchu Aŷuarn. Ac y am hynn yma y gellŷch
chŷitheu eu kaffel ŷynt yn dirybud ac eu llad megys
deueit. Kanys gŷyr y dŷyreid a debygant³ bot llesked
ynaŷch chŷi, pan geissynt gŷneuthur aŷch gŷlat yn
25 trethaŷl udunt a chwitheu yn geith udunt. Pony
wybuant ŷy py ryŷ ymladeu a dyborthassaŷch chŷi y wyr
Lychlyn a Denmarc ac y tywysogyon Freinc, y rei
a oreskynassaŷch chŷi, ac a rydhaŷssaŷch y ŷrth eu
harglŷydiaeth waratŷydus ŷy? Ac ŷrth hynny, kan
30 gorfuam ni yn yr ymladeu kadarnaf hynny, heb amheu
ni a orfydŷn yn yr ymladeu yscaŷn hynn, os o vn
dihewyt ac o vn vryt y llafuryŷn y gyŷarsagu yr hanner

gŷyr hynn. Py veint o enryded a medyant a chyfoeth a geiff paŷb ohonaŷch chŷi, os megys kytvarchogyon ffydlaŷn yd ufudheŷch chŷi ym gorchymynn ynheu? Kanys gŷedy gorffom ni arnadunt, ni a gyrchŷn Rufein, a ni a gaffŷn y medu hi. Ac velly keffŷch yr eur ar aryant 5 ar llysoed ar tired ar kestyl ar dinassoed; ac eu holl gyuoeth a geffŷch.” Ac val yd oed yn dyŷedut hynny ŷrthunt, paŷb o vn eir a gadarnassant bot yn gynt y diodefynt ageu noc yd ymedeŷynt ac ef, tra vei ef vyŷ or blaen. 10

49. A gŷedy gŷybot or amheraŷdyr y vrat yd oedit yn y darparu idaŷ, nyt ffo a oruc ef megys y darparyssei, namyn galŷ y leŷder attaŷ a chyrchu y dyffryn hŷnnŷ ar eu tor. A galŷ y tyŷyssogyon attaŷ a dywedut ŷrthunt val hyn: “Tadeu enrydedus o arglŷydiaeth, or rei y 15 dylyir kynal teyrnassoed y dŷyrein¹ ar gorlleŷin yn darestygedic vdunt, koffeŷch ych hendadeu, y rei yr gorescyn eu gelynyon ny ochelynt ellŷg eu priaŷt waet ehunein, namyn adaŷ agreiff molyant yr rei a delei gŷedy ŷynt. Ac velly yn vynyeh y goruydynt. A chan 20 oruot y gochelynt agheu, kanys ny daŷ y neb namyn yr neb y gŷelho Duŷ, ar ansaŷd y mynho Duŷ, ar amŷer y mynho. Ac ŷrth hynny yd achŷaneckeynt hŷy gyfoeth Rufein ac eu molyant hŷy ac eu clot ac eu hadŷynder ac eu haelder. Ac o hynny y dyrcheynt ŷynt ac eu 25 harglŷydiaeth ac eu hetiuedyon ar yr holl vyt. Ac ŷrth hynny gan damunaŷ kyffroi ynaŷch chwitheu y kyfryŷ hŷnnŷ yd anogaf i hyt pan alŷoch chŷi attaŷch aŷch anyanaŷl dayoni, a hyt pan safoch yndi gan gyrchu aŷch gelynyon yssyd yn aŷch aros yn y dyffryn hŷnn 30 gan deissyfyt y gennŷch aŷch dylyet. Ac na thebygŷch y mae rac eu hofyn ŷy y kyrcheis i y dinas hŷnn, namyn

1. MS. dŷyfrein

o tebygu an herlit ni ohonunt hŷy, ac yn deissyfyt kaffel ohonam aerua diruaŵr eu meint ohonunt. A chanyŷ yn amgen y gŷnaethant hŷy noc y tebygassŷn i, gŷnaŷn ninheu yn amgen noc y tebygant ŷynteu. Deisyfŷn 5 ŷynt, ac yn leŷ kyrchŷn ŷynt. A chyt gorffont, diodefŷn ni yn da y rythur gyntaf y gantunt; a velly heb amheu ni a oruydŷn. Kanys y neb a safo yn da yn y rythur gyntaf, mynych yŷ y vynet gan uudugolyaeth yn llaŷer o ymladeu.”

10 50. A gŷedy daruot idaŷ teruynu yr ymadraŷd hŷnnŷ a llaŷer o rei ereill, paŷb o vn dihewyt a rodassant eu dŷylaŷ gan tygu nat ymedewynt ac ef; ac ar vrys gwisgaŷ amdanunt eu harueu ac adaŷ Legrys a chyrchu y dyffryn, y lle yd oed Arthur gŷedy llunyaethu y
 15 vydinoed. Ac yna gossot a ŷnaethant hŷynteu drŷy deudec bydin o varchogyon a phedyt yn herŷyd Rufeinaŷl deuaŷt o chwe gŷyr a thrugeint a chwe chant a chŷe mil ym pop bydin; ac ym pop vn ohonunt llyŷodyr, hyt pan vei o dysc hŷnnŷ y kyrchynt ac y
 20 kilynt, pan vei dylyedus udunt, ac y gŷrthŷyneynt y eu gelynyon. Ac y vn or bydinoed y rodes¹ Les. Kadell senedŷr o Rufein ac Aliphantina brenhin yr Yspaan, ac yr eil Hirtacus brenhin Parth a Meuruc senedŷr, ac yr tryded Bocus brenhin Nidif a Ganis
 25 senedŷr, yr bedwared Qŷintus a Myrr senedŷr. Ar pedeir hynny a rodet yn y blaen. Ac yn ol y pedeir hynny y dodet pedeir ereill. Ac y vn or rei hynny y rodet Serx brenhin Ituri, ac yr eil Polites duc Ffrigia, yr tryded Pandrasius brenhin yr Eift, yr pedŷared duc
 30 Bitinia. Ac yn ol y rei hynny pedeir bydin ereill. Ac y vn ohonunt y rodet Qŷintus Carucius, ac yr eil iarll Lelli Hosti, yr tryded Sulpius, yr pedŷared Marius

1. MS. yr adodes

senedór. Ac ynteu yr amheraótyr hónt ac yma, yn annoc y wyr ac yn eu dysgu py wed yd ymledynt. Ac ym perued y llú yd erchis ef sefyll yn gadarn eryr eureit, yr hónn a oed yn lle aróyd idaó, ac erchi y baóp or a óehenit y órth y vydin, gyrchu yno. 5

51. Ac or díóed góedy sefyll paób yn erbyn y gilyd onadunt y Brytanyeit or ne[i]ll parth ar Rufeinwyr or parth araíl, pan glyóssant sein yr aróydon, y vydin, yd oed brenhin yr Yspaen ae gedymdeith yny llywyaó, ymgyuarfot a orugant a bydin Araóu uab Kynuarch a Chadór 10 iaríl Kernyó, a hynny yn wychyr ac yn leó. Ac eissoes ny allyssant nae thorri nae góasgaru. Ac ual yd oedynt uelly yn ymlad yn dywal ac yn wychyr, nachaf Gereint Garanóys a Boso o Ryt Ychen ac eu bydin yn eu kyrchu yn deissyfyt o rydec eu meirych, ac yn tyllu eu gelynyon 15 ac yn mynet drostunt, hyt pan gyfarfuant a bydin brenhin Parth, yr honn a yttoed yn kyrchu yn erbyn bydin Echel brenhin Denmarc a Leu vab Kynuarch brenhin Lychlyn. Ac yna heb vn gohir o bop parth ymgymysgu a ónaethant y bydinoed, a mynet paób dros 20 y gilyd onadunt; ac aerua diruaóy y meint o bop parth, ar lleuein ar gorderi yn llanó yr aóyr o son; ar rei brathedic yn maedu y dayar ac ae penneu ac eu sodleu, a thróy eu góaet yn terfynu eu buched. Ac eissoes y kollet kyntaf a deuth yr Brytanyeit. Kanys Bedwyr a 25 las, a Chei a vrathóyt yn agheuaóíl. Kanys pan ymgyfarvu Vedwyr a brenhin Nidif, y brathóyt a gleif yny dygóydóys. A hyt tra yttoed Gei yn keissaó dial Bedwyr, ym perued kat brenhin Nidif y brathóyt ynteu. Ac eissoes o defawt ¹ marchaóe da, ar ystondard a oed 30 yn y laó gan lad a góasgaru y elynyon, agori fford idaó a oruc; ac ae vydin gantaó yn gyfan ef a doeth hyt ym

plith y wyr ehunan, pei nar gyfarffei ac ef vydin brenhin Libia. Honno a wasgarŷys y vydin ef yn hollaŷl, ac ynteu a ffoes a chorff Bedŷyr gantaŷ hyt y dan y dragon eureit. Ac yna py veint o gŷynuan a oed gan wyr Normandi, 5 pan welsant gorff eu tyŷyssaŷc yn vriŷedic or saŷl welioed hynny? Py veint gŷynuan a ŷneynt wyr yr Angiŷ ŷrth welet gŷelieu Kei eu tyŷyssaŷc, pei kaffei neb enkyt y gŷynaŷ y gilyd gan y amdifŷyn ehunan yg kyfrŷg y bydinoed gŷaetlyt?

10 52. Ac ŷrth hynny Hirlas nei Bedwyr yn gyffroedic o agheu Bedwyr a gymerth a gyt ac ef trychant marchaŷc, a megys baed koet trŷy blith llaŷer o gŷn kyrchu drŷy blith y elynaŷl vydinoed yr lle y gŷelei arŷyd brenhin Nidif, heb didarbot py beth a damŷeinei idaŷ gan gaffel 15 dial y eŷythyŷ ohonaŷ. Ac or diŷed ef a gafas dyuot hyt y lle yd oed vrenhin Nidif, ac ae kymerth o blith y vydin, ac ae duc gantaŷ hyt y lle yd oed gorff Bedwyr, ac yno y dryllyaŷ yn drylleu man. Ac odyndy goralŷ ar y gedymdeithon, a chan eu hannoc kyrchu eu 20 ge ynyon yn vynyŷ, megys gan atnewydu eu nerth, hyt pan yttoedynt eu gelynyon yn ofnaŷc ac eu callonoed yn crynu. Ac y gyt a hynny kyŷreinach y kyrchyt y Brytanyeit oe dysc ynteu, a chreulonach y gŷneynt aerua. Ac ŷrth hynny grym ac angerd oe annoc ef a 25 gymerassant y Brytanyeit, a dŷyn ruthur y eu gelynyon; ac o bop parth udunt diruaŷr aerua a orucpŷyt. Y Rufeinwyr yna y gyt ac aneirŷf o vilyoed y syrthassant. Yna y llas Aliphant vrenhi[n] yr Yspañ, a Misipia vrenhin Babilon, a Chŷintus Miluius, a Marius Lepidus 30 senedŷr. Ac o parth y Brytanyeit y syrthŷys Hodlyn iarll Ruthun, a Leodogar iarll Bolŷyn, a thri thyŷyssaŷc ereill o ynys Prydein, nyt amgen, Cursalem o Gaer Geint, a Gŷallaŷc vab Lywynaŷc o Salsbri, a Vryen o Gaer Vadon. Ac ŷrth hynny gŷahanu a ŷnaethant y bydinoed

yd oedynt yn y llywyaó, ac enkil drachefyn hyt ar y vydin yd oed Howel uab Emyr Lydaó a Góalchmei uab Góyar yn y llywyaó. A phan welas y góyr hynny eu kedymdeithon yn ffo, enynu o lit megys fflam yn enynu godeith, gan aló y rei a oedynt ar ffo a chyrchu eu gelynyon. A chymell ar ffo y rei a oedynt yn eu herlit óynteu kyn no hynny gan eu bóró ac eu llad, a góneuthur aerua heb orfoóys onadunt, hyt pan deuthant hyt ar vydin yr amheraódyr.

53. A phan welas yr amheraódyr yr aerua oe wyr, bryssyaó a oruc yn borth udunt. Ac yna y gónaethpóyt y Brytanyeit yn veiró; kanys Kynuarch tyóyssaó Trigeri a dóy vil y gyt ac ef a las yna. Ac yna y llas or parth arall trywyr, nyt amgen, Rigyfarch a Bolconi a Laóin o Votlan. A pheí bydynt tywyssogyon teyrnassoed, yr oessoed a delhynt gof hyt vraót ac a enrydedynt eu molyant ac eu clot. Ac eissoes póy bynhac a gyfarffei a Hoóel neu a Góalchmei oc eu gelynyon, ny diagei ae eneit gantaó. A góedy eu dyuot, megys y dywespóyt ucho, hyt ym plith bydin yr amheraódyr, yn damgylchedic oc eu gelynyon y syrthassant y tryóyr hynny. Ac órth hynny Howel a Góalchmei, y rei ny magyssit yn yr oessoed kyn noc óynt neb well noc óynt, pan welsant yr aerua oc eu kedymdeithon, yn óychyr y kyrchassant hónt ac yman, vn o bop parth yn gyffredin yn dyóalhau ac yn blinaó bydin yr amheraódyr, ac megys llucheit yn llad a gyfarffei ac óynt, ac yn annoc eu kedymdeithon; a Góal[ch]mei yn damunaó oe hoóll dihewyt ymgaffel a Les amheraódyr y gymell arnaó peth a digonei ym milóryaeth. Ac nyt oed haóð barnu póy oreu, ae Hoóel ae Góalchmei.

54. Ac odyna Góalchmei a gafas y damunedic hynt. Ac yn óychyr kyrchu yr amheraódyr a oruc, a gossot arnaó. Ac eissoes Les, megys yd oed yn dechreu

blodeuað dewred y ieuencitit ac yn vaðr y ynni, nyt oed well dim gantað ynteu noc ymgaffel ar ryð uarchaðc clotuaðr hðnnð, yr hðnn a gymellei y wybot beth vei y angerd ae deðred. Ac ðrth hynny diruaðr leðenyd a 5 gymerth yndað ðrth ymgaffel ohonað a gðr kynglotuorussset a Gðalchmei. Ac ymerbynyeit yn galet a ðnaeth pob vn ae gilid, megys na ðelat rðg deu vilðr ymlad a gyffelypit y hðnnð. A phan yttoedynt ðy yn neðidyað kaledyon dyrnodeu, a phob vn yn llafuryað agheu y 10 gilyd, nachaf y Rufeinwyr ynn ympentyryað yn eu kylch, hyt pan vu reit y Walchmei a Howel ac eu bydinoed enkilyað hyt ar vydin Arthur, gan eu llad or Rufeinwyr yn drut.

55. A phan welas Arthur yr aerua yd oedit yn y 15 wneuthur oe wyr ef, tynu Caletuðlch y gledyf goreu a ðnaeth, ac yn vchel dyðedut val hynn: "Py achaðs y gedðch chði y gðreicolyon wyr hynn y genðch? Nac aet vn yn vyð onadunt, nac aet. Koffeðch aðch deheuoed, y rei yn gyfrðys yn y saðl ymladeu kyn no 20 hynn a darestygassant dec teyrnas ar hugeint ðrth vym medyant. Koffeðch aðch hendadeu, y rei, pan oedynt gadarnach gðyr Rufein no hedið, ae gðnaethant yn drethaðl udunt. Koffeðch aðch rydit, yr honn y mae yr hanher gðyr hynn yn keissað y dðyn y genðch. Ac ðrth 25 hynny nac aet vn yn vyð onadunt, nac aet." A chan dywedut yr ymadrodyon hynny, kyrchu y elynyon ac eu bðrð dan y draet ac eu llad. A phðy bynnac a gyfarffei ac ef, o vn dyrnaðt y lladei ac ef ae varch. Ac ðrth hynny paðb a foynt racdað, megys y foynt anieuleit rac 30 lleð creulaðn, pan vei neðyn maðr arnað ac ynteu yn keissað bðyt. A phðy bynhac o damðein a gyfarffei ac ef, nys differei y arueu ef rac Caletuðlch, hyt pan vei reit idað talu y eneit y gyt ae ðaet. Deu urenhin oc eu drycdamðein a gyfaruuant ac ef, Sertor brenhin Libia

a Pholites brenhin Bitinia. Ar deu hynny gŵedy llad eu penneu a anuones Arthur y Rufein.

56. A gŵedy gŵelet or Brytanyeit eu brenhin yn ymlad uelly,¹ gleŵder ac ehofynder a gymerassant, a chan teŵhau eu bydinoed o vn vryt kyrchu y Rufeinwyr gan darparu mynet drostunt. Ac eissoes gŵrthŵynebu yn wychyr a oruc y Rufeinwyr udunt, ac o dysc Les amheraŵdyr llafuryaŵ y talu aerua yr Brytanyeit. A chymeint uu yr ymlad yna o bop parth a chyt pei² yr aŵr honno y dechreuynt yr ymlad. Or neill parth yd oed yr arderchaŵc vrenhin Arthur yn llad y elynyon, ac yn annoc y wyr y sefyll yn ŵraŵl. Ac or parth araŵl yd oed Les amheraŵdyr yn annoc y Rufeinwyr ac yn eu dysgu ac yn eu moli. Ac ny orfoŵyssei ynteu yn llad ac yn bŵrŵ y elynyon ac yn kylchynu y vydinoed ehun. A phy elyn bynac gyfarffei ac ef, a gŵayŵ neu a chledyf y lladei. Ac uelly o bop parth y bydei Arthur yn gŵneuthur aerua. Kanys gŵeithu y bydynt trechaf³ y Brytanyeit, gŵeithu ereill y bydynt⁴ trechaf³ y Rufeinwyr. A phan yttoedynt hŵy⁵ yn yr ymfust hŵnnŵ, heb wybot py diŵ y damŵeinei y vudugolyaeth, nachaf Morud iarll Caer Loyŵ yn dyuot ar lleg a dyŵedassam ni y hadaŵ uchoŵ yg gŵersyll, ac yn deissyfyt⁶ yn kyrchu eu gelynyon yn dirybud or tu yn eu⁷ hol ac yn mynet drostunt, gan eu gŵasgaru a gŵneuthur aerua diruaŵr y meint. Ac yna y syrthassant⁸ llaber o vilyoed or Rufeinwyr. Ac yna y dygŵydŵys Les amheraŵdyr yn vrathedic gan leif neb vn, ac y bu varŵ. Ac yna, kyt bei drŵy diruaŵr lafur, y Brytanyeit a gaŵssant y maes.⁹

57. Ac yna y gŵasgarassant¹ y Rufeinwyr² yr diffeithŵch ac yr coedyd, ac ofyn yn eu kymell. Ereill yr dinassoed

(Ch. 56). 1 y velly? *the initial letters are illegible*, 2 chyn bei, 3 drechaf, 4 bydei, 5 ŵy, 6 deissyfydic, 7 y, 8 syrthysant, 9 ar goruot *add.*
(Ch. 57). 1 gvassaryssant, 2 rei *add.*

ar kestyll ac yr lleoed kadarn y ffoynt; ar Brytanyeit oc eu hol yn³ eu hymlit, ac o druanaf aerua⁴ yn eu llad ac yn eu dala ac yn eu hyspeilaó. Ac uelly megys y rodynt y ran vŷaf⁵ onadunt eu dŷylaó yn wreigaól y eu 5 rŷymaó ac y eu karcharu, y geissaó ystynu ychydic y⁶ eu hoedel. A hynny⁷ o jaón vraót⁸ Duó. Kanys eu hendadeu óynteu kyn no hynny yn andylyedus a ónathoedynt⁹ y Brytanyeit yn drethaól udunt; ar Brytanyeit yna yn nackau udunt y dreth yd oedynt yn 10 andylyedus yn y cheissaó gantunt.¹⁰

58. A gŷedy caffel o Arthur y vudugolyaeth, ef a erchis gŷahanu ar neilltu¹ kalaned y wyrda ef y órth y elynaól galaned ac eu kyóeiryaó o vrenhinaól defaót, ac eu dŷyn yr² manachlogoed a vei yn eu gŷlat yn ansodedic, 15 ac yno eu cladu yn enrydedus. Ac yna y ducpŷyt corff Bedwyr hyt y dinas ehun yn Normandi gan diruaór gŷynuan y³ gan y Normanyeit. Ac yno y myón mynóent ar deheu y dinas y cladŷyt yn enrydedus gyr⁴ lláó y mur. Kei a ducpŷyt yn urathedic hyt yg Kam, y kastell⁵ a 20 ónathoed⁶ ehun. Ac yno ny bu bell gŷedy hynny yny vu⁷ uaró Kei⁸ or brath hŷnnó. Ac yn y fforest a oed yn agos yno y myón manachlaó ermitwyr or enryded a dylŷei iarll yr Angiós y cladŷyt. Hodlyn tyŷyssaó a ducpŷyt hyt y⁹ dinas ehun, yr hŷn a elóir y Tyruan, ac 25 yno y cladŷyt. Y gŷyrda ereill a erchis Arthur eu dŷyn yr manachlogoed nessaf udunt ar hyt y gŷlatoed.¹⁰ Ac yna¹¹ yd erchis ef y óyr y wlat honno cladu y elynyon,¹² ac anuon corff Les amheraódyr hyt yn sened Rufein. Ac erchi menegi udunt na dylyynt hŷy^{13 14} teyrnget o ynys 30 Prydein amgen no hŷnnó. Ac yno y bu Arthur y gayaf

(Ch. 57). 3 oc eu hoŷl ynni yn, 4 agheu, 5 vvyaff, 6 *om.*, 7 ac uelly, 8 varn, 9 wnaethoedynt, 10 yn y cheissav yn andylyedus y gantunt

(Ch. 58). 1 gvahanu a neilltua, 2 yr, 3 *om.*, 4 ger, 5 hyt—kastell; hyt y castell, 6 wnaethoed, 7 yny vu: y bu, 8 *om.*, 9 yn y, 10 gvladoed, 11 odyna, 12 gelynyon, 13 vy, 14 tremygu y brytanyeit nac erchi *add.*

hónnó yn goresgyn y dinassoed y Môrgóin.¹⁵ A phan
yttoed yr haf yn dechreu dyuot, ac Arthur yn ysgynu
mynyd Mynheeu¹⁶ órth vynet parth a Rufein, nachaf
genadeu o ynys Prydein yn menegi y Arthur ry daruot¹⁷
y Vedraót y nei, uab y chúaer, goresgyn¹⁸ ynys Prydein a 5
góisgaó¹⁹ coron y teyrnas am y pen²⁰ ehun²¹ dróy
greulonder a brat, a thynu²² Góenhóyfar vrenhines oe
rieingadeir a ry gysgu²³ genti, gan lygru kyfreith
dóywaól y neithoreu.²⁴

59. A góedy menegi hynny y Arthur, yn y lle peidyaó¹ 10
a oruc ae darpar am vynet y Rufein, ac ymchoelut parth
ac ynys Prydein, a brenhined yr ynnyssed y gyt ac ef.
A gellóg Howel uab² Emyr Lydaó a llu gantaó y
tagnefedu ac y hedychu y góladoed.³ Kanys yr
yscymunedickaf⁴ vradór gan Vedraót a anuonassei 15
Cheldric⁵ tyóyssaó y Saeson hyt yn Germania y gynullaó
y llu móyaf a gallei yn borth idaó. A rodi udunt a oruc o
Humyr hyt yn Yscotlont, ac yn achúanec kymeint ac a
uuassei y⁶ Hors a Heingyst⁷ kyn no hynny yg Kent.⁸ Ac
óρθ hynny y deuth Cheldric ac óyth cant⁹ Ilog yn Ilaón 20
o wyr aruaó gantaó¹⁰ o baganyeit,¹¹ a górhau y Vedraót
ac ufudhau megys y vrenhin. Ac neur daroed idaó
gedymdeithockau ataó yr Yscotlyeit ar Ffichteit, a phaó b
or a óypei ef idaó gassau y ewythyr,¹² hyt pan yttoedynt
oíl petwar¹³ ugein mil róg Cristonogyon a phaganyeit. 25

60. Ac a hynny o nifer gantaó y deuth Medraót¹ hyt yn
aber Temys, y lle yd oedynt Ilogeu Arthur yn disgynnu.
A góedy dechreu ymlad, ef a² wnaeth aerua diruaó

(Ch. 58). 15 gvrescyn dinassoed bórgóyn, 16 mynheu, 17 darvot?
18 gverescyn, 19 arwisgaó? 20 ben, 21 om., 22 thynhu, 23 chysgu, ry om.
24 neithoryeu

(Ch. 59). 1 peidaó, 2 ac eIlvg hvel m., 3 gvledi, 4 yscymunediccaf.
5 chledric, 6 om., 7 hengist, 8 ygkeint, 9 can, 10 om., 11 paganyeit,
12 *The word before hyt is (a)rthur; between pav(b) and this there is a
hole in the MS., 13 The initial letters seem to be deu, what follows is
illegible*

(Ch. 60). 1 om.

onadunt yn dyuot yr tir. Kanys yna y dygŷydassant Araŷn uab Kynuarch, brenhin Yscotlont, a Gŷalchme[i]³ uab⁴ Gŷyar. Ac yn ol Araŷn y deuth Owein vab⁴ Vryen yn vrenhin yn Reget, y gŷr gŷedy hynny a vu clotuaŷr 5 yn Ilaŷer o gynhenneu. Ac or diwed, kyt⁵ bei drŷy diruaŷr lafur a thrŷy eu Ilad,⁶ Arthur ae lu a gafas y tir. A chan talu yr aerua ŷynt a gymellasant Vedraŷt⁷ ae lu ar ffo. A chyn bei mwy eiryf Ilu Medraŷt no Ilu Arthur, eissoes kywreinach a doethach yd ymledynt o beunydyaŷl 10 ymladeu.⁸ Ac ŷrth hynny y bu dir yr anudonaŷl⁹ gan Vedraŷt gymryt y ffo. Ar nos honno, gŷedy ymgynullaŷ y wascaredic¹⁰ lu y gyt, yd aeth hyt yg Kaer Wynt. A gŷedy clybot o Wenhŷyuar¹¹ hynny, diobeithaŷ a oruc, a mynet o Gaer Efraŷc hyt yg Kaer¹² Lion ar Wysc. 15 Ac¹³ y myŷn manachlaŷc gŷraged a¹⁴ oed yno gŷisgaŷ yr abit ymdanei ac adaŷ cadŷ y diŷeirdeb yn eu plith o hynny allan. Ar abit honno a vu ymdanei hyt agheu.

61. Ac odyndy Arthur a gymerth Ilit maŷr yndaŷ am golli¹ ohonaŷ y saŷl vilioed hynny, a pheri cladu y wyr. 20 Ar trydyd dyd kyrchu Caer Wynt a oruc ac yn diannot y chylchynu. Ac yr hynny ny pheidŷys Medraŷt ar hynn a dechreuassei, namyn, gan annoc y wyr, eu gossot yn vydinoed a mynet allan or dinas y ymlad ac Arthur y ewythyŷr. A gŷedy dechreu ymlad, aerua vaŷr o pob 25 parth a wnaethant. Ac eissoes mŷyaf vu yr aerua o wyr Medraŷt; ac yn dybryt kymell arnaŷ adaŷ y maes. Ac ny hanbŷyllŷys² Medraŷt yna gohir ŷrth gladu y ladedigyon, namyn ffo a oruc parth a Chernyŷ.

62. Ac ŷrth hynny Arthur, yn bryderus ac yn Ildiaŷc

(Ch. 60). 2 aeth ac a *add.*, 3 gŷalchmei, 4 mab, 5 *only* ky is legible, 6 a thrŷy eu Ilad *om.*, 7 medraŷt, 8 o beunydyaŷl ymladeu: wyr arthur, kanys kyfrŷys oedynt o peunydyaŷl ymlad, 9 kelwydaŷc *add.*, 10 gŷasgaredigyon, 11 vrenhines *add.*, 12 ygkaer, 13 yno *add.*, 14 *om.*

(Ch. 61). 1 rygolli, 2 handenŷys

a achawd dianc y tŷyllŵr¹ y gantaŵ, yn y lle² ae hymlynŵys hyt y wlat honno hyt ar lan Kamlan, y lle yd oed Vedraŵt yn y aros.³ Ac ŵrth hynny megys yd oed Vedraŵt gleŵaf a gŵychraf yn cyrchu, yn y lle gossot y varchogyon yn vydinoed a oruc. Kanys gŵell oed 5 gantaŵ y lad neu ynteu a orffei, no ffo yn hŵy no hynny. Kanys yd oed ettwa gantaŵ o eiryf trugein mil. Ac o hynny y gŵnaeth ef whech⁴ bydin, a whech⁵ gŵyr a thrugeint a chwe⁶ chant a chwe⁶ mil ym pob bydin o wyr aruaŵc. Ac or rei nyt aed⁷ yn y chwech⁴ bydin ef a 10 wnaeth bydin idaŵ ehun, a rodi llywodron y bop vn or rei ereill oŵl.⁸ A dyscu paŵb onadunt ac eu hannoc y ymlad a oruc, gan adaŵ udunt enryded a chyfoeth, os ef a orffei. Ac or parth arall Arthur a ossodes y wyr⁹ ynteu drŵy naŵ bydin; a gorchymyn y baŵp onadunt¹⁰ 15 ac annoc llad y lladron tŷyllwyr yskymyn,¹¹ a dathoedynt o wladoed ereill o dysc y bratŵr¹² y geissaŵ y digyfoethi ynteu. “ Ar bobyl a ŵelŵch¹³ rackŵ,” heb Arthur, “ a¹⁴ gynullŵyt o wlatoed¹⁵ amryfaelon, ac aghyfyeth ynt a llesc ag aghyfrŵys ar ymlad. Ac ny allant gŵrthŵynebu 20 yŵch, kanys kyfrŵys yŵch chŵi.”¹⁶ Ac velly paŵb onadunt yn annoc y wyr or parth arall.¹⁷ Ac yn deissyfyt ymgyfaruot a ŵnaeth y bydinoed yghyt,¹⁸ a dechreu ymlad a newidyaŵ dyrnodeu yn vynyeh. A chymeint vu yr aerua yna o bop parth ac megys yd oed gŵynfan¹⁹ y rei 25 meirŵ yn kyffroi y rei byŵ ar lit ac ymlad, ac megys yd oed blin a llafuryus²⁰ y yscriuenu nae datkanu. Kanys o bop parth y brethynt ac y brethit ŵynteu; ŵynt a ledynt ac ŵynteu a ledit.

63. Ac or diwed gŵedy treulaŵ llawer or dyd yn y mod

(Ch. 62). 1 y mynychet hŵnnŵ *add.*, 2 ef *add.*, 3 arhos, 4 whech, 5 ŵhe, 6 whe, 7 aeth, 8 rodi llywodraeth y pop bydin oŵl, 9 lu, 10 ohonunt, 11 ysgymun, 12 bratŵr, 13 welhŵchi, 14 ar, 15 wladoed, 16 yŵchi, 17 or parth arall: o pop parth, 18 ygyt, 19 kŵynuan, 20 llafurus

hónnó, Arthur ae vydin a gyrchóys y vydin y góydat¹ bot y tóyllór gan Vedraót yndi,² ac agori ffyrd udunt ar clefydeu,³ ac yn diannot mynet drostunt, a góneuthur⁴ aerua diruaór⁵ onadunt. Kanys yn y lle y dygóydóys 5 yr yscymunedickaf⁶ vradór hónnó gan Vedraót, a llaber o vilioed y gyt ac ef. Ac eissoes yr hynny ny ffoyssant⁷ y rei ereill, namyn ymgynullaó y gyt⁸ or maes oll, ac yn heróyd eu gleóder keissaó ymgynhal a góρθóynebu y Arthur. Ac órth hynny góychraf a girattaf⁹ a 10 chreulonaf aerua a vu y rydunt yna o bop parth, ac eu bydinoed yn syrthaó. Ac yna o bop¹⁰ parth y¹⁰ Vedraót y syrthassant¹¹ Cheldric¹² ac Elafyós,¹³ Egberinc¹⁰ brenhin or Saeson; or Góydyl Gilapadric,¹⁴ Gillamóri, Gillasel, Gillamor.¹⁵ Yr Yscotteit ar Ffichteit ac óynt ac eu 15 harglóydi oll hayach a las. Ac o bleit¹⁶ Arthur y llas Osbrinc brenhin Lychlyn, Echel brenhin Denmarc,¹⁷ Kadór Lemenic¹⁸ iarll Kernyó, Kasóallaón, a llaber o vililioed¹⁹ y gyt ac óynteu,²⁰ róg y Brytanyeit a chenedloed ereill a ducsynt y gyt ac óynt. Ac ynteu yr arderchaó 20 vrenhin Arthur a vrathóyt yn ágheuaól, ac a ducpóyt o dyna hyt yn ynys Avallach y iachau y welieu. Coron y²¹ teyrnas o ynys Prydein a gymynnóys ynteu y Gustenin²² vab Kadór iarll Kernyó y gar. Dóy vlyned a deugeint²³ a phump kant góedy dyfot Crist yg knaót 25 dyn oed hynny yna.

(Ch. 63). 1 góydyat, 2 yndiane, 3 cledyfeu, 4 tristaf, 5 om., 6 ysgymunediccaf, 7 foassant, 8 yghyt, 9 girattaf, 10 om., 11 syrthyssant, 12 chledric, 13 elefyóys, 14 gillapadric, 15 gillamor gillasel gillamóri, 16 pleit, 17 denmarch, 18 llymenic, 19 vilyoed, 20 óynt, 21 om., 22 gustenhin, 23 deu vgeint

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III. THE HUNTING OF TWRCH TRWYTH.

1. Kerdet a orugant ^{bozar} 6y y dyd² honno³ educher. Hyny¹ vyd⁴ kaer u⁵ aen² gymrot⁶ a welasit³ u⁵ o⁶ y⁷ haf ar keyryd y byt⁴. Nachaf g⁵ du mo⁶ y no thry⁷ byr⁷ y byt honn a welant⁸ yn dyuot or gaer. Amkeudant⁹ ortha⁶ : “Pan do⁷ y ti,¹⁰ 6r?” “Or gaer a weloch ch⁶ i yna.”¹¹ “Pieu y gaer?”¹² “Meredic a wyr 5 y⁶ chi.¹³ Nyt oes yn y byt ny byppo pieu y gaer honn. Wrnach Ga⁶ r pieu.”¹⁴ “Py uoes yssyd y osp a phellenhic y diskynnu yn y gaer honn?” “Ha vnben, Du⁶ ach notho!¹⁵ Ny dod⁶ y¹⁶ neb gwestei eiroet oheni¹⁷ ae uy⁶ gantha⁶.¹⁹ Ny edir neb idi namyn a dycc⁶ y²⁰ y gerd.”²¹ 10

2. Kyrchu y porth a orugant. Amka⁶ d¹ G⁶ rh⁶ yr Gualsta⁶ t⁶ Ieithoet: “A oes portha⁶ r?”²² “Oes. A titheu³ ny bo teu dy penn,⁴ pyr⁵ y ky⁶ uerch⁶ y dy?” “Agor y porth!” “Nac agoraf.” “P⁶ yst⁶ yr nas agory ti?” “Kyllell a edy⁶ ym mo⁶ yt⁷ a llynn y mual,⁸ ac amsath⁶ yr neuad Vrnach.⁹ 15 Namyn y gerda⁶ r a dycc⁶ y¹⁰ y gerd nyt agorir.”¹¹ Amka⁶ d¹ Kei:¹² “Y portha⁶ r, y mae kerd genhyf i.” “Pa gerd yssyd genhyt ti?” “Yslipan⁶ r cledy⁶ ueu goreu yn y byt byf ui.” “Mi a af y dywedut hynny y Vrnach¹³ Ga⁶ r, ac a dygaf atteb yt.” 20

VARIANTS H=RED BOOK OF HERGEST, P=PENIARTH MS. IV.

(Ch. 1). 1 yny H, 2 ua⁶ r H, 3 welynt H, 4 v⁶ y haf or byt H, 5 6r H, 6 oed *add.* H, 7 yn *add.* H, 8 a welant *om.* H, 9 ac y dywedassant *gynteu* H, 10 deuy di H. 11 racco H, 12 heb *gynt add.* H, 13 y⁶ ch⁶ i H, 14 bieu H, 15 nodho H, 16 deuth H, 17 eiryoet ohonei H, 18 vywyt H, 19 ganta⁶ H, 20 dycko H, 21 ganta⁶ *add.* H.

(Ch. 2). 1 heb y H, 2 bortha⁶ r H, 3 thithen H, 4 dy daua⁶ t yth benn H, 5 py rac H, 6 Py ystyr H, 7 b⁶ yt H, 8 ym bual H, 9 6rnach ga⁶ r H, 10 dycko H, 11 yma heno bellach *add.* H, 12 Heb y kei yna H, 13 6rnach H

3. Dýuot a oruc y porthaor y myón. Dýwaot¹ Wrnach Gaor :² "Whedleu³ porth genhýt?"⁴ "Yssydýnt genhýf. Kýweithýd ýssýd yn drós y porth, ac⁵ a uýnnýnt dýuot y myón." "A ouýnneist ti⁶ a oed gerd ganthunt?"⁷ "Gouýnneis."⁸
 5 Ac vn onadunt a dýwaot gallel⁹ ýslipanu cledýueu."¹⁰ "Oed¹¹ reit y mi¹² orth hónnó. Ys guers ýd býf yn keissaó a olchei výt cledýf; nýs rýgeueis."¹³ Gať hónnó y myón, cans oed¹⁴ gerd ganthaó."

4. Dýuot¹ y porthaor ac agori y porth. A dýuot Kei y
 10 myón ehun. A chýuarch guell a oruc ef y Wrnach Gaor. Kadeir a dodet y danaó.² Dýwaot³ Wrnach⁴: "Ha or, ae góir a dýwedir arnat gallel⁵ ýslipanu cledýueu?" "Mi ae digonaf."⁶ Dýdóyn⁷ y cledýf attaó⁸ a orucpóyt.⁹ Kýmryť agalen gleis a oruc Kei y dan y geffeil. "Póy well genhýt
 15 arnaó,¹⁰ ae guýnseit ae grómseit?" "Yr hónn a uo da genhýt ti, malpei teu uei, góna arnaó." Glanhau a oruc hanher y lleill gýllell idaó, ae rodi yn y laó a oruc. "A reinc dý uod di hýnný?" "Oed well genhýf noc ýssýd ým gólat, bei oll ýť uei¹¹ val hýnn. Dýhed a beth boť górkýstal
 20 a thi heb gedýmdeith." "Oia orda, mae¹² imi gedýmdeith kýny dýgo[n]ho¹³ y gerd honn." "Pwý ýó hónnó?" "Aet y porthaor allan, a mi a dýwedaf ar aróydon idaó.¹⁴ Penn y wayó a daó y ar y baladýr. Ac ýsset a dýgýrch y guaet y ar y guýnt ac a diskýn ar y baladýr."¹⁵ Agori y porth a
 25 wnaethpóyt, a dýuot Bedwýr y myón. Dýwaot¹⁶ Kei: "Budugaół ýó Bedwýr, kýn ný digonho¹⁷ y gerd hon."

(Ch. 3). 1 ac y dywaot H, 2 orthaó H, 3 chwedleu H, 4 y gennyt H, in P, y has been added over the line, 5 om. H, 6 ouynneist di H, 7 gantunt hóy H, 8 heb ef add. H, 9 góybot H, 10 ohonaó yn da add. H, 11 as oed H, 12 ynni H, 13 ac nys keueis H, 14 kan oes H

(Ch. 4). 1 a oruc H, 2 geyr bron górnach add. H, 3 ac y dywaot H, 4 orthaó add. H, 5 arnat ti y gódot H, 6 Mi a ónn hynn yn da heb y kei H, 7 Dóyn H, 8 órnach H, 9 wnaethpóyt attaó H, 10 a gouny or deu póy oed oreu gantaó H, 11 pei bei oll ual H, 12 y mae ymi H, 13 dyeko H, 14 idaó y arwydon H, 15 eilweith add. H, 16 ac y dywaot H, 17 wyppo H

5. A¹ dadleu mabr a uu ar y góyr hýnný allan. Dýuot² Kei a Bedwýr y mýn. A guas ieuanc a doeth gýt³ ac óynt y mýn, vn mab Custennhin heussabr. Sef a ónaeth ef ae gedýmdeithon a glýn⁴ órthao mal nat oed vóy no dim ganthunt⁵ mýnet⁶ dros y teir cátlýs a wnaethant⁷ hýt pan dýuuant⁸ y mýn y gaer. Amkeudant⁹ y gedýmdeithon órth vab Custennhin: "Goreu dýn yó."¹⁰ O¹¹ hýnný allan y gelwit Goreu mab Custennhin. Guascaru a orugant óy y eu llettýeu, mal y keffýnt llad eu llettýwýr heb óybo y r cabr.

6. Ý cledýf a daruu y órteith. Ae rodi a oruc Kei ýn llao 10 Wrnach Kabr,¹ y malphei y edrých a ranghei y uod idao y weith.² Dýwaót³ y kabr: "Da yó y gueith, a ranc bod yó genhýf." Amkaod⁴ Kei: "Dý wein⁵ a lýgróys dý gledýf. Dýro di imi y diot y kellellpreneu⁶ oheni,⁷ a chaffóyf inheu góneuthur rei newýd⁸ idao." A chýmrýt y wein ohonao, ar cledýf⁹ ýn y llao arall. Dýuot¹⁰ ohonao vch pen y kabr, malphei¹¹ y cledýf a dottei ýn y wein. Ý ossot a oruc ým phen¹² y kabr, a llad y penn y ergýt y arnao. Diffeithao y gaer, a dóyn a výnnassant o tlysseu.¹³ Ýg kýueno ýr vn dýd ým phen¹⁴ y vlóydýn y deuthant¹⁵ y lys Arthur, a 20 chledýf Wrnach Gabr gantunt.

7. Dywedut a ónaethant y Arthur y ual y daruu udunt. Arthur a dywaót: "Pa beth yssyd iaónaf y geissao gyntaf or annoetheu hynny?" "Iaónaf yó," heb óynteu, "keissao Mabon uab Modron. Ac nýt kaffel arnao nes kaffel Eidoel uab Aer y gar ýn gyntaf." Kyuodi a oruc Arthur a milwyr ynys Prydein gantao y geissao Eidoel. A dyuot a orugant hyt ýn rac Kaer Glini, ýn y lle yd oed Eidoel yg

(Ch. 5). 1 om. H, 2 gan y góyr a oed allan am dyuot Bedwýr a Chei H, 3 A dyuot góas ieuanc oed H, 4 yg glyn H, 5 mal—ganthunt om. H, 6 dyuot H, 7 a wnaethant om. H, 8 yttoed H, 9 Y dywedassant H, 10 ti a orugost hynn goreu dýn óyt H, 11 Ac o H

(Ch. 6). 1 gabr H, 2 góeith H, 3 ac y dywaót H, 4 Y dywaót H, 5 wein di H, 6 kyllebrenneu H, 7 ohonei H, 8 ac y wneuthur ereill o newýd H, 9 chedýf P, 10 a dyuot H, 11 mal pei H, 12 ýnteu ým penn H, 13 or da ar tlysseu H, 14 penn H, 15 P ends

karchar. Seuyll a oruc/Glini ar vann y gaer; ac y dywaot: "Arthur, py holy di y mi, pryt nam gedy yn y tarren honn, nyt da im yndi, ac nyt digrif, nyt gwenith, nyt keirch im, kyn ny cheissych ditheu wneuthur cam im?"

5 Arthur a dywaot: "Nyt yr droc itti y deuthum i yma, namyn y geissaot y karcharaot yssyd gennyt." "Mi a rodaf y carcharaot itti, ac ny darparysswn y rodi y neb. Ac y gyt a hynny vy nerth am porth a geffy di." Y gŷyr a dywaot 6rth Arthur: "Arglŷyd, dos di adref. Ny elly
10 di uynet ath lu y geissaot peth mor uan ar rei hynn."

Arthur a dywaot: "Gŷrhyr Gŷalstaot Ieithoed, itti y mae iaon mynet yr neges honn. Yr holl ieithoed yssyd gennyt, a chyfyeith 6yt ar rei or adar ar anniueileit. Eidoel, itti y mae iaon mynet y geissaot dy geuyndero yŷ gyt am gŷyr i. Kei
15 a Bedwyr, gobeith yŷ gennyf y neges yd eloch ymdanei y chaffel. Eoch im yr neges honn."

8. Kerdet a orugant racdunt hyt att vŷyalch Gilgŷri. Gouyn a oruc Gŷrhyr idi: "Yr Duŷ, a 6dost ti dim y 6rth Uabon uab Modron, a ducpŷyt yn teirnossic ody rŷng y vam
20 ar pareŷ?" Y uŷyalch a dywaot: "Pan deuthum i yma gyntaf, eington gof a oed yma, a minneu ederyn ieuanc oedon. Ny wnaethpŷyt gŷeith arnei, namyn tra uu vyg geluin arnei bob ucher. Hediŷ nyt oes kymmeint kneuen ohonei heb dreulaŷ. Dial Duŷ arnaf, o chigleu i dim y 6rth
25 y gŷr a ovynnŷch chŷi. Peth yssyd iaon hagen a dylyet y mi y wneuthur y gennadeu Arthur, mi ae gŷnaf. Kenedlaeth vileit yssyd gynt rithŷys Duŷ no mi; mi a af yn gyuarwyd ragoch yno."

9. Dyŷot a orugant hyt yn lle yd oed karŷ Redynure.
30 "Karŷ Redynure, yma y doetham ni attat kennadeu Arthur, kany 6dam aniueil hyn no thi. Dywet, a wdost di dim y 6rth Uabon uab Modron, a ducpŷyt yn deirnossic y 6rth y uam?" Y karŷ a dywaot: "Pan deuthum i yma gyntaf, nyt

oed namyn vn reit^d o bop tu ym penn. Ac nyt^d oed yma goet namyn un o gollen derwen. Ac y tyfwys honno yn dar can keing. Ac y dygwyd^dys y dar gwedy hynny. A hedió nyt^d oes namyn bystyn coch ohonei. Yr hynny hyt hedió yd byf i yma; ny chigleu i dim or^d neb a ouynnóch chái. 5 = 0 y
Miui hagen a uydaf gyfarwyd yóch, kanys kennadeu Arthur yóch, hyt lle y mae aniuail gynt a rithóys Duó no mi."

10. Dyuot a orugant hyt lle yd oed cuan Cum Kaólyt. "Cuan Cóm Caólyt, yma y mae kennadeu Arthur. A ódost di dim y órth Vabon vab Modron a ducóyt?" *et cetera.* 10
"Pei as góypón, mi ae dywedón. Pan deuthum i yma gyntaf, y cóm maór a welóch glynn coet oed. Ac y deuth kenedlaeth o dnyon idaó, ac y diuábyf. Ac y tyuóys yr eil coet yndaó. Ar trydyd coet yó hónn. A minneu neút ydynt yn gynyon boneu v̄y esgyll. Yr hynny hyt hedió ny chiglef i dim or 15
gór a ouynnóch chái. Mi hagen a uydaf gyuarwyd y genadeu Arthur, yny deloch hyt lle y mae yr anniueil hynaf yssyd yn y byt hónn, a móyaf a dreigyl, eryr Góern Abóy.

11. Górhyr a dywaót: "Eryr Gwern Abóy, ni a doetham gennadeu Arthur attat y ouyn itt a ódost dim y órth Vabon 20
uab Modron a duc" *et cetera.* Yr eryr a dywaót: "Mi a deuthum yma yr ys pell o amser. A phann deuthum yma gyntaf, maen a oed ym, ac y ar y benn ef y pigón y syr bob ucher; weithon nyt oes dyrnued yn y uchet. Yr hynny hyt hedió yd byf i yma. Ac ny chiglef i dim y órth y gór a 25
ouynnóch chái, onyt un treigyl yd euthum y geissaó uym ? fym?
bóyt hyt yn Lynn Lyó. A phann deuthum i yno, y lledeis uyg cryuangheu y myón ehaó o debygu bot vym bóyt yndaó wers vaór. Ac y tynnóys ynteu úi hyt yr affóys, hyt pann úu abreid im ymdianc y gantaó. Sef a óneuthum inheu, mi 30
am holl garant, mynet yg górys órthaó y geissaó y diuetha. Kennadeu a yrróys ynteu y gymot a mi. A dyuot a oruc ynteu attaf i y diot dec tryuer a deugeint oe geúyn. Onyt

ef a wyr peth or hynn a geissôch chô, ny ônn i neb ae gôypo. Mi hagen a uydaf gyuarôyd yôch hyt lle y mae."

12. Dyuot a orugant hyt lle yr oed. Dywedut a oruc yr eryr : "Ehaôc Lyn Lyô, mi a deuthum attat gan gennadeu
5 Arthur y ouyn a ôdost dim y ôrth Vabon uab Modron, a ducpôyt yn teirnossic y ôrth y uam." "Y gymeint a wypôyf i, mi ae dywedaf. Gan bob llanô yd af i ar hyt yr auon uchot, hyt pan delôyf hyt y mach mur Kaer Loyô. Ac yno y keueis i ny cheueis eirmoet o drôc y gymeint. Ac mal y
10 crettoch, doet un ar uyn dôy ysgôyd i yma ohonaôch." Ac ysef yd aeth ar dôy ysgôyd yr ehaôc. Kei a Gôrhyr Gôalstaôt Ieithoed. Ac y kerdassant hyt pann deuthant am y uagôyr ar karcharaôr. Yny uyd kôynuan a griduan a glywynt am y uagôyr ac ôy. Gôrhyr a dywaôt : "Pa dyn a gôyn yn y
15 maendy hôn?" "Oia ôr, yssit le idaô y gôynaô y neb yssyd yma. Mabon uab Modron yssyd yma yôg carchar ; ac ny charcharôyf neb kyndostet yn llôrô carchar a mi, na charchar Lud Laô Ereint neu garchar Greit mab Eri." "Oes obeith gennyt ti ar gaffel dy ellông ae yr eur ae yr aryant ae
20 yr golut pressennaôl, ae yr catwent ac ymlad?" "Y gymeint ohonof i a gaffer a geffir drôy ymlad." Ymchoelut ohonunt ôy odyno, a dyuot hyt lle yd oed Arthur. Dywedut ohonunt y lle yd oed Mabon uab Modron yôg karchar. Gôyssyaô a oruc Arthur milwyr yr ynys honn, a mynet hyt
25 yôg Kaer Loyô, y lle yd oed Mabon yôg karchar. Mynet a oruc Kei a Bedwyr ar dôy yscôyd y pysc. Tra yttoed vilwyr Arthur yn ymlad ar gaer, rôygaô o Gei y uagôyr a chymryt y karcharaôr ar y geuyn. Ac ymlad ar gôyr ual kynt ar gôyr. Atref y doeth Arthur a Mabon gantaô yn ryd.

30 13. Dywedut a oruc Arthur : "Beth iaônhaf weithon y geissaô yn gyntaf or annoetheu?" "Iaônhaf yô keissaô deu geneu gast Rymhi." "A, wys," heb yr Arthur, "pa du y mae hi?" "Y mae," heb yr un, "yn Aber Deugledyf."

Dyuot a oruc Arthur hyt yn ty Tringat yn Aber Cledyf. A gouyn a oruc  rtha : "A glyweist ti y  rthi hi yma? Py rith y mae hi?" "Yn rith bleidast," heb ynteu, "ae deu geneu genthi yd ymda. Hi a lada d vy ysgrybul yn vynyeh. Ac y mae hi issot yn Aber Cledyf y my n gogof." Sef a 5 oruc Arthur gyrru ym Prytwenn y long ar uor ac ereill ar y tir y hela yr ast; ae chylchynu uelly hi ae deu geneu. Ac eu datritha  o Du  y Arthur yn eu rith ehunein. G ascaru a oruc Ilu Arthur bob un bob deu.

14. Ac ual yd oed G ythy r mab Greida l dydgoeith yn 10 kerdet dros vynyed, y clywei le ein a gridua[n] girat; a garscon oed eu clybot. Achub a oruc ynteu parth ac yno. Ac mal y death yno, dispeila  cledyf a wnaeth, a Iiad y t ynpath  rth y dayar, ac ev diffryt uelly rac y tan. Ac y dywedassant  ynteu  rtha : "D c uendyth Du  ar einym 15 gennyt. Ar hynn ny allo dyn vyth y waret, ni a do n y waret itt." H ynt y wedy hynny a doethant ar na  hesta r Ilinat, a nodes Yspadaden Pennka r ar Culh ch, yn uessuredic o l heb dim yn eisseu ohonunt eithyr un Ilinhedyn; ar morrugyn cloff a doeth a h nn  kynn y nos. 20

15. Pan yttoed Gei a Bedwyr yn eisted ar benn Pumlumon ar Garn G ylathy r ar wynt m yaf yn y byt, edrych a  naethant yn eu kylch. Ac  ynt a  elynt v c ma r parth ar deheu ym pell y  rthunt heb drossi dim gan y g ynt. Ac yna y dywa t Kei: "Myn Ila  vying ky eillt, 25 syll dy racco tan ryss r." Bryssya  a orugant parth ar m c, a dynessau parth ac yno dan ymardisg yl o bell. Yny  yd Dillus Uaru c yn deiua  baed coef. Llyna hagen y ryss r m yaf a ochela d Arthur eiryoet. Heb y Bedwyr yna  rth Gei: "Ae hatwaenost di ef?" "Atwen," heb y 30 Kei; "Ilyna Dillus Uarru c. Nyt oes yn y byt kynllyuan a dalyo Drutwyn keneu Greit uab Eri, namyn kynllyuan o uaryf y g r a wely di racco; ac ny m ynhaa heuyt, onyt yn

vyó y tynnir a chylllellprenneu oe uaraf, kanys breu uyd yn uaró." "Mae an kynghor ninneu órth hynny?" heb y Bedwyr. "Gadón ef," heb y Kei, "y yssu y wala or kic; a góedy hynny kyscu a óna." Tra yttoed ef yn hynny, 5 y buant óynteu yn góneuthur kylllellbrenneu. Pan óybu Gei yn diheu y uot ef yn kyscu, góneuthur póll a oruc dan y draet móyhaf yn y byt. A tharaó dyrnaót arnaó anueitraóll y ueint a oruc, ae gwascu yn y póll, hyt pan daroed udunt y'gnithiaó yn llóyr ar kylllellbrenneu y uaryf; a góedy 10 hynny y lad yn góbyl. Ac ody na yd aethant eil deu hyt yg Kelli Wic yg Kernyó, a chynllyuann o uaryf Dillus Uaruabc gantunt. Ae rodi a oruc Kei yn lláo Arthur. Ac yna y kanei Arthur yr eglyn hónn:

15 "Kynnllyuan a oruc Kei
o uaryf Dillus uab Eurei;
pei iach, dy angheu uidei."

Ac am hynny y sorres Kei, hyt pan uu abreid y uilwyr yr ynys honn tangneuedu y róng Kei ac Arthur. Ac eissoes nac yr anghyferth ar Arthur nac yr llad y wyr nyt 20 ymyrróys Kei yn reit gyf ac ef o hynny allan.

16. Ac yna y dywaót Arthur: "Beth iaónaf weithon y geissaó or annoetheu?" "Iaónaf yó keissaó Drutwyn keneu Greit uab Eri." Kyn no hynny ychydic yd aeth Creidylat uerch Lud Laó Ereint gan Wythyr mab Greidaól. A chynn 25 kyscu genthi dyuot Góynn uab Nud ae dóyn y treis. Kynnullaó llu o Wythyr uab Greidaól a dyuot y ymlad a Góynn mab Nud. A goruot o Wyn, a dala Greit mab Eri a Glinneu eil Taran a Górgóst Letlóm a Dyfnarth y uab; a dala o Penn uab Nethabc a Nóython a Chyledyr Wylt y 30 uab. A llad Nóython a oruc, a diót y gallon, a chymhell ar Kyledyr yssu callon y dat; ac am hynny yd aeth Kyledyr yg góyllt. Clybot o Arthur hynny, a dyuot hyt y Gogled.

A dyuynnv a oruc ef Góynn uab Nud^o attab, a gellong y wyrda y ganta^o oe garchar, a góneuthur tangneued^o y róng Góynn mab Nud a Góythy^r mab Greida^ol. Sef tangneued^o a wnaethpóyt, gadu y uoróyn yn ty y that yn diúóyn or dóy barth; ac ymlad bob duó kalan Mei uyth hyt dyd braót or 5 dyd hónnó allan y róng Góynn a Góythy^r; ar un a orffo onadunt dyd^o braót, kymeref y uoróyn. A góedy kymot y góyrda hynny uelly, y kauas Arthur Mygdón march Góed^o a chynnlllyuan Cór^s Cant Ewin. *Drwma mawr smoky - dau ho*

17. Góedy hynny yd aeth Arthur hyt yn Lyda^o, a 10 Mabon uab Meilt ganta^o a Góare Góallt Euryⁿ, y geissa^o deu gi Glythmyr L[ed]ewic. A góedy eu kaffel yd aeth Arthur hyt y^g gorllewin Iwerdon y geissa^o Górgi Seueri, ac Odgar uab Aed^o brenhin Iwerdon gyt ac ef. Ac odyⁿa yd aeth Arthur yr Gogled, ac y delis Kyledyr Wýllt. Ac yd 15 aeth Yskithyrwynn Pennbeid; ac yd aeth Mabon mab Meilt, a deu gi Glythuyr Ledewic yn y la^o, a Drutwyn geneu Greit mab Eri. Ac yd aeth Arthur ehun yr erhyl, a Chauall ki Arthur yn y la^o. Ac yd esgynnóys Ka^o o Brydein ar Lamrei kasse^o Arthur, ac achub yr kyfuarch. Ac yna 20 y kymert^h Ka^o o Brydein nerth bóyell^{ic}, ac yn wychyr trebelit y doeth ef yr baed, ac y holl^{ides} y benn yn deu hanner. A chymryt a oruc Ka^o yr ysgithyr. Nyt y kón a nottay^{sei} Yspaden ar Gólhóch a lada^od y baed, namyn Kauall ki Arthur ehun. 25

18. A góedy llad Ysgithyrwynn Bennbeid, yd aeth Arthurae niuer hyt yng Kelli Wic yng Kerny^o. Ac odyⁿo y gyrróys Men^o mab Teirgóaed y edrych a uei y tlysseu y róng deu glust Tórch Tróyth, rac salwen oed uynet y ymdara^o ac ef, ony¹ bei y tlysseu ganta^o. Diheu hagen oed y uot ef 30 yno; neur daroed ida^o diffeitha^o traean Iwerdon. Mynet a oruc Men^o y ymgeis ac óynt. Sef y góelas óynt yn Esgeir Oeruel yn Iwerdon. Ac ymritha^o a oruc Men^o yn rith

1. MS. ac ony, corr. Loth.

*warownd
or gawnd*

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ederyn ; a disgynnu a ōnaeth uch penn y gŵal, a cheissab
 ysglyffyaŵ un ^{oic un} or tlysseu y gantaŵ ; ac ^{ny} yn chluas dim hagen
 namyn un oe wrych. Kyuodi a oruc ynteu yn wychyr da ^{hally = wly}
 ac ymysgytyaŵ, hyt pan ymordiwedaŵd peth or gŵenŵyn ac
 5 ef ; odyna ny bu dianaf Menŵ uyth. ^{came up with his}

19. Gyrru o Arthur gennat gŵedy hynny ar Odgar uab
 Aed, brenhin Iwerdon, y erchi peir Diŵrnach Wydel, maer
 idaŵ. Erchi o Otgar idaŵ y rodi. Y dywaŵt Diŵrnach :
 “ Duŵ a wyr, pei hanffei well o welet un olŵc arnaŵ, nas
 10 kaffei.” A dyuot o gennat Arthur a nac genthi o Iwerdon.
 Kychŵynnu a oruc Arthur ac ysgaŵn niuer ganthaŵ, a mynet
 ym Prytwen y long, a dyuot y Ywerdon ; a dygyrchu ty
 Diŵrnach Wydel a orugant. Gŵelsant niuer Otgar eu meint.
 A gŵedy bŵyta onadunt ac yuet eu dogyn, erchi y peir a
 15 oruc Arthur. Y dywaŵt ynteu, pei as rodei y neb, y rodei
 ōrth eir Odgar brenhin Iwerdon. Gŵedy lleueryd ^{sayings in no 18} nac udunt,
 kyuodi a oruc Bedwyr ac ymaŵaet yn y peir, ae dodi ar
 geŵyn Hygŵyd gŵas Arthur ; braŵt oed hŵnnŵ unuam y
 Gachamŵri gŵas Arthur. Sef oed y sŵyd ef yn wastat
 20 ymdŵyn peir Arthur a dodi tan y danaŵ. Meglyt o
 Lenlleaŵc Wydel yŵg Kaletŵlch, ae ellŵng ar y rot, a llad
 Diŵrnach Wydel ae niuer ach[1]an. Dyuot lluoed Iwerdon
 ac ymlad ac ŵy. A gŵedy ffo y lluoed achlan, mynet Arthur
 ae wyr yn eu gŵyd yn y llong, ar peir yn llawŵn o sŵllt
 25 Iŵerdon gantunt ; a diskynnu yn ty Lŵydeu mab Kelcoet
 ym Porth Kerdin yn Dyuet. Ac yno y mae messur y peir.

20. Ac yna y kynnullŵys Arthur a oed o gynifyŵr yn
 teir ynys Prydein ae their racynys, ac a oed yn Freinc
 a Llydaŵ a Normandi a Gŵlat yr Haf, ac a oed o gicŵr dethol
 30 a march clotuaŵr. Ac yd aeth ar niuerod hynny oll hyt yn
 Iŵerdon. Ac y bu ouyn maŵr ac ergryn racdaŵ yn Iwerdon.
 A gŵedy disgynnu Arthur yr tir, dyuot seint Iwerdon attaŵ
 y erchi naŵd idaŵ. Ac y rodes ynteu naŵd udunt hŵy, ac y

rodassant bynteu eu bendyth idaó ef. Dyuot a oruc góyr Iwerdon hyt att Arthur a rodi býttal idaó. Dyuot a oruc Arthur hyt yn Esgeir Oeruel yn Ióerdon, yn y lle yd oed Tórch Tróyth ae seithlydyn ^{oed y seith} moch gantaó. Gellóng kón arnaó o bop parth. Y dyd hónnó ^{oed y seith} educher yd ymladaó ^{oed y seith} y 5 Góydyl ac ef; yr hynny pymhet ran Iwerdon¹ a ónaeth yn diffeith. A thrannoeth yd ymladaó teulu¹ Arthur ac ef; namyn a gaóssant o dróc y gantaó, ny chaóssant dim o da. Y trydyd dyd yd ymladaó Arthur ehun ac ef naó nos a naó nieu; ny ladaó namyn un parchell ^{oed y seith} óe uoch. Gouynnóys 10 y góyr y Arthur peth oed ystyr yr hóch hónnó. Y dywaót ynteu: “Brenhin uu, ac am y bechaót y rithóys Duó ef yn hóch.”

21. Gyrru a ónaeth Arthur Górhyr Góalstaót Ieithoed y geissaó ymadraó ^{oed y seith} ac ef. Mynet a oruc Górhyr yn rith ederyn, a disgynnv a ónaeth vch benn y wal ef ae seithlydyn 15 moch. A gouyn a oruc Górhyr Góalstaót Ieithoed idaó: “Yr y gó ^{oed y seith} ath wnaeth ar y deló honn, or gellóch dywedut, y harchaf dyuot un ohonaóch y ymdidan ac Arthur.” Górtheb a ónaeth Grugyn Górych Ereint (mal adaned aryant oed y wrych oll; y fford y kerdei ar goet ac ar uaes y góelit, ual y llithrei y 20 wrych). Sef ateb a rodes Grugyn: “Myn y gó ^{oed y seith} an gónaeth ni ar y deló honn, ny wnaón, ac ny dywedón dim yr Arthur. Oed digaón o dróc a ónathoed Duó ynni, ^{oed y seith} an góneuthur ar y deló hon, kyny deleóch chóitheu y ymlad a ni.” “Mi a dywedaf yóch yd ymlad Arthur am y grib ar ellyn ar 25 góelleu yssyd róng deu glust Tórch Tróyth.” Heb y Grugyn: “Hyt pann gaffer y eneit ef yn gyntaf, ny cheffir y tlysseu hynny. Ar bore auory y kychóynnón ni odyma; ac yd aón y wlat Arthur, ar meint móyhaf a allom ni o dróc a ónaón yno.” Kychóyn a orugant hóy ar y mor parth a 30 Chymry. Ac yd aeth Arthur ae luoed ae ueirch ae gón ym Prytwen, a tharaó lygat ymwelet ac bynt. Disgynnu a ónaeth

Tŵrch Trŵyth ym Porth Cleis yn Dyuet. Dyuot a oruc Arthur hyt ym Mynyó y nos honno. Trannoeth dywedut y Arthur eu mynet heibaó. Ac ymordiwes a oruc ac ef yn llad gŵarthech Kynnwas Kórr y Uagyl. A gŵedy llad a oed yn
 5 Deugledyf o dyn a mil kynn dyuot Arthur, or pan deuth Arthur, y kychŵynnŵys Tŵrch Trŵyth odyo hyt ym Presseleu. Dyuot Arthur a lluoed y byt hyt yno. Gyrru a oruc Arthur y wyr yr erhyl, Ely a Thrachmyr, a Drutwyn keneu Greit mab Eri yn y laó ehun; a Gŵartheget uab Kaó yghongyl
 10 arall, a deu gi Glythmyr Letewic yn y laó ynteu; a Bedwyr a Chauall ki Arthur yn y laó ynteu. A restru a oruc y milwyr oll o deu tu Nyuer. Dyuot tri meib Cledyf Divólch, gŵyr a gauas clot maór yn llad Ysgithyrwyn Pennbeid. Ac yna y kychŵynnŵys ynteu o Lynn Nyuer, ac y doeth y
 15 Góm Kerŵyn, ac y rodes kyuarth yno. Ac yna y lladaóð ef bedwar ryssór y Arthur, Gŵartheget mab Kaó, a Tharaóç Allt Clŵyt, a Reidón uab Eli Atuer, ac Iscouan Hael. A gŵedy llad y gŵyr hynny, y rodes yr eil kyuarth udunt yn y lle, ac y lladaóð Gŵyðre uab Arthur, a Garselit Wydel,
 20 a Gleó uab Yscaót, ac Iscaóyn uab Panon; ae doluryaó ynteu yna a ónaethpŵyt.

22. Ar bore ym bronn y dyd drannoeth yd ymordiweðaóð^{mit} rei or gŵyr ac ef. Ac yna y lladaóð Huandaó a Gogigŵr a Phenn Pingon, tri gŵeis Gleólŵyt Gauaeluaóç, hyt nas gŵydyat
 25 Duó was yn y byt ar y heló ynteu, eithyr Laesgenym ehunan, gŵr ny hanoed well neb ohonaó. Ac y gyt a hynny y lladaóð llaber o wyr y ólat, a Gŵlydyn saer, pensaer y Arthur. Ac yna yd ymordiweðaóð Arthur ym Pelumyaóç ac ef. Ac yna y lladaóð ynteu Madaóç mab Teithyon, a Gŵyn
 30 mab Tringat mab Neueth, ac Eiryaón Pennlloran. Ac odyo yd aeth ef hyt yn Aber Tyógi. Ac yno y rodes kyuarth udunt. Ac yna y lladaóð ef Kynlas mab Kynan, a Gŵilenhin bre[nh]in Freinc. Odyo yd aeth hyt yg

Glynn Ystu. Ac yna yd ymgo^{lost}lassant y gŷyr ar cŷn ac ef. Dyuy^{you}nnu a oruc Arthur Gŷyn uab Nud attab, a gouyn idaŷ a ŷydyatef dim y^{clawt}ŷrth Tŷrch Trŷyth. Y dywa^{lost}ŷynteunasgŷydyat.

23. Y hela y moch yd aeth y kynnydyon yna o^{lost}ll hyt yn Dyffryn Lychŷr. Ac y digribyŷys Grugyn Gŷallt Ereint 5 udunt a Lŷydaŷc Gouynnyat; ac y lladass[ant] y kynnydyon, hyt na diengis dyn yn vyŷ onadunt namyn un gŷr. Sef a oruc Arthur dyuot ae luoed hyt lle yd oed Grugyn a Lŷydaŷc, a gellŷng yna arnadunt a oed o gi ryn^{lost}odydoed yn llŷyr. Ac ŷrth yr aŷr a dodet yna ar kyuarth, 10 y doeth Tŷrch Trŷyth ac y diffyrth ŷynt. Ac yr pan dathoedynt dros uor Iwerdon, nyt ymwelŷei ac ŷynt hyt yna.

Dygy^{lost}daŷ a ŷnaethpŷyt yna) a gŷyr a chŷn arnaŷ. Ymrodi y gerdet^{lost} ohonaŷ ynteu hyt ym Mynydd Amanŷ. Ac yna y llas banŷ^{lost} oe uoch ef. Ac yna yd aethpŷyt eneit 15 dros eneit ac ef. Ac y lladŷyt yna Tŷrch Llaŷin. Ac yna y llas arall oe voch; Gŷys oed y enŷ. Ac ody^{lost}na yd aeth hyt yn Dyffrynn Amanŷ. Ac yno y llas banŷ a bennwic. Nyt aeth ody^{lost}no gantaŷ oe uoch yn vyŷ namyn Grugyn Gŷallt Ereint a Lŷydaŷc Gouynnyat. 20

Or lle hŷnnŷ yd aethant hyt yn Llŷch Eŷin. Ac yd ymordiwe^{lost}daŷd Arthur ac ef yno. Rodi kyuarth a ŷnaeth ynteu yna. Ac yna y lladaŷd ef Echel Uordŷyt Tŷll, ac Arŷyli eil Gŷydaŷc Gŷyr, a llaber o wyr a chŷn heuyt. Ac yd aethant ody^{lost}na hyt yn Llŷch Tabŷ. Yscar a ŷnaeth 25 Grugyn Gŷrych Ereint ac ŷynt yna. Ac yd aeth Grugyn ody^{lost}na hyt yn Dintywi. Ac ody^{lost}na yd aeth hyt yg Keredigyaŷn, ac Eil a Thrachmyr gantaŷ, a lliaŷs gyt ac ŷynt heuyt. Ac y doeth hyt yg Garth Gregyn. Ac yno y^{lost} llas, Llŷydaŷc Gouynnyat yn y mysc. Ac y lladaŷd 30 Ruduyŷ Rys, a llaber gyt ac ef. Ac yna yd aeth Lŷytaŷc hyt yn Ystrat Yŷ. Ac yno y kyuaruu gŷyr Lydaŷ ac ef.

Common
you + all + ...

it was
we are
the way

had
alone
vacant

Ac yna y lladaŵd ef Hir Peissaŵc brenhin Lydaŵ, a Lygatrud Emys a Gŵrbothu, eŵythred Arthur, vrodyr y uam. Ac yna y llas ynteu.

24. Tŵrch Trŵythy a aeth yna y rŵng Taŵy ac Euyas.
 5 Gŵyssaŵ Kernyŵ a Dyfneint o Arthur yn y erbyn hyt yn aber Hafren. A dywedut a oruc Arthur ŵrth vilŵyr yr ynys honn: "Tŵrch Trŵythy a ladaŵd llaber om gŵyr. Myn gŵrhyt gŵyr, nyt a mi yn uyŵ yd aho ef y Gernyŵ. Nys ymlityaf i ef bellach, namyn mynet eneit dros eneit ac ef a
 10 wnaŵ. Gŵneŵch chŵi a ŵnelhoch." Sef a daruu o gyghor gantaŵ eŵllŵng kat o uarchogyon, a chŵn yr ynys gantunt, hyt yn Euyas, ac ymchoelut odyo hyt yn Hafren, ae ragot yno ac a oed o vilwyr prŵedic yn yr ynys honn, ae yrru anghen yn anghen yn Hafren. A mynet a ŵnaeth Mabon
 15 uab Modron gantaŵ ar Wynn mygdŵn march Gŵedŵ yn Hafren, a Goreu mab Custennin, a Menŵ mab Teirgŵaed y rŵng Lynn Liŵan ac aber Gŵy. A dygŵydaŵ o Arthur arnaŵ, a ryssaŵyr Prydein gyt ac ef. Dynessau a oruc Osla Gyllelluaŵr a Manaŵydan uab Llyr a
 20 Chacmŵri gŵas Arthur a Gŵyn Gelli, a dygrynnyŵ yndaŵ, ac ymauael yn gyntaf yn y traet, ae gleicaŵ ohonunt yn Hafren, yny yttoed yn llenŵi odyuchtaŵ. Brathu amŵs o Uabon uab Modron or neil[1] parth, a chael yr ellyn y gantaŵ. Ac or parth arall y dygyrchŵys Kyledyr Wylt y
 25 ar amŵs arall gantaŵ yn Hafren, ac y duc y gŵelleu y gantaŵ. Kynn kaffel diot y grib, kaffel dayar ohonaŵ ynteu ae draet. Ac or pan gauas y tir, ny allŵys na chi na dyn na march y ganhymdeith, hyt pan aeth y Gernyŵ. Noc a gaffat o drŵc yn keissaŵ y tlysseu hynny y gantaŵ, gŵaeth a gaffat
 30 yn keissaŵ diffryt y deu ŵr rac eu bodi. Kacmŵri ual y tynnit ef y uynyd, y tynnei deu uaeu ureuan ynteu yr affŵys. Osla Gyllelluaŵr yn redec yn ol y tŵrch, y dygŵydyŵs y gyllell oe wein ac y kolles; ae wein ynteu

gŵedy hynny yn llawn or dŵfyr, ual y tynnit ef y uynyd, y tynnei hitheu ef yr affŵys. Odyna yd aeth Arthur a lluoed, hyt pan ymordiweadaŵd ac ef yg Kernyb. Gŵare oed a gafat o drŵc gantaŵ kyn no hynny y ŵrth a gaffat yna gantaŵ yn keissaŵ y grib. O drŵc y gilyd y kaffat y grib y gantaŵ. Ac odyna y holet ynteu o Gernyb, ac y gyrrŵyt yr mor yn y gyueir. Ny wybuŵyt vyth o hynny allan pa le yd aeth, ac Anet ac Aethlem gantaŵ. Ac odyno yd aeth Arthur y ymēninaŵ ac y uŵrŵ y ludet y arnaŵ hytyg Kelli Wic yg Kernyb.

25. Dywedut o Arthur: "A oes dim weithon or anoethu heb gaffel?" Y dywaŵt vn or gŵyr: "Oes. Gŵaet y widon Ordu merch y widon Orwen o penn Nant Gouut yg gŵrthtir Uffern." Kychŵyn a oruc Arthur parth ar Gogled, a dyuot hyt lle yd oed gogof y wrach. A chynghori o Wynn uab Nud a Gŵythyŵr uab Greidaŵl gellŵng Kacmŵri a Hygŵyd y uraŵt y ymlad ar wrach. Ac ual yd euthant y myŵn yr ogof, y hachub a oruc y wrach; ac ymaŵael yn Hygŵyd herŵyd gŵallt y benn, ae daraŵ yr llawr deni. Ac ymauel o Gacmŵri yndi hitheu herŵyd gŵallt y phenn, ae thynnu y ar Hygŵyd yr llawr. Ac ymchoelut a oruc hitheu ar Kacmŵri, ac eu dygaboli yll deu, ac eu diaruu, ae gyrru allan dan eu hub ac eu hob. A lliDYaŵ a oruc Arthur o welet y deu was hayachen wedy eu llad, a cheissaŵ achub yr ogof. Ac yna y dywedassant Gŵynn a Gŵythyŵr ŵrthaŵ: "Nyt dec ac nyt digrif genhym dy welet yn ymgribyaŵ a gŵrach. Gellŵng Hir Amren a Hir Eidyl yr ogof." A mynet a orugant. Ac ŵr bu drŵc traŵferth y deu gynt, gŵaeth uu draŵferth y deu hynny, hyt naŵ gŵypei Duŵ y vn ohonunt ell pedwar allu mynet or lle, namyn mal y dodet ell pedwar ar Lamrei kassec Arthur. Ac yna achub a oruc Arthur drŵs yr ogof, ac y ar y drŵs a uyrŵei y wrach a Charnwennan y gyllell, ae tharaŵ am y hanner, yny uu yn deu gelŵrn hi. A chymryt a oruc Kaŵ o Brydein gŵaet y widon ae gadŵ ganthaŵ.

(?) /

no 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

Laws of Howell Da u Balaeth Iorw of Shrook

IV. THE PROCEDURE IN A SUIT FOR LANDED PROPERTY.

Puipenac auenno kefroÿ haul am tir a dayar.¹ Kefroet panuenno o nauuethid klangayaf allan. Neu onauu-
 5 ethid meÿ. Kanis² eramseroyd henny ybit agoredic keureith am tir ay dayar.

Oderuit yr haulur mennu
 10 holi tir en eramseroyt hinni deuhet¹ ar er argluit yerchi did y guarandau y haul a hinni aretir. In edid hynnu datkanet y haul. Ni
 15 dele y dithun² kaifail ateb edithun. Kanis haul dissociut yu ar³ guercheidveith ac wrth hinni yguercheidveith a deleant oyt urth porth.
 20 Yaun yu irhalur y ludyas udunt onit ekeureyth ay deweyt ydeleu. Ac ena emay⁴ reneyt ev guarandau. A gouin pale emay eu porth.
 25 Odeweduuant pot eu porth eneu kemmut euhun. Roy oyt trideu udunt. Obit en

1. Pwy bynnac a uynno kyffroi hawl am dir a dayar, kyffroet pan uynno o nawvet dyd kalan gayaf allan, neu o nawvet dyd Mei. Kanys yn yr amseroed hynny y byd agoredic kyvreith am dir a dayar.

2. O deruyd yr hawlwr mynnu holi tir yn yr amseroed hynny deuet ar yr arglwyd y erchi dyd y warandaw y hawl, a hynny ar y tir. Yn y dyd hwnnw dadganet y hawl. Ny dily kaffael ateb y dyd hwnn. Kanys hawl dysseivytt yw ar y gwercheidweit. Ac wrth hynny y gwercheidweit a dylyant oet wrth borth. Iawn yw yr hawlwr y ludyas udunt,
 onyt y gyvreith a dyweit y dylyu. Ac yna y mae iawn yr yneit eu gwarandaw, a govyn pa le y mae eu porth. O dywedant bot eu porth yn eu kymmwt eu hun, roi oet

(Ch. 1). 1 the second *a* is added over the line, 2 *add yn with several MSS.*

(Ch. 2). 1 *h* over the line, 2 omit, 3 *add y with many MSS.*, 4 *add iawn with many MSS.*

eli⁵ kemut naunieu. Obit en etredit neu uot llanu a trey eregthun ac eu porth. Os kin hanner did ebernir eroyt petheunos or did hunnu ebit eroyt. Os guedi hanner did petheunos otrannoyth. Ac essev achaws yu henne. Kanydoys did kubil · ac nat yaun talu drill did en lle did. Ac en eroyt barnedic hunnu · emay yaun deuod ar etir⁶ ac vynt ac eu porth.

Ac ena ymay yaun guneythur¹ du² pleit ac eiste en³ keureithiaul. Esseu ual etestedyr en keureythiaul. Eiste orbrenhin neu or neb a uo enile. ay keuen ar er eul⁴ neu ar er⁵ hin. Rac aulonidu er hin oyuyneb ef. Ar enat llis neu egnat ekemut erhun henau auo en eiste rac euron ef. Ac ar⁶ llau assu y hunnu er egnat arall auo enemays neu er eneid.⁷ Ac ar, ellau

tridieu udunt. O byd yn yr eil gymmwt, naw nieu. O byd yn y trydyd neu vot llanw a threi yryngthunt ac eu porth, os kyn hanner dyd y bernir yr oet, pythewnos or dyd hwnnw y byd yr oet; os gwedy hanner dyd, pythewnos o drannoeth. Ac yssef achaws yw hynny; kanyt oes dyd kwbyl, ac nat iawn talu dryll dyd yn lle dyd. Ac yn yr oet barnedic hwnnw y mae iawn dyvot ar y tir ac wynt ac eu porth.

3. Ac yna y mae iawn gwneuthur dwybleit ac eisted yn gyfreithiaul. Sef ual yd eistedir yn gyfreithyawl. Eisted or brenhin neu or neb a uo yn y le ae gevyn ar yr heul neu ar yr hin, rac avlonnydu yr hin oe wyneb ef. Ar ynat llys neu ynat y kymmwt, yr hwn hynaf a yn eisted rac y uron ef. Ac ar y llaw assw y hwnnw yr ynat arall a vo yn y maes. Ac ar y llaw deheu idaw yr

(Ch. 2). 5 leg. ereil, 6 e over the line

(Ch. 3). 1 n and y over the line, 2 leg. dui, 3 MS. eneu, 4 the e over the line, 5 added over the line, 6 add y with many MSS., 7 after neu some letters cancelled; er eneid added over the line

deheu ydau ereferiat neu er eferieit.⁸ Ac egkell⁹ er argluid edeu heneuid. Ay guirda o hinny allan o pop-
 5 thu ydau. Odena ford yr eneyt keuarvyneb· ac eu¹⁰ darimret yeubraudle. Keghaus er haulur ar ellau assu ydau ar eford· ar haulur
 10 enessav· ydau· en eperued¹¹ ar kanllau ar ellau arall ydau. Ar¹² rigyll en seuill trakeuen ekeghaus¹³· er amdiffinur ar ellau deheu ar
 15 eforth· ar amdiffinhur enessau· ydau· eneperued· ay kanllau or tu arall ydau· arigill traigeuen entheu. Gwedi darvo eiste euelly·
 20 Kemerer¹⁴ mach ar keureith. Esseu meychyeu auid ar¹⁵ tir ay dayar. Guystlon¹⁶ o dynyon· deu¹⁷ dyn neu auo muy· o popleit· arey¹⁸ hinni
 25 emedyant er argluid edant.

effeiryat neu yr effeiryait. Ac yg kylch yr arglwyd y deu hyneuid; ae wyrda o hynny allan o bob tu idau. Odyna fford yr yneit gyvarwyneb ac wynt y darymret y eu brawdle. Kynghaws yr hawlwr ar y llaw assw idaw ar y fford, ar hawlwr yn nessaf idaw yn y peryed, ar kanllaw ar y llaw arall idaw; ar ringyll yn sevyll tracheuyn y kynghaws. Ar bleit arall y tu arall yr fford; yn nessaf yr fford kynghaws yr amdiffynnwr ar y llaw deheu ar y fford, ar amdiffynnwr yn nessaf idaw yn y perued, ae ganllaw or tu arall idaw; ar rhingyll traegevyn ynteu. Gwedy darvo eisted yvelly, kymerer mach ar gyvreith. Sef meichyeu a vyd ar dir a dayar, gwystlon o dynyon, deu dyn neu a vo mwy o bob pleit. Ar rei hynny yn medyant yr arglwyd yd ant.

(Ch. 3). 8 in marg., where it has been written twice, the first entry having been mutilated by the cutting of the margin, 9 on p. 103 the phrase is *yn̄y gylch*, 10 *leg. uy y or the like*, 11 after this ydau with a stroke beneath it, 12 after this some letters cancelled, 13 some words omitted which in the text of the Laws are: ar bleit arall y tu arall yr ford yn nessaf yr fford kyglaw, 14 MS. Kemerer^t, 15 MS. ar^t, 16 some letters cancelled, 17 *e* over the line, 18 *h* after a cancelled and *r* written above it.

Odena guedi henne e dodir tellued¹ essev yu hene.² Gostec ar emays. Puipenac a thorro etelleued honno teyr biu³ camluru a tal ne nau ugeint. Ar geyr adeweter guedi er ostec bot hunnu⁴ en diuunyant er neb ay deweto ac yr keghaus edevether irporth ydau.

Guedi daruo eyste¹ en keureithaul mal y redewes-sam ny vchot ena e may yaun yr egnat deueduit wrth e dupleit ymdeveduch o keureith weithion. Ac ena may yaun iregnat gouin yr² haulur puy de keghaus³ di a puy de kanllau ac ena e may yaun⁴ yr haulur ev henwi. Ac ena may yaun eregnat gouin ir haulur a dodycollia kaffayl eneu pen vinteu. Ac ena ema yaun yr haulur⁵ dodav heb eff. Ac ena may yaun eregnat⁶ ac yr kanllau a sauant huy ydau ef en erenmay ef enidody arnadunthuy.⁷ Ac

4. Odyna gwedy hynny y dodir tyllwed. Sef yw hynny, ^{is changed} gostec ar y maes. Pwy bynnac a dorro y dyllwed ^{shoed} honno, teir buw camlwrw a ^{fine} 5 dal neu naw ugeint. Ar geir a dywetter gwedy yr ^{wh. may} ostec, bot hwnnw yn divwyn- ^{mallo} yant yr neb ae dywetto, ac yr kynghaws y dywetter yr 10 ^{it is} porth idaw.

5. Gwedy darvo eisted yn gyvreithiawl, val y rydywed-assam ni uchot, yna y mae iawn yr ynat dyvedut wrth y 15 dwy bleit: "ymdywedwch o gyvreith weithyon." Ac yna y mae iawn yr ynat ovyn yr hawlwr: "pwy dy gynghaws di a phwy dy 20 ganllaw?" Ac yna y mae iawn yr hawlwr eu henwi. Ac yna y mae iawn yr ynat ovyn yr hawlwr: "a dody ^{do you see} colli a chaffael yn eu pen 25 wynteu?" Ac yna y mae iawn yr hawlwr dywedut, "dodaf," heb ef. Ac yna y mae iawn yr ynat ovyn yr kynghaws ac yr kanllaw, a 30

(Ch. 4). 1 *u* over the line, 2 *h* over the line, 3 *i* over the line, 4 *after this* did cancelled

(Ch. 5). 1 *y* over the line, 2 MS. *h*yr, 3 *ke* over the line, 4 *after this* eregnat cancelled, 5 *leg.* haulur deueduyt, 6 *add* gouin yr kyghaus, 7 *h* over the line

ena emay yaun⁸ udunt huin-
theu dewedvyt sauun.

5

Ac guedi hinny emay yaun
eregnat gouin eramdiffenvr¹
puy dekeghaus ditheu apuy
de kanllau. Ac ena emay
10 yaun ydau entehu eu henwi.
Ac ena emay yaun² yr egn-
at gouin ydau entehu · a did
ev kolli a kaffayl en eu pen
Ac ena may yaun ydau
15 entheu dewetuyt dodau heb
ef. Ac ena emay iaun³
eregnat devetvit wrth er-
haulur · haul di weython de
haul. Ac ena emay⁴ yaun
20 yhaulur⁵ decreu.

Llema essit yaun yr haulur
edewetuyd¹ menegi · yuot
ef en briodaur ar etir hun-
25 ema ardayar. Ac obit
aameuho ydau ef yuot en
briodaur · bot kanthau entheu
a kathuo ybriodolder · o · ach
ac edriu · hit emay digaun
30 en ekeureyth. Ay reerru en

savant hwy idaw ef yn yr
hyn y mae ef yn y ^{well known} ~~dodi~~ ^{ambrosy}
arnadunt hwy. Ac yna y
mae iawn udunt hwynteu
dywedut: "savun."

6. A gwedy hynny y mae
iawn yr ynat ouyn yr
amdiffynnwr: "pwy dy
gynghaws ditheu, a phwy dy
ganllaw?" Ac yna y mae
iawn ydau ynteu eu henwi.
Ac yna y mae iawn yr ynat
ovyn idaw ynteu, a dyd² ef
golli a chaffael en eu pen.
Ac yna y mae iawn idaw
ynteu dywedut: "dodaf," heb
ef. Ac yna y mae iawn
yr ynat dywedut wrth yr
hawlwr: "hawl di weithon
dy hawl." Ac yna y mae
iawn yr hawlwr dechreu.

7. Llyma yssyd iawn yr
hawlwr y dywedut, menegi y
vot ef yn briodawr ar y tir
hwnn yma ar dayar. Ac o
byt a amheuo idaw ef y vot
yn briodawr, bot ganthaw
ynteu a gatwo y briodolder
o ach ac edrif, hyt y mae
digawn yn y gyvreith, ae

(Ch. 5). 8 after this yregnat cancelled

(Ch. 6). 1 e over a cancelled i, 2 over the line, 3 over the line; after this
irhaulur cancelled, 4 e over the line, 5 leg. yrhaulur

(Ch. 7). 1 MS. edewetuyd

agkeureithiaul yar ybriodol-
der · ac osid ay hammehuo²
emay ydau ef³ ay guyr ·
yreherru enagkeureithiaul.
Ac essev emayentehu⁴endodi
ar ekeureith deleu deuot en
keureythaul traykeuen er lle
ereherruyd en agkeureith-
yaul⁵ ohonau.

Oderuit bot rey adewetho
dodi keythveid ac guybed-
yeid or un pleyt Ninni
adewedun egellir ene war-
handawer atdeb er amdiffen-
hur.

Heb amdiffenhur¹ myuy
essit briodaur o acch² ac
edriu · ac esseu eduyf en
guarchadu empriodolder³ val
emay goreu edeleauvy y-
guarchadu · ac osid ay
hamehuo y · am⁴ henni
emay ymy ageidu digau⁵
bot en guir adewedau. A
thitheu obuosty ema ty hay-
thost en keureythaul odema.
Ac osid a hamehuo hinni ·
emay ymy digau ayguyr.

ryyru yn anghyvreithyawl
y ar y briodolder. Ac osit
ae hamheuo, y mae idaw ef
digawn ae gwyr y ryyru yn
anghyvreithyawl. Ac yssef
y mae ynteu yn doddi ar y
gyvreith, dylyu dyvot yn
gyvreithyawl traegevyn yr lle
y ryyrrwyf yn anghyvreith-
yawl ohonaw.

8. O deryd bot rei a
dywetto doddi ceidweid a
gwybydeid or un bleit,
Ninni a dywedwn y gellir,
yny warandawer atdeb y 15
amdiffynnwr.

9. Heb yr amdiffynnwr:
“ Mivi yssyd briodawr o ach
ac edrif. A sef yd wyf yn
gwarchadw vym priodolder, 20
val y mae goreu y dylyaf y
warchadw. Ac osit ae ham-
heuo imi hynny, y mae imi
ageidw digawn bot yn wir a
dywedaf. A thitheu, o buost 25
ti yma, ti a aethost yn
gyvreithyawl odyma. Ac osit
a hamheuo hynny y mae imi
digawn ae gwyr.”

(Ch. 7). 2 the third *h* over the line, 3 digawn has probably been omitted, 4 *h* over the line, 5 *r* over the line

(Ch. 9). 1 leg. eramdiffenhur, 2 there is something like an *h* over the second *c*, 3 the third letter seems to have been altered to *p*, 4 *y* am; leg. *y* mi? 5 leg. digau ageidu

Ninni adewedun ket darfo
eramdiffenur rohi atheb kin
oyholý ev or haulur bot en
anolo er ateb· eny warandao
5 ef· er haul ac odena atebet.

Ac guedy darfo vduent
euduy kegheussayth mal ede-
wedassam ni vchot. Gouenet
10 er egnat udunt aydygaun hyn
adewedassant. Ac gouenet
udunt auennant guellau eu
kykeussayth.¹ Ac obit ay
menno gather² ydau. Ac
15 onibit ay menno kyemeret
eregnat euduy kegheussayth³
a dadkanet huy. A guedy
estadkano aynt eregneyt
allan. ar effeyryhet y gyt
20 ac vy· a. Righyll ygyt aguy·
hy eu kadv. Rac douot
dynyon ywarandu⁴ arnadunt.
Oderuit idyn deuot ywaran-
dau arnadunt huntheu⁵ ev
25 adely talu teyrbuy kamluru
hir brenhin. Ac o bit ebrenin
enemays· ev adele talu kam-
luru deudeplic am hinny.
Ac ena guedy edeystedont
30 huy emay iaun· yr effeyryat·
guedya duy ydangos oduy

10. Ninni a dywedwn, kyt^{ik}
darffo yr amdiffynnwr roi
atted kyn noe holi ef or
hawlwr, bot yn anolo yr
atted, yny warandao ef yr
hawl, ac odythna attebet.

11. A gwedy darffo udunt
eu dwy gyngheusaeth, val y
dywedassam ni uchot, gov-
ynet yr ynat udunt, ae
digawn yr hyn a dywedas-
sant, a gouynet^{get} udunt a
vynnant gwellau eu kyng-
heussaeth. Ac o byd ae
mynno, gatter idaw. Ac ony^{let it be}
byd ae mynno, kymeret yr
ynat eu dwy gyngheussaeth,
a dadganet hwy. A gwedy
as dadgano, aent yr yneit
allan, ar effeiryeyt y gyt ac
wy, ar ringhyll y gyt ac wy
y eu kadw^{keu}, rac dyvot dynyon
y warandaw arnadunt. O
deryyd y dyn dyvot y waran-
daw arnadunt wynteu, ef a
dyly talu teirbuw kamlwrw
yr brenhin. Ac o byd y
brenhin yn y maes, ef a dyly
talu kamlwrw deudyplic am
hynny. Ac yna gwedy yd
eistedont hwy y mae iawn

(Ch. 11). 1 *ky* over the line, 2 *h* over the line, 3 *ssa* over the line, 4 *leg.*
ywarandaw, 5 the second *h* over the line

er yaun⁶ udunt. Akanu onadunt huyntheu eu pader. Ac guedy epader emay yaun yr egnat dadkanu eduykeg-hessaith eylweyth.

Ac o deruit bot enreyt¹ egeyr keuarch. Elleger deu oy ouyn. Ac obit reyt yr bleyt egouener egeyr keuarhc ydy vrth kemyrit keghor² aynt tuy kan kanyat³ yr egneyt hyeu keghor. ac essev edant ynŷuer ebuant en eukehussayth. heb auo muy. aguas yr argluyd ygyt aguy. yeu kadu Rac deuod neb yeu keghor. ygyt ac huy. ac odau neb atadunt ay keghoro talet ef kamluru er brenin a bot en anolo ekeghor. Ac guedy edarfo ekeghor deuent edeu hinny ar eregneyt⁴ adatkanent egneyth⁵ ekeghor.

Oderuit nabo reyt urth eyr keuarch yaun yu gadayl udunt vintheu eu ardelu.

yr effeiryat gwediaw Duw y dangos o Duw yr iawn udunt. A chanu onadunt wynteu eu pader. A gwedy y pader y mae iaun yr 5 ynat dadganu y dwy gyng-^{arguents.} heussaeth eilweith.

12. Ac o deryvd bot yn reit y geir kyvarch, ellynger ^{let brith be} deu ^{for the rest of} oe ovyn. Ac o byd reit 10 yr bleit y govyner y geir kyvarch idi wrth gymryt yr yneit y eu kynghor. Ac yssev yd ant, y niver y buant 15 yn eu kyingheussaeth, heb a vo muy, a gwas yr arglwyd y gyt ac wy y eu kadw rac dyvot neb y eu kynghor y gyt ac wy. Ac o daw neb 20 attadunt ae kynghoro, talet ef gamlwrw yr brenhin, a bot yn anolo y kynghor. A gwedy y darffo y kynghor, deuent y deu hynny ar yr 25 yneit a dadganent yr yneit y kynghor.

13. Oderyvdnaboreit wrth ^{in hope} eyr kyvarch, iawn yw gadael ^{all the} udunt wynteu eu hardelw, a 30 ^{months}

(Ch. 11). 6 u over the line

(Ch. 12). 1 some MSS. add wrth, 2 h over the line, 3 y over the line, 4 the second e over the line, 5 n over the line; leg. eregneyt

agerru deu youyn puy eu-
 gubideyt · ac eu kedweyt · a
 phale emaynt · odewedant eu
 bot ene mays · munaher vynt ·
 5 odewedant¹ eubot en² un ke-
 mut ac vy rodher oyd trideu³
 udunt. Odewedant eubot en
 ereil kemud rodher oyd
 naunyeu udunt. Odewetant
 10 eubot egulat arall vynt⁴ neu
 lanu neu trey eregthunt ac
 vy · oyt petheunos or did
 hunnu · os kin hanner did
 vit · os guedy hanner did
 15 petheunos odranoyth · ar did
 hennu endyd kolli akaffayal.
 Abot eguystlon egkarch⁵
 brenin · hit edid hunnu · ac
 erchi y paup deuot ay devni-
 20 dev kanthau edid hynnu ·
 hit ar etir. Kenebo duun
 kan edu bleyd · hinny. Neu⁶
 edyu endid keureit bar-
 nedic.

25

En etrededet guedi edele-
 her vyneb¹ iaun yu i paup
 eistet enelle mal ereystedus
 edid kint · ac obetant meiru
 30 rey or guir auu en ekeg-

gyrru deu y ovyn pwy eu
 guibydyeit ac eu keidweit, a
 pha le y maent. O dywedant
 eu bot yn y maes, mwynhaer
 wynt. O dywedant eu bot
 yn un kymwt ac wy, rodher
 oet tridieu udunt. O dywe-
 dant eu bot yn yr eil gymwt,
 rodher oet naw nieu udunt.
 O dywedant eu bot yg gwlat
 arall neu lanw neu drei
 yryngthunt ac wy, oet
 pythewnos or dyd hwnnw,
 os kyn hannerdyd y byd.
 Os gwedy hannerdyd,
 pythewnos o dranoeth, ar
 dyd hwnnw yn dyd kolli a
 chaffael. A bot y gwystlon
 yg karchar y brenhin hyt y
 dyd hwnnw. Ac erchi y
 bawp dyvot ae devnydeu
 ganthaw y dyd hwnnw hyt
 ar y tir. Kynnybo duungan y
 dwy bleit hynny, neud ydiw
 yn dyd kyvreith barnedic.

14. Ynytrydyd dyd guedy
 y delher wyneb yn wyneb
 iawn yw y bawb eisted yn y
 lle, val y ryeistedws y dyd
 kynt. Ac o bydant meirw

(Ch. 13). 1 *ed* over the line, 2 over the line, 3 *e* over the line, 4 omitted in several MSS., 5 *leg.* karchar e, 6 *written twice over*; *leg.* neud

(Ch. 14). 1 *leg.* vyneb en vynep; *there are remains of the missing words on the margin*

kussaeith doder ereill en eu lle · a guedi er² eisteter ena emae yaunt yr haulur · kenic y devnidieu iam etestion ay keidveit³ adeueduit evot ef en *paraut*. Ac ena emayyaun ir⁴ amdifinnur gurtheb ac esev ateb a dere · deueduit yvot ef en *paraut* · ay defnetyeu kanhau val y hedeuis ac ena emae yaun yr brenin hercki dankos eguestelon en emays · kanys vint essit vechieu.⁵ ⁶Ac ena emay yaun ir egnat deuedut kosb er anostec · esseu eu hene teir biu camluru abot en anolo egeir adeueter.

Ac ena emae yaun ir haulur dodu em pen er eneyt pan niu effo adedeuis¹ en kentaf testion · akeitueit · a deleu ohonau enteu² muenhau en kentaf Ac ena emay yaun yr eneit erchi ydau enteu duyn y keditveit³ ay testion

rei or gwyr a vu yn y gyn-
gheussaeth, dotter ereill yn
eu lle. A gwedy yr eistether,
yna y mae iawn yr hawlwr
kynn^{ic} y devnydyeu y am y 5
dystyon ae geidweit, a
dyuedut y vot ef yn barawt.
Ac yna y mae iawn yr
amdiffynnwr gwrtheb. Ac
yssef ateb a dyry, dyuedut 10
y vot ef yn barawt, ae
devnydyeu ganthaw, val y
hedewis. Ac yna y mae
iawn yr brenhin erchi dangos
y gwystlon yn y maes; 15
kanys wynt yssyd veichieu.
Ac yna y mae iawn yr ynat
dywedut kosb yr anostec.
Sef yw hynny teir buw
kamlwrw a bot yn anolo y 20
geir a dywetter.

15. Ac yna y mae iawn yr
hawlwr dodu ym pen yr yneit
panyw efo a edewis yn
gyntaf dystyon a cheidweit, 25
a dylu ohonaw ynteu eu
mwynhau yn gyntaf. Ac
yna y mae iawn yr yneit
erchi idaw ynteu dwyn y

(Ch. 14). 2 *some MSS.* yd, 3 the second *i* over the line, 4 *after this brenin cancelled*, 5 *kanis—vechieu* interlined, in part on the margin and illegible, 6 *there seems to be a lacuna here*; *some MSS.* have: Ac ena gŵedy dangosser y gŵystlon y mae iaŵn yr brenhin erchi yr righyll dodu gostec ar y maes

(Ch. 15). 1 *leg.* aedeuis, 2 *leg.* enteu eu, 3 *leg.* keidveit

y eu muinahu. Ac ena
 emae yaun idau enteu eu
 duin huy ene keuil⁴ ef ac
 eudangos· esseu eu rei
 5 aedeueis⁵ ef erei a enguis
 en edit kyntaf Ny dele er
 amdifennwr llessu yrun ona-
 dunt kanivir⁶ nabo da idau
 adeueduit.⁷ Ar hun a llesso
 10 onatuunt kin guibot bet
 aduedoent·⁸ bit sauedc⁹
 hunu· er amdifenur aeil
 gouin¹⁰ aoes breint yr rei-
 hinny. Ac obit doent rac-
 15 dunt· esseu pa achaws¹¹
 egeill ef gouin hinny vrth na
 eill alldut bot en vybitiat ar
 trefadauc. Ac na eill
 gureic· ar gur. Ac ekit
 20 ahene ni heill llauer o
 deneon bot yn vibetiet nac
 en kedueit heruit breint ar
 amdifenur ni lluger arnau
 deueduit hinny.

25 Oderuit ir amdifenur
 readau testion auo gwell no
 rei aedeuis er haulur· ae ouot
 en guell yu breint ay o bot
 30 en amlach Amennu ohonau

geidweit ae dystyon y eu
 mwynhau. Ac yna y mae
 iawn idaw ynteu eu dwyn
 hwy yny kyvyl (?) ef ac eu
 dangos. Sef yw rei a edewis
 ef y rei a enwis yn y dyd
 kyntaf. Ny dyly yr am-
 diffynnwr llyssu yr un on-
 adunt, kany wyr na bo da
 idaw a dywettont. Ar hwn
 a llyssu onadunt cyn gwybot
 beth a dywettont, bit savedic
 hwnnw. Yr amdiffynnwr a
 eill ovyn a oes breint yr rei
 hynny. Ac o byd, doent
 racdunt. Sef pa achaws y
 geill ef ovyn hynny, wrth
 na eill alltut vot yn wyby-
 dyat ar drevtadawc, ac na
 eill gwreic ar wr. Ac y gyt
 a hynny ny eill llauer o
 dynyon vot yn wybydeit
 nac yn geidweit herwyd
 breint. Ar amdiffynnwr ny
 lwgyr arnaw dywedut hynny.

16. O deruyd yr amdiffyn-
 nwr ryadaw tystyon a uo
 gwell nor rei a edewis yr
 hawlwr—ae o vot yn well eu
 breint ae oe bot yn amlach—

(Ch. 15). 4 some MSS. have kylch, 5 the second e over the line; leg. aedewis, 6 the second i over the line, 7 leg. adeueduint, 8 o over the line, 9 leg. sauedic, 10 i over the line, 11 the second a over the line

kannal hinny. Iaun eu¹ dangos aguedi dangosso ef etestion nityaun² yr haulur eu lessu vyntheu. Ena emai iaun yr enat gouin yr haulur may breint de destion dÿ. Ac ena emay yaunt yr haulur deueduit breint y testion · ae vntoe en veirri neu en kegheoron³ ae vnteu en veneich⁴ neu en ahtraon ae vnteu en efferiet neu en escoleicion ae vinteu en lleecion breinaul Guedi daruo ir enat gouen ir haulur breint etestion iaun eu yr enat gouin yr amdifenur breint y testion Ac ena emay yaunt yr amdifennur deuedut ebreint goreu avo oy testion Ac ena emay yaunt yr enat datkanu deubrein yreduedasant eduypleit yeu testion.

Ena emay yaun yr enat gouin ir duipleit¹ a sauant huy hen erhen ededis en y dodi en eu pen · llema paup or guebethit en deueduit

a mynnu ohonaw gynnal^{ment} hynny, iawn yw eu dangos. A gwedi dangosso ef y dystion, nyt iawn yr hawlwr eu llyssu wynteu. Yna y⁵ mae iawn yr ynat ovyn yr hawlwr: "Mae breint dy dystyon di?" Ac yna y mae iawn yr hawlwr dywedut breint y dystyon, ae wynteu 10 yn veiri neu yn gynghelloryon, ae wynteu yn veneich neu yn athrawon, ae wynteu yn effeiryet neu ysgoleigyon, ae wynteu yn lleygion brein- 15 niawl. Gwedy darvo yr ynat govyn yr hawlwr breint y dystyon, iawn yw yr ynat govyn yr amdiffynnur vrent y dystyon. Ac yna y mae 20 iawn yr amdiffynnwr dywedut y breint goreu a vo oe dystyon. Ac yna y mae iawn yr ynat dadganu deu 25 vrent y rydywedassant y dwy bleit y eu tystyon.

17. Yna y mae iawn yr ynat ovyn yr dwy bleit a savant hwy yn yr hyn yd ydys yn y dodi yn eu pen. 30 Llyma bawb or gwybydyeit

(Ch. 16). 1 leg. eu eu, 2 t over the line, 3 leg. keghelloron, 4 MS. veniech
Ch. 17). 1 There is a smudge between p and l

esauahant · llema popun or
 duipleit yn amheu guibytied
 y kilit nasdegant yr degin ·
 ket as deuetoent ar eutauaut
 5 leuerit jaun eu yr eneit ena
 ev kreirhau · ac guedi askreir-
 hauont emay yaun vddunt
 menet allan. Ac edrych² er
 hyn jaunaf aueloent vrth a
 10 gluassant. Ac oguelhant bot
 en vell testion eneill rei noe
 gilit · diuarnent huy eguae-
 thaf e testion. Oderuit bot en
 kestal eutestion · diuarner er
 15 amdifennur · kanys etheuis
 ef testion a vey guell noc
 aoet kan ellall. Ac nis
 cauas. Ac ena emay jaun
 yr egneit barnu deuot er
 20 haulur ar etir · ar e breint
 edoet pan kechuinuus³ en
 agkaefreithiaul yarnau

25 Ac guediheni emay¹ yr
 eneit proui ekedueit ·² y edric
 a duc pop rey onadunt huy
 bot en priodaur ebleit emaient
 enikanhelu a deueduit o
 30 keituueit pop rey eu bot
 en priodaur Ac odamheuir

(Ch. 17). 2h over c, 3 h over the line

(Ch. 18). 1 leg. emay iawn, 4 MS. ekeuit^{due}

yn dywedut y savant. Llyma
 bob un or dwy bleit yn
 amheu gwybydieit y gilyd
 nas dygant yr dygyn, kyt as
 dywettont ar eu tavawt
 leveryd. Iawn yw yr yneit
 yna eu kreirhau. A gwedy
 askreirhaont y mae iawn
 udunt vynet allan, ac edrych
 yr hyn iawnaf a welont wrth
 a glywassant. Ac o gwelant
 bot yn well testyon eneill rei
 noe gilyd, divarnent hwy y
 gwaethaf y dystyon. O
 deryd bot yn gystal eu
 tystyon, divarner yr amdiff-
 ynnwr; kanys edewis ef
 tystyon a vei well noc a oed
 gan y llall, ac nys kauas. Ac
 yna y mae iawn yr ygneit
 barnu dyvot yr hawlwr ar y
 tir, ar y breint yd oed pan
 gychwynws yn aghyvreithy-
 awl y arnaw.

18. A gwedy hynny y
 mae iawn yr yneit proui y
 keidweit, y edrych a dwng
 pob rei onadunt hwy bot yn
 briodawr y bleit y maent yn
 y chynhelu; a dywedut o
 geidweit pob rei eu bot yn

vntheu yaun eu eucereirhau ar nep akellio y kedueit onaduunt y vrht ellu kollet etir· o seif ekeitueit or duepleit kehedet yv· ar lle ebo kehedet deuhanner vit.

Ked barner ydau deuod yr tir· nikecuuin egur aoet ene mediant kynt erdau okeill kaffael· tu· atal· ydau en er un lle ac en kastal edeudir vrth na burir odena ef. Ac nideleir talu tir ambreinaul en lle tir abreint ohonau val kegkalloraith neu vaerony neu redit.

Ac ena emay yaun er egneit deuot traceukeuen y eu braudle ac ena emay yaun vdunt kemrit kedernit a¹ bot vrth ebraut a kamrit mach areugober. Ac ena edeleant er eneit datcanu eduy kegheusaeh· a guedi hene datcanu eu uaraut² ac ena ebrenin adele redhau gwestelon· oeu carcar.

(Ch. 20). 1 leg. ar, 2 leg. braut

briodawr. Ac ot amheuir wynteu, iawn yw eu kreirhau. Ar neb a gilio y geidweit onadunt y wrth y llw, kollet y dir. O seif y keidweit or dwy bleit, kyhyded yw. Ar lle y bo kyhyded deuhanner vyd.

19. Kyt barner idaw dyvot yr tir, ny chychwyn y gwr a 10 oed yn y medyant gynt yrdaw, o geill gaffael tu a thal idaw yn yr un lle ac yn gystal y deu dir, wrth na vwryr odyne ef. Ac ny 15 dylyr talu tir amreiniawl yn lle tir a breint ohonaw, val kynghelloraeth neu vaerony neu rydit.

20. Ac yna y mae iawn yr 20 yneit dyvot tracheukevyn y eu brawdle. Ac yna y mae iawn udunt kymryt kedernit ar vot wrth y vrawt, a chymryt mach ar eu gobyr. 25 Ac yna y dylyant yr yneit dadganu y dwy gyngheusaeth, a gwedy hynny dadganu eu brawt. Ac yna y brenhin a dyly rydhau y 30 gwystlon o eu karchar.

V. THE PRIVILEGE OF ST. TEILIO.

Very ancient

The following Latin Charter (Lib. Land., page 118) deals with the same subject, and illustrates the Welsh :

Privilegium Sancti Teliaui est et ecclesiae suae Landauiae, datum sibi et omnibus successoribus suis in perpetuo a regibus istis et principibus Britanniae, confirmatum apostolica auctoritate, cum omnibus legibus suis in se plenariis sibi et terris suis, libera ab omni regali seruitio, sine consule, sine proconsule, sine conuentu intus nec extra, sine expeditione, sine uigilanda regione. Et cum omni iustitia sua ; de fure et furto, de rapina, de homicidio, de arsione, de rixa, de sanguine, de refugio uiolato ubique in terra sancti, de assaltu uiarum et extra uias, de faciendo iudicio et patiando, de omni populo Sancti Teliaui in curia Landauiae ; de communione aquae et herbae, campi et siluae populo ecclesiae Sancti Teliaui ; cum mercato et moneta in Landauia ; cum applicatione nauium ubique per terras Sancti Teliaui libera pro regibus et omnibus nisi ecclesiae Landauiae et episcopis eius. De opprobrio et omni iniuria quod rex Morcanhuc et sui homines fecerint episcopo Sancti Teliaui et suis hominibus, idem rex Morcanhuc et sui homines rectum faciunt episcopo et suis hominibus, et iudicium patiantur in curia Landauiae. Omnis lex quae fuerit regali, omnis etiam et in curia plenarie episcopali Landauensi.

Lŷmma y cŷmreith ha
 bryein ecclŷys Teliau o
 lanntaf arodes brenhined
 hinn ha touŷssocion Cŷmry
 5 ynrŷrcŷguidaul dŷ ecclŷys
 teliau hac dir escip oll gueti
 ef amcŷtarnedic o audurdaut
 papou rumein y holl cŷfreith
 didi hac dŷ thir · hac di dair ·
 10 rŷd o pop guasanaith bre-
 ennin bydaul · heb mair ·
 heb cŷghellaur · heb cŷhoith ·
 dadlma ymeun gulat hac nŷ
 dieithŷr · heb luyd · heb
 15 gauaŷl · heb guŷlma ŷcŷf-
 reith idi yn hollaul · o leitŷr
 o latrat · o treis · odŷnnyorn ·

Llyma y gyvreith a breint
 eglwys Deilaw o Lanndaf, a
 rodes y brenhined hynn a
 thywysogyon Cymry yn dra-
 gywydawl y eglwys Deilaw
 ac yr escyp oll gwedy ef,
 amgadarnedic o awdurdawt
 pabeu Ruvein. Y holl
 gyvreith ^{idi} ac y thir ac y
 5 dayar ; ryd o bob gwasanaeth
 brenhin bydawl ; heb vaer,
 heb gynghellawr, heb gyhoed
 dadylva y mewn gwlat ac yn
 y dieithŷr ; heb luyd, heb
 10 auael, heb wylva. Y chyv-
 reith idi yn hollawl o leidyŷr,
 o ladrat, o dreis, o dynyorn,

o cýnluŷn hac o losc · o
 amrýson canguaýt aheb-
 guaýt · ý diruý haý camcul
 ýndi didi ýn hollaul · o dorri
 naud ýnn lann hac ýn-
 dieýthýr lann · orachot ýnn
 luhýn hac dieithýr luhýn ·
 o cýrch ý popmýnnic artir
 teliau haý guir · haý braut
 dý lýtu ýr ecluýs ygundý
 teliau ýnn lantaf · hac ný lýt ·
 dufýr ha guell · hac choýt ha
 maýs ýncýfrytin dý lýtu
 teliau · cýfnofut habathori-
 aýth ýnn lanntaf hac aperua
 ardir teliau dýr loggou adis-
 cýnno nýthir ý pop mýnnic
 ýt uoý rýd rac brennin arac
 paup namýn dý teliau aý
 ecluýs lantam · ha dý escýp ·
 har mefýl har sarhaýthar cam
 har ennuet a gunech¹ brenn-
 hin morcannhuc hay gur haý
 guas dý escop teliau hac dý
 gur hac dý guas · dýuot
 brennhin morcannhuc ý-
 gundý teliau ýn lanntaf · dý
 gunethur guir ha cýfreith ·
 ha diguadef braut diam
 ý cam a diconher dý escop
 teliau ha dý gur ha dý guas ·
 ýthir haý daýr dý luyd
 * dý uuner digauaýl · ha pop

o gynllwyn ac o losc, o amry-
 son gan waet ac heb waet.
 Y dirwý ae chamgwl yndi
 idi yn hollawl o dorri nawd
 yn llann ac yn diethyr llann, 5
 o ragot yn llwyn ac diethyr
 llwyn, o gyrch [y ^{fine} ^{ban} ^{and her} ^{manip - place} ^{to place} ^{to place}]
 ar dir Teilaw. Ae gwir ae
 brawt ý ^{to} deulu yr eglwys yg
 Gwndy Teilaw yn Llandaf 10
 ac ynny llys. Dwvyr a gwellt
 a choet a maes yn gyffredin
 ý deulu Teilaw. Cynnewit
 a bathoriaeth yn Llandaf, ac
 aberva ar dir Teilaw yr 15
 llongeu a discynno nny thir
 pa le bynnac y bo, ryd
 rac brenhin a rac pawb
 namýn y Deilaw ac eglwys
 Landaf ac y hescyp. Ar 20
 mevyl ar sarhaet ar cam ar
 enywet a wnel brenhin Mor-
 gannuc ae wr ae was y escop
 Teilaw ac y wr ac y was,
 dyvot brenhin Morgannuc y 25
 Wndy Teilaw yn Llandaf y
 wneuthur gwir a chyvreith a
 diodef brawt yam y cam a
 a digonher y escop Teilaw
 ac y wr ac y was. Y thir ae 30
 dayar di luyd divuner
 diavael. A pob cyvreith a
 vo y vrenhin Morgannuc yn

cyfreith auo dý brennin
 morcannuc yn lýt · ou bot
 oll yn hollaul dý escop teliau
 nýt lýt yntou · hay bot
 5 ýnemelldicetic hac yn ýscu-
 mumatic yr neb aitorro hac
 ay dimanuo ý bryeint hunn ·
 hac ef hay plant guety ef.
 Hýnn benticetic hac ef hay
 10 plant ay enrydedocao ý-
 breint hunn hac ay cat(oo).²
 Amen.

[y] lys, eu bot yn hollawl y
 escop Teilaw yn y lýt ynteu.
 Ae vot yn emelldigedic ac
 yn yscumunedic y neb ae
 torro ac ae divanwo y breint
 hwnn, ac ef ae blant wedy
 ef. Yn vendigedic ac ef ae
 blant ae enrydedockao y
 breint hwnn ac ae katwo,
 Amen.

1. leg. gunel. 2. oo added in later hand.

VI. MORAL VERSES.

1 Kalan gaeaf, kalet graŵn,
deil ar gychŵyn, Ilynnwynn Ilaŵn:
y bore gynn noe vynet
gwae a ymdiret y estraŵn.

2 Kalan gayaf, ^{beautiful} kein gyfrin;
^{awful} kyfret awel a dryckin: ^{hard work}
gŵeith keluyd yŵ kelu rin. 5

3 Kalan gayaf, ^{thin} cul hydod,
^{stagnant} melyn blaen bedŵ, ^{stagnant} gŵedŵ hauot:
gŵae a haed meuyll yr bychot. 10

4 Kalan gayaf, ^{low} crŵm blaen gŵrysc,
^{small} gnaŵt o benn dirieit teruysc:
lle ny bo daŵn ny byd dysc.

5 Kalan gaeaf, garŵ hin,
^{under the} anhebic y gynteuŵin: ^{begin to rain}
namwyn Duŵ nyt oes dewin. 15

6 Kalan gaeaf, ^{lowly} kein gyfreu ^{plumage}
adar, byrr dyd, ^{low} baŵ cogeu:
trugar ^{provision} daffar. Duŵ goreu.

7 Kalan gayaf, ^{hard} kalet cras, ^{any}
^{is it} purdu bran, ^{badly} buan o vras:
am gŵymp hen chwerdit gŵen gŵas. 20

Kalan gaeaf, cul kerwyt,^{glog}
 gwae wann pan syrr; byrr vyd byt:
 góir góell hegaróch no phryt.

5

Kalan gayaf, llóm godeith,^{Rosiz}
 aradyr yn rych, ych yg gweith:
 or kant odit kedymdeith.
oawrely camfawre

Omit almost entirely

VII. DOOMSDAY.

Deus Duó delwat,
 Góledic, góaed neirthyat.
 Crist Jessu góyliat,
 Róysc rihyd amnat
 Aduelach kaffat. 5
 Nym gónel heb ranned
 Moli dy trugared.
 Ný dyfu yma,
 Góledic, dy gynna.
 Ny dyfu, ný dyfyd 10
 Neb kystal a Douyd.
 Ny ganet yn dyd plóyó
 Neb kystal a Duó.
 Nac nyt adef
 Neb kystal ac ef. 15
 Vch nef, is nef
 Nyt góledic namyn ef.
 Vch mor, is mor
 Ef an creóys.
 Pan dyffo Deós, 20
 Ef an gwnaho maór trós.
 Dyd braót yn echwrys.
 Kennadeu o drós
 Gwynt a mor a than,
 Luchet a tharyan, 25
 Eiryf ab¹ góengan.
 Lóyth byt yg griduan
 Ergelaór, dygetaór Ilaóhethan.
 Ergelhaór mor a syr²,

1. leg. *eiry fab?* 2. leg. *ser.*

Pan discynho Pater
 Y dadyl ae nifer,
 A chyrn gopetror
 Ac ennyntu mor.
 5 Llŷyth byt Ioscetaŵr
 Hyny uŷynt marwaŵr,
 Loscaŵt ynyal ran
 Rac y vaŵr varan.
 Ef tynho aches
 10 Rac y varanres.
 Diffurn dyd reges
 Gŵae ae harhoes.
 Ef tardho talaŵr;
 Terdit nef y laŵr.
 15 Gŵynt rud dygetaŵr
 Ech y gadŷynaŵr.
 Neu byt mor wastat
 Mal pan great.
 Seith Pedyr ae dywaŵt,
 20 Dayar diwarnaŵt.
 Dywaŵt duŵ Sadŵrn
 Dayar yn vn ffŵrn.
 Sadŵrn vore rŵyd
 In gŵnaho ny Culŵyd.
 25 Tir bydaŵt tywyd,
 Gŵynt y todo gŵyd.
 Ebryn pop dyhed,
 Pan losco mynyded.
 Atuyd triganed
 30 A chyrn rac rihed.
 Kyfoethaŵc ae henuyn,
 Mor a tir a llyn.
 Atuyd cryn dygryn

A dayar gychwyn.
 Ac uch pop mehyn
 A maró mein uudyn.
 Eryf argelóch
 Ac enynnu llóch. 5
 Ton aghyolóch,
 Taryan ymrythóch.
 Teithyáóć afar
 Ac eryf tróy alar
 Ac enynnu tróy var 10
 Rwg nef a dayar.
 Pan dyffo Trindaót
 Y maes maestaót,
 Lu nef ymdanaó,
 Lóyth llydan attaó, 15
 Kyrd a cherdoryon,
 A chathleu egylyon.
 Drychafant o vedeu;
 Eirant o dechreu.
 Eirant kón coet, 20
 Ar gymeint adoet.
 A rewinýóys mor
 A wnant maór gaór,
 Pryt pan dyffo
 Ef ae góahano. 25
 “ Y saól a uo meu,
 Ymchoelant o deheu.
 A digonóy kamwed,
 Ymchaelent y perthgled.
 Ponyt erlys dy gyfreu 30
 A lefeir dy eneu?
 Dy vynet yn du hynt yn nanheu
 Yn tywyll heb leuereu.

Ac ym oed y ereu,
 Ac ym oed i ieitheu,
 Ac ym oed i ganwlat
 Ac eu cant Iloneit.
 5 Canuet gólat pressent
 Ný bum heb gatwent.
 Oed mynych kyfar chweró
 Yrof am¹ kefynderó.
 Oed mynych kyryscýdat
 10 Yrof y am kywlat.
 Oed mynych kyflafan
 Yrof i ar truan.
 Am goryó hón vyth;
 Nym gónaei dyn byth.
 15 Am gyrróys yg croc,
 A wydón yn oc.
 Am gyrróys ym pren
 Dipynóys vym pen.
 Tafab ti vyn deu troet,
 20 Mor tru eu hadoet.
 Tauaó dy 'r boenet,
 Escyrn vyn traet.
 Tauaó dy vyn dóy vreich;
 Ny ny dybyd eu beich.
 25 Tauaó dy vyn dóy yscýyd;
 Handit mor dyuyd.
 Tauaó dy 'r cethron
 Y myón vyg callon.
 Tauaó dy gethraót
 30 Yrwg vyn deu lygat.
 Tauaó yr da allat,
 Coron drein ym iat.
 Tauaó dy oestru,

A wanpóyt vyn tu.
 Teu yó chitheu
 Mal yr yóch Ilaó deheu.
 Ióch ný byd madeu
 Vy gwan a bereu." 5
 "A wledic, ny wydyem
 Pan oed ti a grogem.
 Góledic nef, góledic pop tut,
 Ný wydem ni, Grist, tut vyhut.
 Bei ath óybydem, 10
 Crist, ath athechem."
 "Nyt aruollir góat
 Gan lóyth eissyfflat.
 Digonsaóchi anuat
 Yn erbyn Dofydyat. 15
 Can mil egylyon
 Yssyd imi yn tyston,
 A doeth ym kyrchaó
 Góedy vyg crogaó.
 Yg croc yn greulet 20
 Myhun ym góaret.
 Yn nefoed bu cryt,
 Pan ým crogysst.
 Pan orelwis Keli
 Dy Culóyd vch keli. 25
 A chenóch deu ieuan
 Ragof y deu gynran,
 A deu lyfyr yn ach Ilaó
 Yn eu darlleaó.
 Nys deubi ryrys 30
 Rygossóy rygossys.
 Ac aóch bi wynnyeith
 Góerth aóch ynuyt areith.

Kayator y dyleith
 Arnaŵch y vffern lleith.”
 Crist Jessu uchel ry seilas trycha[n] mil
 blŷdyned,

5 Er pan yttyŵ ym buched.

Ac eil mil kyn croc

Yt lewychi Enoc.

Neu nyt atwen drut

Meint eu heissyllut.

10 Gŵlat present yth ermut,

A chyt aŵch bei odit.

Trychan mil blŷdyned namyn vn

Oric odit buched tragwyd.

VIII. TO GWENWYNWYN.

Ysym arglōyd gōrd, gordiūbng y var,
 (gordōy neb nyō hystōng)
 glyō diwreid gōrdvleid¹ gōrvlōg,
 gleō dywal, ny dal, ny dōg.

Yssit ym arglōyd aerglōyf ner nerthuaōr,
 aerlleō llāōr,² llāōch niuer,
 ny oleith lleith yr llyfyrder,
 ny odef cam, nyw kymer.

Yssit ym arglōyd eurglēdyfrud gaōr,
 breisc llafnaōr brōysc llōfrud,
 ny daōl ōrth ae maōl maōruud,
 ny graōn golut, nyw golud.

Yssit ym arglōyd arglēdyr anaō beird,
 am bardēir yn eidaō,
 am karyat kadarn arnaō,
 am kerd, am kynnelō ohonaō.

Yssit ym arglōyd arglēdyr cat a tharyf,
 a theruyn ar gywlat,
 klotuaōr llāōr, llāō aghaeat,
 koryf toryf, teruysc oe anghat.

Yssit ym wledic wlat amdifffyn llary,
 (llawer dyn ae govyn)
 gwalchlangwosparth gwarth gwrthryn,
 gōalpar gōanar Gōenwynwyn.

¹r over d ²r over ō

IX. CYNDDDELW TO RHYS AB GRUFFUDD.

(*) BLACK BOOK, page 39*b*.

Assuýnaw naut Duv diamhev¹ ý daun
 ae donýauc wiffinnhev.
 ar dý guir erir aerev.
 ar dý gulad guledic dehev.

5 Assuinaf archaf eirchad ýmgelwir.
 naut kýuir kýgwastad.
 ar dý drissev aer. drussad.
 ar di drissaur gvaur gwenvlad.

10 Assuinaw archaw arch vaur ý *periw*.
 a *peris* new a llaur.
 naut rac dý uar car kertaur.
 ar dý pirth ar di porthaur.

15 Assuinaf naut haut haelon deheuparth
 diheuporth kertorion.
 ath turuf oth tarianogion.
 ath torýf oth teern meibon.

20 Assuinaf ých naut na cheluch ých porth.
 can *perthin* attreguch.
 gostecwir llis gosteguch.
 gostec beirt bart aglýwuch.

Assuinaf naut haut² haelvonet worsset.
 nýth orsseiw teernet.
 ar dý torif corýf kýwrisset
 ar dý teulu teilug met.

1. MS. diamehv. 2. MS. haut naut *with marks of transposition*.

Metcuin ev gwiraud metkirn ae gwallav.
 ae gwellig in eurdirn.
 a gloev y ved in edirn.
 a gliv deur. a glev teeirn.

Teernweilch *Pridein* prýdaw ých priwger. 5
 ých *priwclod* a digaw.
 ých bart ých beirnad výtaw.
 ých porth *perthin* ýv ataf.

Attep a ganaw ar canhuýw vÿ argluit· 10
 ergliv. wi. can dothuif.
 Ieissaun Iiw Iev gliv glevrvit.
 Ilaessa di var di bart wif.

Viw kertaur im ruw. ruisc. morkimlaut gurt.
 ruisfirt kirt kert. vahaut.
 assuin asserv herv hirvlaut. 15
 assuinaf ar wut naw. naut.

(b) RED BOOK.

Dadolóch Rys vab Gruffud. Kyndeló ae cant.

Assóynaf nað ^{is. r. r. r. r.} Duó (^{can't mean of} diamheu dy daón,
 ath donyaó ^{griffel} (yf inneu)
 ar dy wÿr, eryr aereu, 20
 ar dy wlat, ^{g. w. l. e. k. e. k.} wledic deheu.

Assóynaf, archaf arch vaór y beryf
 a beris nef a Ilaór,
 nað rac dy var, car kerdaór,
 ar dy byrth, ar dy borthaór. 25

Assóynaf, archaf (^{is. r. r. r. r.} eirchat ym gelwir)
 nað kywir kyngwastat
 ar dy drysseu, aer dróssyat,
 ar dy dryssaór, góawr góenwlat.

Assóynaf aóch naóð, na chelóch aóch porth,
can perthyn attregóch.

Gostecwyr Ilys, gostegóch:
"Gostec, beird ! bard a glywch."

5 Assóynaf naóð haóð haelon deheubarth,
diheuborth kerdoryon,
ath daryf oth duranogyon,
ath doryf ath deyrnueibyon.

Assóynaf naóð haóð haeloned worsaf
10 (nyth orseif teyrned)
ar dy doryf, koryf kywryssed,
ar dy deulu teilóng med.

Medgwyn eu góyn—eu góiraót, medgyrn ae góarchae,
ae góercheidó yn eurdyrn,
15 a gloeó yfet yn etyrn,
a glyó deór, a gleó deyrn.

Teyrnwelch Prydein, prydaf aóch prifgerd,
aóch prifglot a dygaf,
aóch bard, aóch beirnyat vydaf,
20 aóch porth perthyn yó attaf.

Atteb a ganaf a ganóyf; arglóyd,
erglyó vi, kan dothóyf.
Leissaón Ilyó, Ieó glyó gleó róyf,
Iaessa dy var, dy vard óyf.

25 Wyf kerdaór ym róyf róysc morgvmlaóð góyrd,
róysc ffyrd, kyrd kerd wahaóð.
Assóyn assero heró hirvlaóð,
assóynaf ar ud naf naóð.

X. A RELIGIOUS POEM.

BLACK BOOK.

In enu domni
meu ý. voli.
maur ý uolaud.

Molawe douit.
maur ý kinnit
ar ý cardaud.

Duu an amuc.
Duu an goruc.
Duu an guaraud.

Duu an gobeith.
teilug pirfeith.
tec ý purfaud.

Duu an dýli.
Duu issi vrý.
vrenhin trindaud.

Duu a broued
in ý truyted
in¹ ý trallaud.

Duu a dýfu.
oe garcharu
gan vuillaud.

Guledic deduit
an gunel in rit
erbin dit braud.

RED BOOK.

Yn enó Dñi,
meu y ^{or} moli;
maór y molaót.

Molaf Douyd,⁹⁰¹ 5
maór y gynnyd ^{in cre...}
ar y cardaót. ^{ab...}

Duó an hamuc, ^{am...} 10
Duw an goruc,
Duó an góaraót. ¹⁰

Duó an gobeith, ^{ho...}
teilóng perffeith, ^{w...}
tec y purffaót. ^{pur...}

Duó an dily, 15
Duó yssy bry,
brenhin trindaót.

Daó a prouet
ynn yn dróydet ^{vict...}
dróy ý drallaót. ^{tr...}

Duw a dyuu 20
oe garcharu ^{imp...}
gan uvulldaót.

Góledic detwyd ^{ble...}
an gónel ni yn ryd
erbyn dyd braó[t]. 25

An duch ir gulet
ir y varet.
ae werindaud.

5 Ym paraduis.
im pur kynnuis
rac puis pechaud.

An gunel iechid
ir y penid
ae pimp dirnaud.

10 Dolur eghirith.
Duu an diffirth
ban kymirth cnaud.

15 Din a collei
bei nas prinhei
diuei devaud.

Or croc crevled
y deuth gwared
ir vedissyaud.

20 Kadarn bugeil
Crist nid adweil.
y teilygdaud

9 An d6c yr wled
yr y wared
ae werinda6t.

10 Ym Parad6ys,
ym pur gynn6ys ^{admet}
rac p6ys pecha6t.

11 An g6nel iechyt
yr y penyt ^{jeu man}
ae pym dyrna6t.

12 Dolur eghyrth—
Du6 an diffirth,
pan gymerth kna6t. ^{flack}

13 Dyn a gollei
pei nas prynei—
diuei deua6t. ^{pechaud}

14 Or groc greulet
y deuth gwaret
yr vedissyawt.

15 Cadarn ugeil
Crist nyt adueil
y teilyngda6t.

XI. A DIALOGUE BETWEEN UGNACH UAB
MYDNO AND TALIESSIN.

1 "Marchauc a girch y dinas,
ae cun gwinion ae cirn bras,
nyth adwaen, mi rth welas."

18 "Marchauc a kirch ir aber
y ar march cadarn kadfer, 5
dabre genhiw ; nym gwatter." *Refused*

2 "Mi n^{yd} aw ina in ^{maer} aur,
gotev gueith y godriccaur :
elhid bendith new a llaur."

3 "Y gur nim guelas beunit 10
y¹ tebic y gur deduit,
ba hid ei dy? a phan doit?"

4 "Ban deuaw o Caer Seon
o imlat ac ^{dit} Itewon,
it aw Caer Lev a Gwidion." 15

5 "Dabre de genhiw ir ^d dinas,
ath uit met ara phellas, - *with a new or an old*
ac eur coeth ar di wanas."

6 "Mi n^{yd} adwaen y gur hy
an edur a metev tan a gveli : 20
? tec a chuec y diwedi."

A DIALOGUE

“Dabre genhiw im tino,
ath uit guin gorÿsgelho,
Vgnach ýw vÿ heno, mab Mÿdno.”

5

“Vgnach, bendith ith orsset !
ath vo rad ac enrydet !
Taliessin viw inheu, talaw itti dÿ
gulet.” *yeast*

10

“Taliessin, penhaw or guir,
beitad ýg kert kÿuergir,
Almawin tric ima hid dÿv merchir.”²

“Vgnach, mvihaw ý alaw,
ath vo rad ý gulad pennhaw :
nÿ haetaw kabil, ny thrigiaw.”

2. *ir added in a later hand.*

XII. WINTER.

Llŷm^{kaen} awel, llum^{lea} brin,
anhaut caffael clid :^{skellto}
llicrid rid, reuhid llin,
rŷ seiw gur ar vn conin.^{olne}

Ton tra thon toid tu tir, 5
goruchel guaetev rac bron banev
bre : breit allan or seuir.

Oer lle lluch^{lalle} rac brŷthuch^{in mist}
gaeaw, crin caun, calaw truch,^{lunnet, than}
kedic awel, coed in i bluch.^{cras, fraws} 10

Oer guely pisscaud yg kisscaud^{skellto, hoshon}
iaen, cul hit^{read}, caun barywhaud;^{grus, beand}
birr diuedit, guit gvyrhaud.^{beand}

Ottid eiry, guin y cnes, 15
nid a kedwir oe neges,
oer llinnev, eu llyu heb tes.

Ottid eiry, guin aren,^{hoandus}
segur yscuid ar iscuit hen,^{idde}
ryuaur guint, reuhid dien.^{brud}

Ottid eiry ar warthaw rev¹,^{disafoc}
goscupid guint² blaen guit¹ tev,^{lea}
kadir yscuid ar yscuit glev.^{words} 20

1. In MS. res has been altered later to reo.

2. MS. gint

4 Ottid eirý, tohid istrad,
 diurýssint vy keduir y cad,
 mi nid aw, anaw nim gad.

5 Ottid eirý o dy riv,
 karcharaur goruit, cul biv,
 nid annuýd hawđit hetiv.

12 Ottid eirý, guin goror ^{vide}
^{trane} mýnit, ^{noat} llum ^{dit} guit llog ar mor :
^{Caer} meccid llwýr llauer kýghor.

Glossary

GLOSSARY

The paragraphs refer to the Grammar. voc.=causing vocalic mutation (lenation). nas.=causing nasal mutation. spir.=causing spirant mutation. coll.=collective. n.l.=nomen loci. chw follows c, ð follows d, ng follows g in the order of the alphabet. § =

1. a (voc.) rel. part. § 82 ff. With pers. pron. (§ 48 ff.) sg. 1 am, sg. 2 ath (voc.), sg. and pl. 3 ae, ay, as, pl. 1 an, pl. 2 ach.
2. a (voc.) interr. part. § 239. With pres. of copula ae. ae.. ae *whether* . . or.
3. a (voc.) interj. § 243.
4. a (spir.) prep. *with*, see 1. ac.
5. a (spir.) conj. *and*, see 2. ac.
6. a (voc.) prep., see 1. o.
6. a- used to infix pronoun. § 94. With pers. pron. sg. 1 am, sg. 2 ath, sg. and pl. 3 as.
- abad m. an *abbot*; pl. -eu.
- aballu *to perish*. 158, 15.
- ✓ aber a *river-mouth, estuary*.
- aber-fa f. *harbour, harbourage*.
- aberth *sacrifice*. 150, 17.
- abid f. a *habit, monastic dress*.
- ✓ abreið *scarcely, hardly*. 159, 10. 197, 20. 200, 17.
1. ac, a (spir.) prep. *with*, § 162. With art. ar; with poss. adj. sg. 1 am, sg. 2 ath (voc.), sg. 3 m. ae (voc.) f. ae (spir.), pl. 1 an, pl. 2 ach, pl. 3 ae.
2. ac, a (spir.) conj. *and, as*. § 198. With art. ar; with poss. adj. sg. 1 am, sg. 2 ath (voc.) etc. ac . . ac *both . . and*.
1. ach (awch, ych) *your*. §§ 57, 58.
2. ach *lineage, descent*; pl. -oeð.
3. ach, see 1. a, 1. ac, 2. ac.
- achaws m. *cause, reason*. pa a. *why?* 218, 16. o a. *because* § 199.
- Cf. achwysson.
- achenoctid, see anghenoctid.
- aches (from Lat. accessus) *flood-tide*. 228, 9. See CZ. V, p. 566.
- achlan *entire, all*. 202, 22. 23.
- achub *to occupy, seize, precipitate oneself, snatch*. 151, 5. 180, 19. 199, 12. 201, 20 (see cyfarth). 207, 17.
- achubeid *to seize*. 152, 8.
- achwanecäu *to augment, increase*.
- achwaneg *more*.
- achwanegu *to increase*.
- achwysson (pl.) *causes*. 161, 15.
- achyfyeth, see anghyfyeth.
- adan f. a *wing*; pl. -eð. 203, 19.
- adar (coll.) *birds*; sg. ederyn.
- adaw *to leave, allow*. pres. ind. pass. edir. 152, 4. 158, 8. 193, 10.
- adeilad *to build, a building*; pl. -eu. 139, 3.
- ad-feilaw *to decay, decline*. 238, 20.
- ad-fod *to exist, be*. fut. ind. sg. 3 adfyð 228, 29. 33.
- ad-libin a *wretched remnant*. 153, 28.
- ad-na-bod *to recognise, know*. § 144. pres. ind. act. sg. 1 adwaen.
- ad-newyðu *to renew*. 155, 4.
- adolwyn *to beseech*. 142, 31. pret. pl. 3. adologyssant. 149, 10.
- adref *homeward*. 196, 9. atref 198, 29.
- adwaen, see adnabod.
- adwy a *gap, opening*; pl. -eu. 175, 17.
- aðas *fit, meet, suitable*.
- aðassu *to fit, adjust*. 150, 26.
- aðaw *to promise*. 170, 13. 177, 7. 218, 27. pres. ind. sg. 3 eðew 239, 20.
- aðef *to acknowledge, admit, allow*. 227, 14.
- aðfelach? 227, 5.
- að-fwyn-der m. *gentleness, nobility, honour*. 181, 24.
- að-oed m. *appointed time; destiny, fate*. 229, 21. 230, 20.
- aðurn *adornment*. 163, 29.
- aðurnaw *to adorn, decorate*. 155, 5.
1. ae, see 1. a. 2. ae, see 2. a.
3. ae, see 1. ac. 4. ae, see 2. ac.
- aed, see myned.
- Aeð (Ir. Aed) n. pr. m. 201, 14.
- aeðfed *ripe, mature*. 165, 20.
- aer *slaughter*; pl. -eu.
- Aer n. pr. m. 195, 26.
- aer-fa f. *slaughter*; pl. -eu.

olw adaw, 15
primes
belent

- aer-glwylf *dealing wounds in battle.* 233, 5.
 aer-llew m. *lion of battle.* 233, 6.
 aeth, see myned.
 aeth-lym *keen and sharp.* Aeth-lem f. *the name of a sow.* 207, 8.
 af, see myned.
 Afallach n.l. *Avallon.*
 afar m. *grief.* 229, 8.
 af-lonyðu *to incommode.* 209, 23.
 aflonyðwch *disturbance.* 148, 6.
 afon f. *a river; pl. -oeð.*
 afory *to-morrow.* 203, 28.
 Affric *Africa.*
 ✓ affwys m. *an abyss, deep, bottom.* 197, 29. 206, 32. 207, 2.
 agalen f. *a whetstone.* 194, 14.
 ✓ agori *to open; part. agoredig.*
 agos *near; comp. nes; sup. nessaf.*
 angel *an angel; pl. engylyon.*
 angerð m. *vehemence, force.* 151, 17.
 184, 24. 186, 4.
 angeu, see angheu.
 ✓ anghad f. *hand.* 233, 20.
 ✓ anghaeaf *unclosed, open, liberal.* 233, 19.
 anghen (agen) m. *need, necessity; a. yn a. by sheer necessity* 206, 14; cf. Hg. II. 197, 25.
 anghenocid (achenocid) *want, indigence.* 142, 20. 146, 3.
 angheu (agheu, ageu) f. *death.* 150, 15.
 angheuawl *deadly; mortally wounded.* 159, 8. 18. 183, 26.
 anghlywedig *unheard of, unusual.*
 anghreiff (agreiff, agriff) *example.* 165, 12.
 ✓ anghyf-nerth *helplessness, impotence.* 143, 6.
 anghyf-reith *injustice, wrong.*
 anghyfreithiawl *unjust, wrongful.*
 anghyfrwys *untrained, unskilled.*
 anghyf-yeith *alien in speech, foreign.* 191, 19. pl. -yðyon. 153, 17.
 anghyolwch? 229, 6.
 ahø, see myned.
 ✓ alaf *wealth; pl. -oeð.* 164, 9.
 Alban *Scotland.* yr A. 141, 7.
 ✓ allan *out, outwards, outside.* o hynny a. *thenceforth.*
 allt *a cliff.* A. Clwyd (wrongly, instead of Clud) *Dumbarton.*
 all-tud *a foreigner, alien; exile.*
 am (voc.) *prep. about, on account of.* § 164. am hynny *therefore.*
 am-blygu *to embrace.* 148, 12 v. 1.
 amcawð *said (he).* amkeuðant *said they.* § 133 (b).
 am-ðiffyn *to defend, protect; defence.*
 amðiffynwr m. *a defendant in a lawsuit.*
 am-gadarnedig *confirmed, ratified.*
 amgen *different.* nyd a. *namely.*
 amherawdyr m. *an emperor; pl. amherodron.*
 amherodraeth f. *empire, dominion.*
 amheu *to doubt, dispute, call in question.*
 amlach, amlaf, see amyl.
 amlwg *clear, manifest.*
 ammreiniawl (ambreinawl) *without privilege.* 221, 16.
 amnad? 227, 4.
 amod m. *a covenant, compact.* 149, 17. 150, 20. 158, 24. 159, 10.
 ✓ amryfael *various, different; pl. -on.*
 amryson *a quarrel.* 223, 2.
 am-ryw *various, divers.*
 am-sathyr *a treading, moving of feet.* 193, 15.
 amser m. *time; pl. -oeð.*
 ✓ amug, see amwyn.
 ✓ amws m. *a stallion; pl. emys.*
 ✓ am-wyn *to protect.* § 133 (b). *pret. ind. act. sg. 3 amug.*
 Amwythig *Shrewsbury.* 161, 31.
 amyl *frequent; numerous; comp. amlach; sup. amlaf.*
 amylder *plenty, abundance, multitude.* 145, 23.
 amyhäu *to increase, augment.*
 1. an (yn) *our.* § 57.
 2. an, see 1. a.
 3. an, see 1. and 2. ac.
 anadyl *breath.*
 ✓ anaf m. *a blemish, wound.* 242, 3.
 anaw *poetry, muse.* 233, 13.
 anawð, see an-hawð.
 an-dyledus *illegal, wrong.* 167, 26.
 an-eiryf *innumerable, countless; a countless number.* 184, 27.
 an-fad *evil, crime.* 231, 14.
 ✓ an-feidrawl *immense.*
 anfon *to send, dispatch.* *pres. ind. sg. 3 enfyn* 228, 31.
 Angiwy *Anjou.*
 an-hawð *not easy, difficult.* 241, 2.
 ✓ anhebig (y) *unlike, dissimilar (to).* 225, 15.
 anheilwng *unworthy.*
 anher, see hanher.
 ✓ anifeil m. *an animal, beast; pl. -eid.*

annerch to greet, address; pl. -eu greetings. 143, 8.
 annobeithaw (o) to despair (of).
 annod delay. 171, 27.
 annoeth (anoeth) a precious thing; pl. -eu. 165, 13. 187, 13. Cf. Arch. I, p. 453.
 annog to urge, encourage, recommend.
 annwyd nature, temper. 242, 6.
 anolo void, worthless, nugatory.
 an-osteg f. disturbance, disorder.
 anreg f. a dish of meat; pl. -yon. 163, 31 (fercula).
 anreithaw to plunder, ravage.
 anreithwr m. a plunderer.
 anryded, see enryded.
 ansawð f. condition, nature, quality, state, station. 160, 10. 180, 6.
 ansodedig established, founded.
 ant, see myned.
 an-udonawl perjured, treacherous, wicked. 149, 31 v. 1.
 an-uundeb (-dab) discord, disunion, conflict. 167, 30.
 an-waethach no less. 145, 20 v. 1.
 anwyl a friend; pl. -yd. 160, 26.
 anyanawl natural, native, innate.
 1. ar (voc.) prep. on, over, for, before. § 165. within 146, 25. ar hynt thereupon. About to, on the point of.
 ar gychwyn 225, 2.
 2. ar, see 1. and 2. ac. = set on.
 3. ar=a (rel. part.) + ry, see § 95 note.
 4. ar, see 1. o.
 aradyr a plough.
 araf slow, gentle, mild. 155, 27.
 arall another, other; pl. ereill.
 § 68. ereill . . . ereill some . . . others.
 arbed to spare, save. 153, 23.
 ar-benhig chief, principal.
 arch f. a request. 153, 34. 234, 9.
 arch-esgob m. an archbishop; pl. archesgyb.
 archesgobaeth an archbishopric; pl. -eu.
 archesgobawd f. an archbishopric.
 archesgob-dy m. an archbishop's palace.
 archyssant, see erchi.
 ar-dymheru to temper, warm. 143, 13.
 ar-ðelw a voucher. 215, 30.
 ar-ðerchawg exalted, noble, illustrious.
 ar-ðerchocäu to exalt, honour,

ar-ðyrchafel to raise, exalt; part. ar-ðyrchafedig.
 areith f. a speech. 231, 33.
 aren (arien) hoarfrost. 241, 17.
 arf m. a weapon; pl. -eu.
 arfawg armed.
 ar-few to be wont, be accustomed; use, wont.
 arferu (o) to use, employ, enjoy, be accustomed.
 arfoll to entertain, receive. 148, 10; 231, 12.
 ar-gelwch concealment, seclusion. 229, 4.
 ar-gledyr m. a protector.
 arglwyð m. a lord; pl. -i.
 arglwyðes f. a lady, mistress.
 arglwyðiaeth f. lordship.
 ar-gyfreu a marriage portion. 140, 12. 24.
 ar-gyweðu (y) to injure, hurt.
 arnaf etc., see ar § 53.
 aros to await, expect, wait. past subj. sg. 3 arhoei; pret. sg. 3 arhoes.
 arth m. a bear. 172, 27.
 aruthred terror, fear. 172, 28.
 aruthyr terrible, fearful. 172, 29.
 ar-weðu to bear, wield. 159, 3.
 arwein to carry, bear. 163, 3. 10.
 arwyð f. a token, mark; a battle-standard; signal; pl. -on. 150, 26. 158, 32. 180, 4. 183, 8. 194, 22.
 arwyðocäu to signify, imply.
 aryant silver.
 as (es), see 1. and 6. a.
 asgell a wing; pl. esgyll.
 asgell-wrych m. spray. 154, 18.
 asgrifenu, see ysgrifenu.
 asgwrn a bone; pl. esgryn.
 ✓ asserw bright, brilliant. 235, 15.
 assw (asseu) left.
 asswyn an invocation. 235, 15.
 asswynaf I invoke, entreat.
 at (voc.) prep. to. §§ 53, 166.
 attal to restrain, withhold, hinder.
 atteb (at-heb) m. to answer; an answer, defence; pl. -yon. 167, 19. 169, 1.
 ✓ attregwch a stopping, delay. 234, 18. 236, 2.
 1. ath, see 1. and 6. a.
 2. ath, see 1. and 2. ac.
 athechem? 231, 11.
 athoeð, see myned.
 athraw a teacher; pl. -on. 145, 3. 161, 11. 219, 13.
 awdurdawd m. authority. 222, 7.
 awch, see ach.

- awel m. *a breeze, wind.* 241, 1.
 awn, see *myned*.
 awr f. *hour.* yn a. now. 239, 7.
 yr a. *hon now.* 142, 15.
 awssen *absence.* 177, 6.
 awst *August.* 166, 16.
 1. ay, see 1. a.
 2. ay, see 1. and 2. ac.
- ba, see pa.
 bach *a bend, angle.* 198, 8.
 ✓ baeð m. *a boar.* b. coed *a wild boar.* 184, 12; pl. beið. 201, 16.
 Baðon n. l. *Bath.* 179, 31.
 bagyl f. *a crook, crutch.* Cwrr y Fagyl n. l. 204, 4.
 1. ban *loud.* 227, 18.
 2. ban, see pan.
 bann *a height*; pl. baneu 241, 6.
 b. y gaer *battlement*; 196, 1.
 banw *a pigling.* porchell . . hyt tra uo en denu . . ac o henne eny el e moch yr coet banu vyt BCh. 92, 28.
 ✓ bar m. *wrath, anger.* 229, 10. 233, 1.
 baraf, see baryf.
 baran *wrath, fury.* 280, 8.
 baran-res *rank of soldiers, host.* 228, 10.
 Barberfloi n. l. *Barfleur.*
 ✓ barð m. *a poet, bard*; pl. beirð.
 ✓ barð-eir *song, panegyric.* 235, 14.
 barfawg *bearded.* 199, 31.
 barn *judgment.* 188, 6 v. l.
 barnu *to judge, decide, fix, pass judgment, deem.* past. part. barnedig.
 barwn m. *a baron*; pl. -eid, -yeid.
 baryf (baraf) *a beard.*
 baryfhâu *to grow a beard.* 241, 12.
 Cf. baryf-lwyt rew FB. 244, 9.
 bathoriaethf. *mintage, mint.* 223, 14.
 bedissyawd f. *the universe.* 238, 18.
 bedw f. (coll.) *birch-trees.* 225, 9.
 Bedwyr n. pr. m.
 beð m. *a grave*; pl. -eu.
 1. bei, bey, see bod.
 2. bei *a fault.*
 beich *a burden, load.* 230, 24.
 beiðad m. *a challenger.* 240, 9.
 ✓ beirnad (beirnyad) m. *a judge.* 235, 7. 236, 19.
 bendigedig *blessed.*
 bendyth (bendith) f. *a blessing.*
 bennwig f. *a young sow.* 205, 19.
 ber *a spike, lance*; pl. -eu. 231, 5.
 beth, see peth.
 beunydyawl *daily.* 190, 9.
- biw f. *cattle.* 242, 5; *a standard of value.* teirbuw 211, 5.
 blaen m. *point, top, end, front.* or b. *in front, oe f. before him, ym*
 b. pawb *before any one else, yn ol ac ym* b. *behind and before.*
 blaen-weð *highest state, summit.* 169, 21. RB. II. 41, 33.
 blawð *tumult, commotion.* 235, 15.
 ✓ bleið-ast f. *a she-wolf.*
 blin *weary, wearisome.*
 blinaw *to weary, molest, harass.*
 blinder *weariness.*
 blodeuaw *to flourish, prosper.* 186, 1.
 blwch? 241, 10.
 blwyðyn f. *a year*; pl. -eð.
 blynghâu *to become angry, to frown.* 140, 7. 172, 23.
 blyneð f. *years (after numerals).*
 bo, see bod.
 bocсах f. *a boasting, vaunting.* 174, 13.
 boch, see bod.
 bod *to be, state of being (verb subst. and copula)* § 152 ff.
 boð *goodwill, pleasure.* oc eu b. *of their own free will.* 156, 6. 12.
 boði *to drown.*
 bogel f. *the navel.* 174, 25.
 Bolwyn n. l. *Boulogne.* 184, 31.
 bon *stem, root, stump*; pl. -eu.
 boneð *lineage, noble birth.* 162, 1.
 bonhedig *hereditary, innate* 180, 15; *noble*; pl. -yon; superl. bonhedickaf.
 bore m. *morning.* y b. *in the morning.* 225, 3.
 brad m. and f. *treachery, plot.*
 bradwr m. *a traitor*; pl. bradwyr.
 bran m. and f. *a raven*; pl. brain.
 bras *stout, fat.* 241, 2. 227, 20.
 Cf. Gnawd buan o vain, gnawd buan o vras MA. 845^b 15.
 brath m. *a stab, wound.* 188, 21.
 ✓ brathu *to wound, stab, spur.* impf. ind. act. pl. 3 brethynt; impf. ind. pass. brethid; part. brathedig.
 1. brawd f. *judgment, day of judgment.* 185, 16.
 2. brawd m. *a brother*; pl. brodyr, broder.
 brawd-le m. *a judgment seat.*
 bre *hill, promontory*; 243, 7.
 Redyn-fre n. l.
 breich m. and f. *an arm.* 230, 23.
 breið *hardly, scarcely.* 241, 7.
 breiðwyd f. *a dream, vision.* 173, 6; v. l. ib. 14.

breiniawl *privileged*. 219, 14.
 breint (bryein, brein) m. *privilege, prerogative; state, condition*. 220, 22.
 ✓ breisg *stout*. 233, 10.
 brenhin, (breenhin, brennhin, brennin) a *king*; pl. -eð.
 brenhinawl *kingly, royal*.
 brenhines f. a *queen*.
 brenhin-wisg *royal robe*; pl. -oeð.
 brehinyaeth f. *kingdom*.
 brethid, brethynt, see brathu.
 breu *brittle*. 200, 1.
 breuan f. a *handmill, quern*. 206, 31.
 briwaw to *break in pieces, shatter, destroy*. past part. briwedig. 147, 3.
 broder, brodyr, see brawd.
 ✓ bron (bronn) *breast*; pl. bronnoeð; dwy-fron *breasts*. rac b. *before, in front of*; ger b. *before*; ym b. y dyð *towards day*; cf. ymrou y gorffien Hg. II, 248, 17; dynyon ymron agheu, ib. 201, 34.
 ✓ brwysg *strong, impetuous, swift*. 233, 10.
 bry adv. *above*. 237, 15.
 bryd *mind, thought*; o un f. *with one accord*. 175, 10.
 bryn (brin) m. a *hill, mount*.
 brys m. *haste*; ar f. *in haste*.
 bryssyaw to *hasten*.
 Brytaen f. *Britain*. B. Fechan *Brittany*. Brytanyeid *Britons*.
 brythwch *tumult, storm* 229, 7; 241, 8. brythwch gaeaf MA. 189a⁴⁶.
 bu, see bod.
 bual a *drinking-horn*.
 - buan *swift, rapid*. 151, 21. 225, 21.
 buaned *swiftness, fleetness*. 158, 29.
 ✓ bucheð f. *life, salvation*. 150, 15.
 buchedu to *live*. 165, 9.
 ✓ buðugawl *victorious, gifted*. 164, 28.
 buðugolyaeth f. *victory, triumph*; pl. -eu. 144, 5.
 buðyn? 229, 3.
 bugeil m. a *shepherd*. 238, 19.
 bwlich a *gap*; pl. bylcheu *embrasures*. 164, 22.
 Bwlwyn n. l. *Boulogne*. 162, 14.
 bwrð m. a *table*; pl. byrðeu.
 Bwrgwyn n. l. *Burgundy*.
 bwrw to *throw, cast, strike, hit, overthrow*. impf. ind. act. sg. 3 byryei; pret. ind. sg. 3 byryawð.

bwyll-ig a *small hatchet*. 201, 21.
 bwyd m. *meat, food*.
 bwyta to *eat, act of eating*.
 bwyttal *virtuals*. 203, 2.
 bychan *small*.
 bychod a *trifle*. 227, 10.
 1. byd m. *world*. gwyn y f. *happy he!* 170, 18. goreu yn y b. *best of all*; gwas yn y b. *any youth*.
 2. byd, see bod.
 bydawl *earthly*. 222, 11.
 byðin f. a *troop, division of an army*; pl. -oeð.
 byðinaw to *array in troops, to draw up in battle array*.
 byhud? 233, 9.
 bylchau, see bwlich.
 byrr (birr) *short, brief*.
 byryei, see bwrw.
 byth (fyth) *ever*.
 byw (1) *alive*; (2) *life*.
 bywyd *life*. 193, 9 v. 1.

cabil *reproof*. 240, 13.
 cad f. (1) *battle*, roði c. ar faes to *give battle*; (2) a *battalion*.
 cadarn *strong, firm, powerful*.
 cadarnhäu to *strengthen, fortify, confirm, ratify, affirm*.
 cadeir f. a *chair, seat*.
 Cadell n. pr. m.
 cad-ffer *strong in battle*. 241, 5.
 ✓ cad-lys f. a *fortified court*. 195, 5.
 cadw to *keep, preserve, maintain*.
 Cad-wallawn n. pr. m.
 cadwent f. *battle, fight, contest*. 198, 20; 230, 6.
 cad-wr m. a *warrior*; pl. cedwyr. 241, 15. 242, 2.—n. pr. m.
 cadwyn a *chain*; pl. -awr. 228, 16.
 cadyr *strong, firm*. 241, 22.
 cae m. an *enclosure, fence*. 149, 6.
 cael, see cafel.
 caer f. a *citadel, fortress, city*. pl. ceiryð 156, 31. 193, 2. C. Alclud (Ir. Ail Clūaide) *Dumbarton*, C. Efracg *York*, C. Faðon *Bath*, C. Fudei *Silchester*, C. Geint *Canterbury*, C. Idor *Dorchester*, C. Lew Dinas *Dinllee*, C. Loyw *Gloucester*, C. Lyr *Leicester*, C. Lleon *Chester*, C. Llion ar Wysc *Caerleon*, C. Lwydcoed *Lincoln*², C. Seon *Segontium*,³ C.

¹ See Rhys, *Celtic Heathendom*, p. 406.

² According to Holder, *Alteltischer Sprachschatz* II, col. 192, *Lētocētum* is the old British name for Lichfield in Staffordshire.

³ On p. 239, l. 13 *Caer Seon* is confused with *C. Sion* 'Zion'; hence the mention of Jews in l. 14. Cf. Rhys, l.c., p. 272.

Weir *Warwick*, C. Wynt *Winchester*,
C. Wyrangon *Worcester*.

caeth *captivc*; pl. ceith.

caeu *to shut, close*. fut. ind. pass.

caeyator. 232, 1.

Cafall *the name of one of Arthur's hounds*. Cabal, Nennius ed. Mommsen, p. 217.

caffel (caffael, cael) *to get, seize, obtain, succeed* 184, 15. pres. ind. sg. 2 ceffy, pl. 2 ceffwch, pret. pass. caffad (cahat), etc. § 145.

calaf (coll.) *stalks, reeds*; 241, 9.

calan m. *Calends*; c. Awst *first of August*; c. gaef *All Saints' Day*; c. Mei *May-day*.

calaned *corpses*, pl. of celein. 188, 12.

caled *hard, severe*; pl. -yon.

Caled-fwich (Ir. calad-bolg) m. *hard in making notches, the name of Arthur's sword*.

calon (callon) *heart*; pl. -eu, -oed.

cam *crooked, wrong; wrong, injustice*; gan g. *wrongfully, unjustly*.

camgwl *a fine, penalty*. 225, 3.

v. 1. for camlwrw Leg. Wall. 40b².

camlwrw *a fine, penalty for the lesser offences*.

cam-ryfygu *to act arrogantly*.

166, 10. Cp. Hg. I. 219, 28.

cam-weð *sin, iniquity*. 229, 28.

1. can (gan) (voc.) prep. *with, by*. § 167. With pron. end. § 53. gellwng y eneit gan yr wybyr *spiritum in auris emisit* 159, 25; yr yscymunedickaf vradwr gan Vedrawt *that most accursed traitor of a Medrawd* 189, 15.

2. can (gan) conj. *since*. § 202.

3. can, see 1. cant.

canal, see cynhal.

canfed *hundredth, a hundredth part*. 230, 5.

✓ can-fod *to perceive*. § 160.

canhorthwy *help, aid*. 178, 8. 10.

canhorthwyaw *to help*. 176, 8.

canhwyf, see canu.

canhym-deith *to accompany, keep up with*. 208, 28.

cani, see cany.

can-lyn *to follow*.

can-llaw m. *a supporter*. 212, 11; 213, 21; 214, 10.

can-mawl *to praise, commend*.

canonwr m. *a canon*; pl. -wyr.

cans, see canys.

1. cant (can) (nas.) m. *a hundred*.

2. cant, see canu.

canu *to sing, celebrate in song, recite, play*; pres. subj. act. sg. 1 canwyf; impf. ind. pl. 3 cenynt; pret. ind. sg. 3 cant.

can-wlad *a hundred countries*. 232, 3.

can-wr *a hundred men* 151, 25. 172, 15.

cany (cani), before vowels canyd, conj. *since not*. § 202.

✓ canyad *permission, consent*. 217, 13.

canys (cans) i.e., can with the present of the copula, *for, since*. § 202.

caplan m. *a chaplain*. 155, 3.

✓ car *a friend, relative*; pl. -ant.

Caranwys *Carnotensis*. 179, 21.

carchar m. *a prison, gaol*.

carcharawr m. *a prisoner*; pl. carcharoryon.

✓ carcharu *to imprison*. 242, 5.

cardawd *charity, alms*. 237, 7.

carn *a cairn*.

carreg *a rock*; pl. cerrig.

carn-wyn *having a white hilt*.

Hence carnwennan f., the name of Arthur's knife. 207, 31.

caru *to love*. impf. ind. act. pl. 3 cerynt; past part. caredig.

✓ carw *a stag*. 196, 29.

caryad m. *love, affection*. 233, 15.

caryant 140, 4, either miswritten for caryat or formed like mol-yant, med-yant, &c.

cassäu *to hate*.

✓ casseg f. *a mare*.

castell m. *a castle, fortress*; pl. cestyll.

cathyl f. *a song, lay, poem*; pl. cathleu. 229, 17.

Catyneis n. l. *Caithness*. 145, 11.

Caw n. pr. m. 201, 19.

cawn m. (coll.) *reed grass, stalks, coarse grass*; 241, 9; 12; sg. conin.

✓ cawr m. *a giant, mighty man*; pl. cewri.

cawssei, see caffel.

caeyator, see caeu.

cedernid *strength, force, security, violence*.

cedig *battlesome, boisterous*. 241, 10.

cedwyr, see cadwr.

cedymdeith, see cydymdeith.

cefeis, see caffel.

cefyn (keuen) *back*; pl. cefneu; dan-gos eu cefneu *to flee, take to flight*. drachefyn *behind, back, again*; traeg-fyn *behind him*; dyfod t. *to return* 213, 8; trach-eu-cefyn 221, 21; drae-cefyn wynteu *behind them*. 179, 26.

cefynderw *a cousin*. plant yr hen-vam a uyd keuyn-dyru BCh. 75, 28. cegin f. *a kitchen*.

Cei n. pr. m. *Caius*.

ceidwad m. *a witness*; pl. keidweid.

✓ceing f. *a branch*. 165, 21. 197, 3.

cein *beautiful, fair, delightful*.

Ceint (Cent) *Kent*. 189, 19.

• ceissaw *to seek, fetch, endeavour*.

ceirch *oats*. 196, 4.

ceith, see caeth.

cefyð *skilful, ingenious*; *an artist*.

cefyðyd f. *an art*; pl. cefyðodeu.

celi *the heavens*. 231, 25. Celi *God*. 231, 24.

✓celu *to hide, conceal*.

celwrn m. *a piece?* 207, 32.

celwyðawg *lying, false*. 190, 10.

Celydon; llwyn C. 148, 25 = coit Celidon, Nennius, p. 199.

Celli-wig f. *the name of Arthur's court in Cornwall, now Callington*.

enedlaeth f. *a race, kind*.

✓enedyl f. *a race, kind*; pl. cened-loed.

✓ceneu m. *a whelp*. 198, 32. 199, 4. 32. Ceneu n. pr. m. 162, 3.

cennad m. and f. *a messenger, emissary, embassy*; pl. -eu.

✓cennadwri f. *a message, tidings*.

cenfeit *a convent*; pl. cenveinoed.

cenwch, see l. can.

cerð *craft, art, song*; pl. cyrð.

✓cerðawr m. *a craftsman, minstrel, bard*; pl. cerðoryon.

cerðed *to walk, travel, journey, go*.

cerðedyad *a course, motion*. 161, 11.

Ceredigyawn *Cardigan*. 205, 28.

cerenhyð *relationship*. 168, 20.

Cernyw *Cornwall*.

✓cerwyd *a stag*. 226, 1.

cerwyn f. *a caldron*. Cwm C., n. l. 204, 15.

✓cesseil *the armpit*. 194, 14.

cethr *a spike*; pl. -awd. 230, 29.

cethron *a spike*. 230, 27.

cewilyð *shame*. 141, 8. 142, 31.

cewssynt, see caffel.

ci m. *a hound*; coll. 205, 9; pl. cwn.

cicwr *a footsoldier*; coll. *infantry*. 202, 29.

cig m. *flesh*.

ciglef, see clybod.

cil *a recess, nook*.

Cil-gwrir n. l.

✓cilyaw *to retreat, desert, fail*.

cilyð *a mate, fellow*. § 72. = ^(the same) Tr. a chele = _{no part. no. express}

ciwdawdwr m. *a citizen, inhabitant*.

cladu *to bury*.

claf *sick*. 143, 13. 149, 28.

cleðyf m. *a sword*; pl. -eu, per metathesis *clefyðeu*.

✓clefyd m. *sickness, disease*. 161, 27.

clefyðeu, see cleðyf.

✓cleigaw *to plunge, immerse*. 206, 21.

cleis *a stripe*. 194, 14. Cf. maen

cleis, *marble*. Lhwyd.—Porth Cleis n. l. 204, 1.

clid *a shelter*. 241, 2.

clod m. and f. *fame, renown*.

clod-fawr *famous, celebrated*.

clodfori *to make illustrious, render famous*. 165, 15.

✓cloff *lame*.

clomen (colomen) f. *a dove*. 163, 10.

clust m. *an ear*. 201, 29. 203, 26.

clwm *a tune*; pl. clymeu moduli 147, 14.

Clwyd *a river-name*. 204, 17.

clybod *to hear*. impf. ind. act.

sg. 3. clywei; impf. pass. clywid; pret. ind. sg. 1 ciglef; sg. 3 cigleu. § 133 b. clybod ar *to hear of*.

clymeu, see clwm.

cnawd *flesh*. 238, 12.

cnes *skin*. 241, 14.

✓cneuen *a nut*. 196, 23.

✓cnithiaw *to pluck*. 200, 9.

✓coch *red*.

cochi *to redden, become red*. 173, 16.

coðyant m. *provocation, offence*. 166, 4.

coed (coyt) m. (coll.) *a wood, trees*;

baed c. *a wild boar*. pl. coydyð.

coeth *pure, fine*. eur c. *refined gold*.

cof *memory, recollection*.

coffâu *to remember, to call to mind*.

cog *a cuckoo*; pl. -eu.

congyl f. *a corner, angle*. 204, 9.

colled m. *loss*; pl. -eu 175, 31.

collen *hazel*. ✓c. derwen *an oak sapling*. 197, 2.

colli *to lose, be lost*. 238, 13.

conin, see cawn.

corff *a body, corpse*.

corn a horn, trumpet; a drinking horn. pl. *cyrn*, *cirn*.
 coron f. a crown.
 ✓ coryf pommel, saddle-bow; metaph. stay, support. 233, 20; 234, 23. Arch. I, p. 487.
 cosb punishment, fine. 217, 18.
 craff firm, steadfast. 140, 5.
 cras hard, dry. 225, 20.
 crawn, see *croni*.
 credu to believe. pres. subj. pl. 2 crettoch.
 crefydus devout; a religious person. pl. -son. 155, 5.
 crefydwyr m. a religious person. 144, 13 (miswritten for *crefftwyr* = *operarii* Geoffrey II, 14).
 Creiðylad n. pr. f.
 creir m. a relic; pl. -eu. 153, 26.
 creirhäu to cause to swear by relics. 221, 2.
 crettoch, see *credu*.
 crëu to create. 227, 19. 228, 18.
 creu gore, blood.
 creu-lawn blood-thirsty, cruel; compar. *creulonach*.
 creulon-der cruelty, tyranny, oppression.
 creu-lyd blood-stained, gory; f. creuled. 231, 20. 238, 16.
 crib f. a comb. 203, 25.
 crin withered, brittle. 241, 9.
 Crist Christ.
 cristawn a Christian; pl. *cristonogyon*.
 cristonogawl Christian.
 crog f. a cross.
 crogaw, crogi to crucify, hang.
 ✓ *croni* to hoard, amass, accumulate. pres. ind. act. sg. 3 *crawn* 233, 12.
 crwm bent. 225, 11.
 crychyad a shake (in music); pl. -eu. 147, 14 v.l.
 cryd a trembling, tremor. 231, 22.
 ~ cryfang a talon; pl. -heu 197, 28.
 cryn a trembling, quaking. 228, 33.
 cryno suitable. 156, 32. compar. -ach. 169, 2.
 crynu to tremble, quake. 184, 22. past part. *crynedig* 152, 16.
 ✓ *cuan* an owl 197, 8; 9; a rock-owl, Lhwyd.
 cudyaw to cover, hide. 154, 13.
 ✓ *cul lean*, thin, emaciated.
 Culwyð God. 228, 24. 231, 25.
 Custenhin n. pr. m. Constantine.

cwbwl (cwbyl) entire, whole.
 cweiraw, see *cyweiryaw*.
 cwfaint (cwfent) f. convent, assembly; pl. *cwfenoð*.
 ✓ *cwm* m. a valley. 197, 12.
 cwnsli m. counsel. 148, 2.
 cwrr an edge, corner. C. y Fagyl n.l. 204, 4.
 cwymp m. a fall. 225, 22.
 ✓ *cwynaw* to lament.
 ✓ *cwyn-fan* f. a lament, wailing.
 ✓ *cychwyn*, *cychwynnu* to set out, move, start. *deil ar gychwyn* = *dail yn syrthio* MA.361 b, n. 8.
 cyd (ced) conj. *though*; § 205.
 cyd ac, y gyd ac together with.
 y gyd yg cyd together 155, 2. § 171.
 y gyd a hynny likewise 204, 26. 218, 20.
 cyd-ðioðef to suffer. 142, 14. past. part. -edig (y) suffering (with).
 cyd-ðiolch to congratulate. 180, 10.
 cyd-farchawg m. a knight-comrade.
 cyd-gynghor joint counsel. 155, 2.
 cyd-synyedigaeth f. consent. 145, 4.
 cyd-tywysawg m. a joint leader. 178, 1.
 cyd-ym-deith m. a companion, comrade; pl. -on.
 cydymdeithocäu to accompany, associate with. 146, 4.
 cyf-agos near.
 cyfan whole, entire. 183, 32.
 cyfar trouble, anger; 230, 7. Cf. *Rhyfedd ym fyw llyw llawged gan gyfar o gwyn gofid* MA. 301 a 17.
 cyf-arch (keuarch) to request, ask; c. gwel to greet; geir cyfarch a supplementary question asked after the trial, before the verdict is given.
 cyf-ar-fod to meet, encounter, touch; § 160.
 cyfarth to bark, bay; roði c. rendre les abois, to stand at bay. *achub yr c.* (sic leg.) to be first at the charge.
 ✓ *cyf-arwyð* m. a guide.
 cyf-ar-wyneb(ac) opposite (to) 210, 5.
 ✓ *cyf-eill* m. a friend.
 ✓ *cyf-eir* f. yn y gyfeir straight before him, headlong. 207, 6.
 cyf-enw a namesake. yg kyuenw yr vn dyd ym phen y vlwydyn that day a year. 195, 19.
 cyf-ergir m. and f. a conflict, contest. 240, 9.
 cyf-ing narrow, strait. 175, 17.
 cyf-lawn full, complete.

cyflafan f. *an outrage, slaughter.*
 cyf-le m. *an opportunity.* 159, 16.
 cyflehäu *to dispose, arrange, place.*
 163, 27.
 cyf-lym *sharp, quick, speedy.*
 cyf-newid (O.W. cyfnofud) f. *coin, merchandise.* 223, 13. Cf. ef a holltir fuffy y gyfnewit; haner erwn a vyd RB. 2. 146, 19.
 cyfodi *to arise.*
 cyf-oed *having the same age, so old.* 141, 28.
 cyf-oeth m. *power, dominion, kingdom, wealth;* pl. -eu.
 cyfoethawg *powerful, wealthy.*
 cyfoethogi *to enrich.*
 cyfranc f. *an encounter, fight, combat.* 178, 12.
 cyf-red *equally swift.* 225, 6.
 cyf-reith f. *law, right;* pl. -eu.
 cyfreithiawl *legal, lawful.*
 cyfreu *plumage?* 225, 17. *action?* 229, 30.
 ✓ cyf-rin *a confidant.* 225, 5.
 cyfrwch *a meeting.* 147, 5 (v.l.).
 cyfrwng m. *mean, interval.* yg c. *in the midst of* 184, 9.
 cyfrwys *trained, expert.* 186, 19.
 190, 9 v.l. 191, 21.
 cyf-ryw m. *the same kind.* 181, 27. *a kind* 161, 27. *similar, like, such.*
 cyf-uch *of equal height.* yn g. ac *on a level with.* 174, 30.
 cyf-un-deb *unity, concord.* 167, 23.
 cyf-yawnhäu *to adjust, arrange.* 163, 27 v.l.
 cyf-yeith *having the same language.* 196, 13.
 cyf-yl *nearness, proximity.* yn y gyfyl *near him.*
 cyff m. *stock, trunk, stem;* pl. -yon.
 cyffelybu *to compare, imitate.*
 cyffredin *common.* yn g. *in common* 185, 25. 223, 12.
 cyffro m. *excitement.* 164, 27. 176, 6.
 cyffroi (kefroy) *to excite, arouse, disturb;* c. cyfreith (haw!) *to institute a legal action (a claim).* past part. cyffroedig. 184, 10.
 cyffur *occasion, opportunity.* 147, 9.
 cynghaws m. *a counsel, advocate.*
 cynghellawr m. *a chancellor, the king's principal steward or reeve.*
 ✓ cynghelloraeth f. *chancellorship.*
 ✓ cyngheusaeth f. *a pleading.*
 cynglhodforussed *equally renowned.* 186, 5.

cynghor^{g. ghor} (keghor) m. *counsel, advice; caffel yn y gyghor to decide.*
 cynghorfynt *envy, malice.* 156, 20.
 Cf. L.A. 12, 19.
 ✓ cynghori *to advise.*
 cynghreir f. *a covenant, truce.* 159, 12.
 ✓ cyngwastad *constant.* 234, 6. 235, 27.
 cyhoed *public.* 222, 12.
 cy-hyd *having equal length.* yn gyhyd ac *as long as.*
 ✓ cyhyded *equality, parity.* 221, 6. 7.
 cylich m. *a circle.* yg c. *around, about, towards, concerning;* yn eu c. *about them, around them;* yg c. *hynny about that.*
 ✓ cylchynu *to surround, encompass, besiege.* 146, 17 v. l.
 cylllell f. *a knife, dagger.*
 cylllell-bren *the wooden lath of a scabbard;* pl. -eu 195, 14. *wooden tweezers* 200, 5.
 cylllell-fawr *big-knived.* 206, 19.
 cymhell *to compel, force, drive, exact.* c. y law *to force one to surrender.*
 cymenn *wise;* compar. cymhennach. 175, 28.
 cymer, see cymryd.
 cymmeint *of equal size, as much, as many, so great, so many.*
 cymmwd m. *a commote, a division of country.*
 ✓ cymod *to propitiate, make peace.* 197, 32. 201, 7.
 cymodawg *a neighbour;* pl. cymodogion.
 cymod-loned *a concord, agreement.*
 cymrwd mortar. 193, 2.
 Cymry (pl. of Cymro m. *a Welshman*) Wales. 154, 10. 203, 31. 222, 4.
 cymryd (kemyrit) *to take.* pret. ind. sg. 3. cymerth, cymirth. c. arnaw *to feign;* c. eu fford (hynt) *to set out;* c. ffo *to take to flight.*
 cymyn *to entrust.* 157, 10.
 cymynediw *a command, injunction;* pl. -eu; 150, 24; 166, 26.
 1. cyn (cynn) prep. *before.* § 170.
 2. cyn (gynn) conj. *sooner, before.* § 204. gynn noe fyned *before he goes.* 225, 3.
 ✓ 3. cyn *a stump;* pl. -yon. 197, 14.
 cynadyll *a meeting, assembly.* 171, 19.
 cyn-deced *as fair.* 163, 14.

cyffredin
of equal rank

cyn-digrifed *as pleasant.* 163, 14.
 cyn-dosted *equally harsh.* 198, 17.
 Cyn-ðelig n. pr. m. 162, 7.
 Cyn-ðelw n. pr. m.
 Cyn-farch n. pr. m.
 cynefawd *custom, usage.* 163, 24.
 167, 1.
 Cyn-felyn n. pr. m.
 cynhal, cynnal (kanal) *to sustain, support, maintain.*
 cynhebig *similar, like.*
 cynhebygu *to compare.* 161, 2.
 ✓ cynhelu *to support.* 220, 30.
 cynhen *contention, strife, contest;*
 pl. cynhenneu.
 cynhyrfu *to excite, move.* 173, 27.
 cynired *to come together, assemble;*
bring together; a concourse. 162, 20.
 Cyn-las n. pr. m.
 ✓ cynllwyn *an ambush, waylaying.*
 223, 1.
 ✓ cyn-llyfan *a leash, a slip.*
 ✓ cynna *equally good, peer.* 227, 9.
 cynnal, see cynhal.
 ✓ cynnelw *pattern, example, model.*
 233, 16.
 cynnifywr (coll.) m. *combatants, warriors.* 202, 27.
 cynnig *to propose, proffer, suggest.*
 cynnullaw *to collect, call together.*
 ✓ cynnwys *to receive, admit, adopt.*
 238, 5. Ar sawl a oed dan geithiwet
 heuyt ef ae kynnwysawd ym
 paradwys LA. 133¹²; Creawdwr celi
 an kynnwys ni yn trugared,
 FB. 1996.
 1. cynnyð m. *a huntsman; pl.*
 -yon. 205, 4. 7.
 2. cynnyð *increase, prosperity.*
 237, 6. ef a doeth att Walchmei. Ac
 a gyuarchawd gwell idaw. Duw a ro
 kynnyd arnat, heb y Gwalehmei
 Hg. I. 223, 2.
 cynnyðu *to increase.* 180, 12.
 cyn-ran m. *a first or chief part;*
a leader. 231, 27.
 cynt adv. *formerly, before.* yn g.
 sooner, rather 181, 8.
 cyntaf *first; yn gyntaf first, at first.*
 cyntefin (Ir. cētemuin) *the be-*
ginning of summer. 225, 14.
 Cyn-was n. pr. m. 204, 4.
 cyny (kene) conj. *though not.* § 205.
 cyrch m. *an attack, onset, raid.*
 cyrchaw *to fetch, bring.* 231, 18.
 ✓ cyrchu *to attack, set upon, march*
upon, make for, approach.

cyrn, see corn.
 cyryscwyðad *a quarrel, contention?*
 230, 9.
 cysgawd m. *shade, shelter, sha-*
dow. 241, 11.
 cysgu *to sleep.*
 crystal *equally good, as good.*
 cy-war-sangu *to trample upon,*
oppress, crush. 149, 26. 152, 16.
 180, 32.
 cy-weir *prepared, equipped, com-*
plete. 158, 29. 179, 16.
 cyweiryaw *to prepare, equip, lay*
out.
 cy-weithyð *a company.* 194, 3.
 cy-wir *true, just.* 234, 6.
 ✓ 1. cy-wlad f. *a neighbouring terri-*
tory, borderland. 233, 18. Rybu Vran
 vab Llyr llu rywmadur mat ygkamp
 ygkyulat ygkur MA. 180 b 13.
 2. cy-wlad m. *a compatriot.* 230, 10.
 cywrein *skilful, cunning.*
 cy-wrisseð *contention, strife.* 234,
 23. 236, 11.
 cy-wyð-ol-(y)aeth f. *harmony,*
music; pl. -eu 163, 14. Used also
 as sg. pa gywydolyaethev yw honn?
 LA. 82, 10.
 chwæer f. *a sister; pl. chwiorýð.*
 chwære *to play; play; pl. chwær-*
yeu.
 chwech, chwe (whe) (spir.) *six.*
 ✓ chwedyl m. *a story, tale, news,*
tidings; pl. chwedleu.
 chweg *sweet.* 239, 21.
 chwerthyn *to smile.* chwerðið
 (§ 129) 225, 22.
 chwerw *bitter.* 230, 7.
 chwi you. *Emphatic chwichwi,*
conjunctive chwitheu, chitheu. § 45.
 Chwintus n. pr. m. *Quintus.*

da (1) *good, profitable; (2) goods,*
wealth, benefit.
 dabre *come!* § 141.
 dad-ganu *to recapitulate, rehearse,*
recite. 173, 6.
 dadolwch *intercession, invocation.*
 235, 17.
 ✓ dad-rithaw *to re-transform.* 199, 8.
 dadyl m. and f. *a meeting, dispute,*
suit, judgment; pl. dadleu (used as
sg. masc. and pl.) a dispute.
 dadyl-fa *a meeting-place, court.*
 O. W. dadlma 222, 13.
 dadaf f. *a sheep; pl. defeid.*

daffar provision. 225, 19; cf. gwnaeth Duw trugar gardaud FB. 15, 14.

dangos (dankos) to shew, disclose, produce. d. cefneu to flee; d. bronnoed to face; d. deheuoed turn the right to, face; d. ysparduneu y to spur.

dala (daly) to hold, seize, retain, hold back, capture. act. pret. ind. sg. 3 delis (dellis), past subj. pl. 3 delhynt, pluperf. pl. 3 dalyassant.

dam-gylchu to surround; past part. damgylchedig.

dam-gyichynu to surround. 142, 17. damunaw to desire, wish, seek for; part. damunedig.

damwein m. accident, chance, fortune, event; pl. -eu; o δ. by chance.

damweinaw (y) to happen to, to befall. 173, 11.

danfon to send, dispatch. 178, 7.

dar f. an oaktree. 197, 2.

dar-estwng to subdue, subjugate, yield; past part. darestyngedig.

dar-fod to cease, end, come to pass, happen. pres. ind. act. sg. 3 deryw; fut. ind. sg. 3 dervyδ; impf. ind. sg. 3 daroed; cond. sg. 3 darffeī. § 160.

dar-lleaw to read. 231, 29.

darmerth provision, preparation. 162, 19.

dar-o-gan prophecy, prognostication; pl. daroganneu.

darpar (am) m. preparation (for), provision, project.

darparu to prepare, intend. 196, 7.

dar-ym-red to pass to and fro; 210, 7.

dathoedd, see dyfod.

1. daw m. a son-in-law; pl. dofyon.

2. daw, see dyfod.

dawn gift, mental endowment; pl. donyeu.

dayar (dayr, dair) f. earth, land, ground.

dayar-dy a subterranean vault.

dayar-gychwyn an earthquake; 229, 1.

dayoni goodness, virtue, valour.

dayrawl earthly, mundane, material. 164, 9.

de, see dy.

dechreu to begin, inaugurate; a beginning, origin.

dedwyδ happy, blessed, virtuous.

dedwyδyd happiness, felicity.

defawd f. custom, practice, habit, ordinance; pl. defodou.

defnyδ m. material, element, substance, cause; pl. defnyδeu, defnyδyeu witnesses, guarantors, etc. in a lawsuit.

deg, deng (nas) ten. § 41.

deheu (1) right (dexter), righteous; (2) the right hand or arm, the right side of the body, south, South-Wales; pl. -oed.

Deheu-barth South-Wales.

dehongyl (dehogyl) to interpret; interpretation. 173, 8. 13.

dehol to expel, banish. 143, 21. 155, 7. defaw to roast. 199, 28.

deil (coll.) leaves.

deissyfeid (deissyfyf, dissiuit) to demand, request, seek, merit.

deissyfyd (dysseifyd) sudden, unexpected. 147, 3. 187, 23. 208, 17.

1. delhynt, see dala.

2. delhynt, see dyfod.

delw f. image, form.

delwad m. creator. 227, 1.

delwyd, see dyfod.

deni, see 1. tan.

derwen f. an oak-tree. collen d. a young oak.

dethol select, picked. 202, 29.

deu m. two; f. dwy (dui, du). § 42 (a).

deubi, see dyfod.

deu-δeg (nas.) twelve.

deu-δeg-mlwyδ twelve years old.

deu-δyblig double, two-fold. 214, 29.

deugeint forty.

deugeinfed fortieth; ar y d. with forty men. § 165.

Deu-gleδyf the name of a cantref in Pembroke. 204, 5.

deu-hanner divided in two equal halves. 221, 7.

death, see dyfod.

Dewi n. pr. m. David.

dewin m. a magician. 225, 16.

dewis to choose, prefer.

dewr brave.

dewred prowess, valour, prime of life. 140, 6. 180, 10. 186, 1. 4. warriors 144, 1, (omnem armatum militem).

Dews (Deus) Lat. Deus. 227, 1. 20.

1. di, see ti.

2. di (dy) (voc.) O. W. = later i, y, prep. to. diδi to her. § 195.

di-aerfa without slaughter. 170, 10 (sic leg.)

- ✓ di-afael *exempt from seizure.* 223, 32.
 di-angc *to escape.* pret. ind. act. sg. 3 diengis (dihegis).
 di-al *to avenge; vengeance.*
 di-am (O. W.) *for.* § 164.
 di-amheu *undoubted, certain, evident.* 235, 18.
 ✓ di-anaf *flawless, whole.* 202, 5.
 di-annod *without delay.*
 di-anrydeðu *to dishonour.* 142, 6.
 di-arfeu *unarmed.* 156, 1.
 di-arfod *unprepared.* 177, 30.
 di-arfu *to disarm.*
 diawd *drink.* 170, 16.
 did, see dodi.
 di-drifwr m. *a hermit.* 165, 8.
 di-dryf *a solitary place, hermitage.* 165, 9.
 di-ðarbod *to consider, care.* heb ð. *parum cogitans* 184, 14. impf. ind. act. pl. 3 diðorynt 175, 26. § 147.
 di-eithyr *outside.* § 172. yn y d. 222, 14.
 diën buds. 241, 19. Arch I. p. 503.
 dieu, dieuoëð, see dyð.
 difa *to destroy, annul.* 197, 13.
 ✓ di-fanw (O. W. dimanw) *to disparage, slight.* pres. subj. act. sg. 3 difanwo. 224, 7.
 di-farnu *I judge, decide against.* 140, 9. 220, 13. 16. fut. sg. 3 diwarnawd 228, 20.
 di-fei *faultless, perfect.* 238, 15.
 di-fetha *to destroy.* 197, 31.
 di-fryssio *to hasten, speed.* 242, 2.
 ✓ di-funer *exempt from allegiance to a lord.* 223, 31.
 di-fwlch *without a notch.* Cleðyf D. n. pr. m. 204, 12.
 ✓ di-fwyn *void, idle, unused, untouched (of a virgin).* 201, 4.
 ✓ di-fwynyant *profitless.* 211, 8.
 ✓ diffeith *waste.*
 diffeithaw *to lay waste.*
 diffeithwch m. *a waste, wilderness.*
 differei, see diffryd.
 ✓ diffryd (rac) *to defend, protect (from).* past. subj. act. sg. 3 differei; pret. ind. sg. 3 diffyrth, diffirth. § 133a.
 diffurn? 228, 11.
 di-garyad *unloving, unkind.* 142, 4.
 1. digawn (dygawn) m. *a sufficiency; sufficient.*
 2. digawn *to be able, to effect, do, accomplish;* pres. ind. sg. 1 digonaf.
 di-gribyaw (y) *to attack.* 205, 5.
 Cf. ym-gribiaw.
 digrif *pleasant, agreeable.*
 digrifwch *pleasure, enjoyment.*
 di-gyfoethi *to dispossess, deprive of territory.* 191, 17.
 ✓ diheu *undoubted, certain.* d.-porth *firm support.* 234, 14.
 di-hewyd *affection, inclination, desire.* 175, 25. 180, 32. 182, 11.
 dilëu *to exterminate, annihilate.*
 dilid *to pursue.*
 di-luyð *exempt from hosting.* 223, 31.
 dillad (coll.) *clothes, dress.* 154, 8.
 dim *a thing, something; nothing, naught.* dilëu hyd ar ðim *to annihilate;* dilid hyd ar ðim *to pursue to extinction;* adv. *at all.*
 din *a fortress.* Din Tywi n. l. 205, 27.
 Din-dagwl n. l. *Tintagel.*
 dinas m. *a city, citadel;* pl. dinas-soeð.
 di-obeithaw *to despair.* 190, 13.
 ✓ di-od *to take off, divest, extract.*
 ✓ di-oðef (O. W. diguadef) *to suffer, undergo, withstand.*
 dioer *verily, certainly.* 176, 1.
 di-o-gel *safe, secure.*
 diogelwch *safety, security.*
 diolch (i) *to thank.*
 dipynwys, see dybynu.
 dir *necessary.* 190, 10.
 dir-fawr *very great, huge, enormous.*
 ✓ dirieid *wicked.* 225, 12.
 dirwy f. *a fine, mulct.*
 ✓ di-rybuð *without warning.* 158, 12.
 disgyblu *to study, imitate (like a disciple).* 156, 22. Cf. Hg. I. 208, 5.
 ✓ disgynnu *to dismount, descend, alight, land, put up at.*
 dispeilaw *to unsheathe.* 199, 13.
 dissifid, see deissyfyd.
 distryw *to destroy, demolish.*
 ditheu, see titheu.
 dithwn (O. W.) *this day.* 208, 15. 16.
 di-wall *careful, unceasing.* 164, 5.
 1. diwarnawd m. *a day.*
 2. diwarnawd, see di-farnu.
 diwedýð m. *evening.* 241, 13.
 diweð *end* or d. *at last.*
 di-weir *chaste.* 164, 15.
 diweir-deb *chastity.* 190, 16.
 diwethaf *last.* 154, 30.
 ✓ di-wreid *an uprooting.* 233, 3.
 di-wreidedig *uprooted, demolished.* 155, 4.
 di-wyll *cultivation.* 167, 8.

dodi (dody) *to place, put, give, charge.* pres. ind. act. sg. 3 did; dodi ar y gyfraith *to appeal to the law*; dodi ym mhen un *to suggest, submit, entrust, hand over.*

doŷy, doent, see dyfod.

1. doeth *wise, sage.* 143, 3.

2. doeth, see dyfod.

doeth-ineb *wisdom.* 142, 32.

Dofyð m. *the Lord, God.*

Dofyðyad m. *the Lord.* 231, 15.

dofyon, see 1. daw.

dogyn *portion, share.* 202, 14.

doið, see dyfod.

dolur *grief, anguish.* 144, 20.

doluryaw *to grieve.* 154, 25. 204, 20.

domni = Lat. Domini. 237, 2.

donyaw *gifted, endowed.* 235, 19.

donyeu, see dawn.

dos, see myned.

dothuif, doy, doynt, see dyfod.

drachefyn, see trachefyn.

dragon, dreig f. *a dragon*; 172, 29. *a battle standard.* pl. dreigeu. 150, 26. 180, 2. 184, 3.

drein (coll.) *thorns.* 230, 32.

dros, see tros.

drud *bold, arrogant, wicked.* 186, 13. 232, 8.

drudannaeth f. *arrogance.* 165, 28 (*protervia*).

Drud-wyn m. *the name of a hound.* 204, 8.

drwg *bad, evil*; *mischievous, harm.*

-drws *door, entrance*; pl. drysseu.

drwy, see trwy.

✓ drycin (i.e. dryg-hin) *foul weather.* 225, 6.

✓ drychafel *to raise, lift*; *rise.*

dryg-ðamwein *misfortune, ill-luck.*

dryll m. *portion, fragment*; pl. -eu.

dryllyaw *to break in pieces, shatter.*

dryssawr m. *a doorkeeper.* 234, 8.

drysseu, see drws.

du *black.*

duc m. *a duke.*

duch, dug, see dwyn.

du-hunaw *to awake.* 173, 6.

Du-las (Ir. Dub-glas) *a river-name.* 146, 14.

du-un *accordant, agreeable.* 216, 23.

duw (dyw): pob d. *on every day.* 201, 5. d. Sadwrn *on Saturday.* 228, 21. 240, 10.

Duw m. *God.* pl. dwyweu 142, 21.

dwfrein, see dwyrein.

dwfyr (dwfwr) m. *water.*

dwrn *a fist, hand*; pl. dirn. 235, 2.

dwy, see deu. dwyweu, see Duw.

dwydwyl *divine.*

dwy-law (pl. of llaw) *hands.*

dwyn *to take, carry, bring, capture*; § 133 (b). d. ar gof *to call to mind.* d. ruthur *to attack.* d. yr

dygyn *to affirm on oath.* pres.

ind. act. sg. 1 dygaf; fut. ind. pass.

dygetawr (§ 129. n.); imper. sg. 2

dwg; pres. subj. sg. 3 duch (§ 110

n. 2); pret. ind. sg. 3 dug.

dwyrein (dwfrein, dwyfrein) *the*

east. 172, 1. 181, 17.

1. dy, see 2. di.

2. dy (de) (voc.) *poss. adj. thy.* § 57.

3. dy (de), see ti.

dy-borthi *to carry, inflict.* 180, 26.

dy-bryd *ugly, foul, base.* 178, 6; 180, 19; 190, 26.

dybynu *to hang down.* 230, 18.

✓ dycco, dyccwy, see dwyn.

dychymyg m. *invention, device*;

pl. -eu, -yon. 164, 26.

dyð (O.W. did) m. *day, daytime,*

daylight, date; pl. dicu (after

numerals), dieuoeð, dyðyeu; d. brawd

Doomsday; hanner d. *mid-day.*

dyð-gweith *on a certain day, one*

day. 199, 10.

dy-ðwyn *to bring.* 194, 13.

Dyfed *Demetia.*

Dyfnarth n. *pr. m.* 200, 28.

Dyfneint n. I. *Devon.* 206, 5.

dyfod (deuod, douot) *to come.* § 141.

dyfodedigaeth f. *a coming, arrival.*

dy-fryssyaw *to hasten.* 242, 2.

dyfuant, dyfyð, see dyfod.

✓ dyfynnu *to summon.* 201, 1. 205, 2.

Dyfn-wal n. *pr. m.*

dyffo, see dyfod.

dyffryn m. *a valley.* D. Llychwr *the valley of Loughor.*

dyffygaw *to fail, lack.* 145, 24.

180, 11.

dy-gaboli *to belabour, beat soundly*

207, 21.

dygaf, dygetawr, see dwyn.

dygonho, see 2. digawn.

dy-grynn terror. 228, 33.

dygrynnyaw *to seize, clutch.* 206, 20.

dy-grynöi *to avail, profit.* 153, 10. 175, 30.

✓ dy-gwyðaw *to fall, chance.*

dygwyðedigaeth f. *setting (of the sun).* 151, 4.

dygyn *hard, severe; a test, proof.*
See **dwyn**.
✓ **dy-gyrchu** *to make for, set upon;*
draw. 194, 23. 202, 12. 206, 24.
1. **dy-heð** *discordant, strange?*
piteous, a pity? 194, 19.¹
2. **dyheð?** 228, 27. Here MA.
73 b 6 has the variant *tuedd*, pl. of
tu 'country-side, country.'
dy-leith *death.* 232, 1.
dylyed f. due, claim, right, title.
dylyedawg *high-born, noble; pl.*
dylyedogyon. 140, 29. 155, 14.
156, 24.
dylyedus *due, proper.* 182, 20.
dylyu (*deleu*) *to have a right to,*
deserve, be due, owe. 171, 26. 203, 20. 23.
217, 25. 237, 19.
dyn m. and f. *a human being, man;*
coll. *men* 204, 5. pl. **-yon** (*deneon*).
dy-nessäu *to approach, draw near.*
✓ **dyn-y-orn** (cf. Ir. *duin-orgun*) *homi-*
cide, murder. 222, 17.
dyrchefynt, see **drychafel**.
dyrn-awd m. *a blow; pl. dyrnodeu.*
dyrn-feð *a handbreadth.* 197, 24.
✓ **dy-roði** *to give.* pres. ind. act.
sg. 3 **dere, dyry;** imperat. sg. 2 **dyro.**
dyrys (1) *difficult, intricate;* (2)
adversity. 162, 20. 167, 16. 175, 18.
dysg m. *teaching, instruction,*
example, behaviour. 164, 12. 182, 19.
184, 23 (*hortamen*). 187, 7.
dysgu *to teach, instruct.*
dysseifyd, see **deissyfyd**.
dywad, see **dywedud**.
✓ **dywal** *fierce.* 183, 13. 233, 4.
dywalhäu *to harass.* 185, 26.
dyfyð, see **dyfod**.
dyw, see **duw**.
dywedud *to say.* § 133.
dywygyad (*di-*) *manner, fashion.*
164, 12.
1. e, see **yð**.
2. e, see 4. **y**.
eb-rwyð *swift, quick.* 176, 11.
ebryn? 228, 27.
ech *outside of, beyond?* 228, 16.
Cf. FB. 66, 8; 106, 30; 140, 31; MA.
208a 49.
Echel *Achilles*.
* **echenawg** *needy, destitute.* 143, 5.
echwrys *violent, fierce.* 227, 22;
Cf. FB. 159, 5; 199, 20. MA. 247,
24. 36.

ed, see **yð**.
ederyn, see **adar**.
edifar *repentant, sorry.* 149, 17.
edir, see **adaw**.
✓ **edirn** (**etyrn**) *sovereignty, supre-*
macy. 235, 3. 236, 15.
edrych *to look, see.* 164, 23. 220, 9.
ed-rif *descent, lineage.* 212, 29. Cf.
MA. 168a 51.
ed-ucher (= **hyd ucher**) *till evening.*
193, 1. 203, 5.
edyw, see **ydyw**.
✓ **edewis**, see **adaw**.
ef (**eff**) *he, it.* §§ 45; 47. *Emphatic*
efo (**effo**); conjunct. **ynteu.** § 45 (b).
efelly *thus, so.* See **felly**.
efo, effo, see **ef**.
Efyas n. l. *a cantred in Hereford-*
shire. 206, 4.
effeirvad m. *a priest; pl. effeiryeid.*
egglur *clear, bright, brilliant,*
renowned, famous. 167, 1. 169, 22.
egglur-der *brightness, brilliance.*
173, 1.
eglwys f. *church; pl. eglwysseu.*
egnad (O.W.), pl. **egneyd**, see
ynad.
englyn m. *a stanza of three or four*
lines. 200, 13.
englylon, see **angel**.
✓ **enghyrth** (**eghirith**) *terrible, pain-*
ful. 238, 10. FB. 177²; MA. 351b 21.
ehang *unrestricted, free.* 173, 29.
✓ **ehawg** m. *a salmon.* 197, 28.
ehedeg *to fly.* 172, 29.
ehofyn-der *fearlessness, confidence,*
courage. 187, 4.
ehunan *himself; pl. ehunein* § 60.
ei, see **myned**.
✓ **eidaw** *his; eidunt theirs.* § 55.
Eiff *Egypt.* yr E. 172, 18.
eigawn *ocean, sea.* 161, 18.
eingon f. *an anvil.* 196, 21.
1. **eil** *second, next.* **eil hynaf** *eldest*
but one; eilweith *a second time,*
again; bop eilwers *alternately.*
2. **eil** *a son.* 200, 28; 205, 24,
eilenwi *to fulfil, accomplish.*
152, 14. 169, 22.
eillaw *to shave, to cut (hair).*
✓ **einym** *ours.* 169, 14. § 55.
eirant *they will arise.* 229, 19; 20.
See RC. VI, 27.
✓ **eirchad** *a suitor, suppliant.* 234, 5.
eir-m-oed *since my time.* 198, 9.
§ 197 n.

¹ For *oed dyhed kelu y ryw was humn* WB. 475, RB. 116 has *ys oed gryssyn kelu* &c.

- eiry *snow*.
 Eiryawn n. pr. m. 204, 30.
 eiryf *number*. 172, 14.
 eir-y-oed (eiroed) *ever, always*.
 § 197 n. 140, 3.
 eisseu *want, indigence*. 146, 2.
 199, 19.
 eissoes *yet, nevertheless*.
 eissyfflad *hell*. 231, 13. v. l. issaf
 wlad, MA. 74b 14. eissyflat, FB.
 161³⁴. v. l. Eissyf wlad MA. 27a⁵⁶.
 See FB. 302²⁸.
 eissyllud *progeny, followers*. 232, 9.
 Cf. FB. 44, 2; 203, 24; MA. 143a 39.
 169a, 35.
 eisted (eyste) *to sit; e. wrth y gaer
 to besiege the city*.
 eisted-fa f. *a seat, throne; pl. -eu*.
 eithaf *end, extremity; pl. -oed*.
 eithyr prep. *except*. § 172.
 el, see myned.
 el-chwyl *a second time, again*. 141,
 22. 142, 22.
 elhei, elhid, elhynt, eloch, see
 myned.
 Elen n. pr. f. *Helen*.
 ell (ill, yll) *all*, see § 67.
 ellwng *to dismiss, dispatch, let;
 shed (blood)*. past. subj. act. sg. 3
 ellygei, pret. ind. sg. 3 ellygwys, etc.
 past part. ellyngedig.
 √ ellyn *a razor*. 203, 25.
 em, see yn.
 √ emelldigedig *accursed*.
 Emrys n. pr. m. *Ambrose*.
 Emyr n. pr. m.
 en, ena, see yn, yna.
 encil, encilyaw *to retreat*. 185, 1.
 encyd *space of time*. 184, 8.
 ene, see yny.
 eneid (eneyt) m. *life, soul; pl. -eu;*
 myned e. dros e. *to engage in a life-
 for-life struggle*.
 enfyn, see anfon.
 enguis (O.W.), see enwi.
 enill *to gain, win*. 145, 18.
 enneint *an ointment, a bath*. 143,
 13. Cf. RB. 76, 11.
 Enoc n. pr. m. *Enoch*.
 ennynnu *to kindle, fire; be inflamed*.
 enrydeð (anryded) m. *honour,
 dignity*. 142, 16. 144, 11. 145, 21.
 enrydeðu (anrydedu) *to celebrate*.
 154, 23. pres. subj. act. sg. 3
 enrydeðocao.
 √ enrydeðus *honourable, noble, vener-
 able, dignified*. 143, 24.
 enteu (entheu, entehu) pers. pron.
 sg. 3 m. §§ 45(c); 46(c).
 enw (heno) m. *a name*. § 29.
 enwi *to name*. pret. ind. act. sg. 3
 enguis (O.W.) 218, 5.
 eny, see yny.
 enywed (ennuet) *damage, injury*.
 Sew y turyw ac enwywet llosgy tey a
 thorry aradyr BCh. 63, 8.
 1. er, see l. yr.
 2. er (yr) prep. *for*. §§ 53, 197.
 3. er, see l. y.
 er-byñ *against; yn erbyn to meet,
 against, by*. § 173. yn awch e.
against you. 180, 19.
 erbynyaw *to receive; withstand*.
 erbyneyid (erbyneid) *to receive*.
 141, 16. 143, 25.
 erchi (hercki) *to ask, request, bid;*
 pres. ind. act. sg. 1 archaf.
 eregthun, eregthunt, see rwng.
 ereill, see arall.
 ereint *silver*. 200, 24. 203, 19.
 205, 5. Cf. Rhys, Celt. Heathendom,
 p. 125.
 erestyn m. *a juggler*. 147, 13. The
 parallel passage in M. A. 531a 55 has:
 ac en rith kroesan ac arwestdyn ac
 gwareyt.
 ereu 230, 1 = eireu MA. 73b⁴⁶,
 see geir.
 er-gelu *to hide*. fut. ind. pass.
 ergelawr 227, 28. ergelhawr ib. 29.
 √ er-glybod *to listen to*. imper. sg. 2
 erglyw 235, 10. 236, 22.
 er-gryn *dread, fear*. 202, 31.
 er-gyd m. *a stroke, blow, cast; pl.*
-eu.
 √ er-hyl *hunt, chase*. 201, 18; 204, 8.
 er-lid *to pursue*.
 er-lysu *to reject, deny*. 229, 30.
 ermid m. *a hermit*. pl. -wyr.
 ermud? 232, 10.
 ermyn-wisc *a robe with border of*
ermine. 161, 29.
 eryf? 229, 4. 9.
 eryr m. *an eagle; pl. -od* 154, 3.
 metaph. *a leader*.
 es, see §§ 94; 159 n. 2.
 Esgeir Oervel n. l. *Seiscenn Uar-
 beöil in Ireland*. 201, 32. 203, 3.
 esgob m. *a bishop; pl. escyb*.
 esgobaeth f. *a bishopric; pl. -eu*.
 esgobawd *a bishopric*.
 esgolheig m. *a scholar, clerk; pl.*
-ion.
 esgyll, see asgell.

esgyrn, see asgwrn.
 esgyntu to ascend, mount, climb.
 esmwyth-der m. ease, rest.
 estrawn a stranger. 225, 4.
 estwng = gestwng to let down.
 e. gantunt incumbentes 176, 30.
 etifeð m. an heir; coll. heirs. 141, 1. pl. -yon 181, 26.
 eto, see etwa.
 etheuis, see ađaw.
 ethol to choose, select.
 ethynt, see myned.
 etwa (eto) yet, still. ettwa 191, 7.
 eu their. § 57. eu hun themselves.
 eur m. gold.
 eur-đwrn golden-handed, liberal.
 pl. -đirn 235, 2. 236, 14.
 eureid golden, gilt, set with gold. 184, 3 (aureus).
 eur-gleđyf-ruđ golden-sword-red. 233, 9.
 euryrn golden. 201, 11.
 ewin f. a nail, talon, claw. 201, 9.
 ewythr m. an uncle (brother of one of parents, grand-parents, or great-grand-parents); pl. ewythređ 206, 2.
 eyl-weyth, see 1. eil.
 fal (mal) conj. as. § 216.
 felly thus. yfelly 164, 30. 166, 20.
 fi, ffi, see mi.
 fry above.
 fyhud? 231, 9.
 fyn (nas.) my. §§ 57, 59. *fyn 76
b+p.*
 ffast cunning. 147, 16.
 Ffichteid Picts.
 fflam f. a flame, fire. 160, 4. 185, 4.
 fflamychedig inflamed, flaming. 159, 20.
 Fflandrys Flanders.
 ffo to flee. ar ffo in flight.
 fforđ f. a road, way, passage, means; pl. fforđ.
 fforest f. a forest; pl. -i.
 Ffreinc f. France.
 ffuruf f. form, manner; pa ff. how?
 ffustaw to strike, beat. 175, 2.
 ffwrn f. a furnace. 228, 22.
 ffyđ faith. 149, 31.
 ffyđ-lawn faithful. 181, 3.
 ffynhawn f. a fountain, spring.
 ffyrđ, see fforđ.
 gadael (gadayl) to leave, allow. 215, 29. See gadu.
 gadaw to leave.

gadu to leave, allow, permit. pres. ind. act. sg. 2 gedy; § sg. 3 gad 146, 2; pl. 2 gedwch; imper. pass. gat-her.
 gafael (gafayl) f. a seizing, holding; seizure. 222, 15.
 gafael-fawr of mighty grip. Glewlwyd G., 204, 24.
 galar sorrow. 229, 9.
 galw to call, summon, name. pres. ind. pass. gelwir; imper. pl. 2 gelwch.
 gallel, gallu to be able; power, might. pres. ind. act. sg. 2 gelly; sg. 3 geill, etc.
 gan, see can. *gan 76
907*
 ganed, see geni.
 garscon? 199, 12.
 garth a mountain ridge. 205, 29.
 garw rough.
 gast f. a bitch.
 gawr f. and m. a shout, cry; battle. 205, 10. 229, 23.
 gayaf (gaeaf) m. winter. 156, 14.
 gefeil tongs, pincers. gefeil 104, 14.
 1. geir (geyr) m. a word, request. pl. -eu; o un eir with one accord.
 2. geir (gyr, ger) near. g. llaw near, close by. g. bronng before, § 168.
 geflin a beak. 196, 23.
 gelyn m. an enemy; pl. -yon.
 gelynawl hostile.
 gellwng to loose, let loose, let, dismiss, deliver up, draw (a sword). pret. ind. act. pl. 3 gellygassant.
 geneu m. jaws, mouth. 229, 31.
 geni to be born; pret. ind. pass. ganed. 227, 12.
 genthi, genti, see can.
 ger, see 2. geir.
 Gereint n. pr. m. 203, 9. 211, 8.
 Gillamor (Ir. Gilla mōr Big Lad) n. pr. m. 192, 14.
 Gillamwri (Ir. Gilla Muire the servant of Mary) n. pr. m. 192, 13.
 Gilpadrig (Ir. Gilla Pádraig the servant of Patrick) n. pr. m. 192, 13.
 gilyđ, see cilyđ.
 girad lamentable, piteous, terrible. 173, 3. 192, 9.
 glan f. a bank, shore; pl. glanneu.
 glanhäu to clean, polish. 194, 16.
 gleif m. and f. a lance, spear. Hg. II. 91, 12 = paladyr onn CM. 87, 32.
 gleis, see cleis.
 glew brave, stout; a brave man, hero.—n. pr. m. 204, 20.

*ewy thr's - in
lon
wild, relatives,
desire, testam
ment*

glew-der *bravery, boldness, valour.*
 Glew-lwyd n. pr. m. 204, 24.

glin m. a *knee*; pl. -yeu.

gloew *bright, sparkling.* 235, 3.

glud *tenacious, fast, diligent.*

175, 5. MA. 235 a 1.

glyn (wrth) *an adhering (to), following close.* 195, 4.

glynm m. a *valley, glen.* 197, 12, 204, 14.

Glyth-myrr n. pr. m. 201, 12, Glythfyr ib.

glyw m. a *ruler.* 233, 3. 235, 4.

gnawd *customary, usual, common.*

gnotædig *accustomed, usual.*

142, 11. 145, 22.

gobeith *hope.*

go-bedr-or *the four-corners (of the world).* 228, 3. FB. 199, 20. 160, 19.

MA. 236b 28.

go-ben-yð m. a *pillow*; pl. -eu.

go-byrr m. a *fee, pay.* 221, 25.

go-chel *to avoid, ward off, shun, escape.* 148, 30. 150, 21. 159, 3.

169, 28.

Godlont *Gothland.* 156, 11.

go-driccawr m. a *lingerer, sojourner.* 239, 8.

go-dwrð m. a *rumbling noise.* 172, 28.

go-ðef *to suffer, allow, permit.* 233, 8.

godeith m. a *heath.* 185, 5. 226, 4.

goðeu *purpose, design.* 239, 8.

yg g. gweith Mynaw FB. 187, 29.

gof m. a *smith.* 196, 21.

gofal m. *anxiety* 147, 6; pl. gofeilon 156, 30.

gofalus *anxious.* 149, 27. 160, 3.

gofud m. *affliction, injury.* 143, 6.

gofwy *to visit.* 142, 3.

gofyn (wrth) *to ask (of), seek.* 199, 2.

gofynnyad *an asking; demand.* 205, 20.

Gogigwr n. pr. m. 204, 23.

go-gleð m. *the North.* 145, 12, 200, 32. 201, 15.

go-gof f. a *cape*; pl. -eu.

go-gyfarch *prominent, conspicuous.*

Read with Add. gogyfurð (*duodecim pares*), q. v. 162, 16; 171, 11.

go-gyf-urð *of equal rank, peer.* 171, 11, v.l.

go-hir *to delay; delay, respite.*

golchi *to wash, polish.* 194, 6.

go-leith *to dissolve.* 233, 7. FB. 58, 30.

goleuhäu *to light up, illumine,* 173, 1.

golud *wealth.* 198, 20. 233, 12.

go-luð *to hinder, obstruct.* 233, 12.

golwg f. a *look, glance.*

gor-alw *to cry or call aloud.* 184, 18.

pret. ind. act. sg. 3 gorelwis. 231, 24, FB. 283, 10. MA. 195 a 54.

gor-cheidwad m. a *guardian, custodian*; pl. gwercheidweid 208, 17.

gor-chyfygu *to overcome, conquer.* 155, 26.

gor-chymyn (gorchymun) *to command, commend, commit to; a command, injunction*; pl. -eu.

gorðerch-wraig f. a *concubine*; pl. -wraðeð 164, 12.

gorðeri m. a *shrieking, noise, disturbance.* 176, 19. 183, 22.

gor-ðifwng *very steady, steadfast.* 233, 1.

Gor-ðu n. pr. f. 207, 12.

gorðwy *oppression, violence.* 233, 2.

gor-ðyfeid *to experience, enjoy habitually.* 142, 14. FB. 28, 18; 44, 13; 88, 27; 258, 22.

gorelwis, see gor-alw.

gor-esgyn *to invade, overrun.*

1. goreu *best.*—n. pr. m. 195, 8.

2. goreu, see gwneuthur.

gor-flwng *very severe, austere.* 233, 3.

gor-fod *to overcome, conquer.* g. ar 181, 4. pres. ind. sg. 3 gor-yw 230, 13. § 160.

gor-fowys *to cease, rest.* 157, 25.

gor-hoffder m. a *boasting, vaunting.* 174, 34.

gor-hoffeð a *boasting, affectation.* 174, 13.

gor-llewin *the West.*

gormes f. *oppression, tyranny.*

gormod *excess*; 164, 6. yn o. *too much,* 176, 6.

gor-or m. a *border, side.* 242, 7.

gor-seð (gworsseð) f. a *seat, throne, court.* 234, 21. 240, 4.

gor-sefyll *to withstand, stand.* pres. ind. act. sg. 3 gorsseiw 234, 22.

pres. pass. gorseuir 241, 7. Cf. MA. 160 b 2.

gor-uchel *very high or loud.* 150, 7, 241, 6.

gorug, see gwneuthur.

Gor-wen n. pr. f. 207, 12.

gorwyð m. a *steed, warhorse.* 242, 5.

*gor-ysgelu to overflow (the bowl).
 pres. subj. sg. 3 gorysgelhu 240, 2.
 Ni ddodai eirif ar ra dillad
 Na gwin grysgelo nac ysgarlad
 MA. 222 b 18.
 Cf. gwin gorysgalawc RB. 103, 18.
 gorysgalawc in large bowls E. Lh.
 gosgorð retinue. 141, 9.
 go-sgubaw to sweep. pres. ind.
 act. sg. 3 gosgupið 241, 21.
 gosgymonn (literally fuel, food)
 occasion. 174, 5. RB. 114, 4; Hg.
 II. 34, 30; FB. 6, 8; 306, 16.
 ✓ gossod to put, establish, set, attack,
 thrust. g. ar to attack; g. drwy
 arrange. past part. -edig 148, 16.
 gosteg f. silence, the proclaiming
 of silence in court. 211, 3. 8. 234, 20.
 gostegu to proclaim silence. 234, 19.
 gostegwr m. a silencer. 234, 19.
 grawd f. a step; pl. -eu. 166, 27.
 ✓ grawn m. grain (coll.) 225, 1.
 Greid n. pr. m. 198, 18.
 Greidawl n. pr. m. 199, 10.
 ✓ grið-fan to groan, a groaning.
 Groeg f. Greece.
 Gruffud n. pr. m. 162, 4. 235, 17.
 Grugyn n. pr. m. 203, 19.
 grwm-seid having a dark-coloured
 haft. 194, 15; MA. 954a 2. Cf.
 gwrym-dudet FB. 83, 19; gweilch
 gwrym-de 84, 4.
 grym force, strength, effort. 151, 13.
 184, 24.
 gwad m. a denial. 231, 12.
 gwadu to deny, refuse; pres. subj.
 pass. gwatter 239, 6.
 gwae woe! g. a. woe to him who . .
 225, 4. 10. g. wann woe to the weak!
 226, 2.
 gwaed m. blood. 150, 10.
 gwaed-lyd bloody. 184, 9.
 gwaed an outcry, cry of distress;
 pl. -eu.
 gwaeth worse; gwaethaf worst.
 gwa-hanu to separate. past. subj.
 pass. gwehenid 183, 5. pass. part.
 gwahanedig.
 ✓ gwa-hawð to invite.
 ✓ gwal a lair. 202, 1; 203, 15.
 ✓ gwala f. a fill, sufficiency. 200, 3.
 gwalch a hawk; metaph. a leader;
 pl. gweilch.
 ✓ gwalch-lan a band of heroes?
 233, 23. MA. 150a, 40; 161 B 20.
 Gwalchmei n. pr. m. 173, 31.
 gwal-par strong-speared. 233, 24.

gwalstawd m. an interpreter.
 MA. 128a, 42. Cf. Rhfs, Celt.
 Heathendom, p. 489.
 gwallow to serve liquor. 235, 1.
 Anc. Laws, I. 32. § viii.
 gwallt the hair of the head.
 1. gwan to pierce; pret. ind. act.
 sg. 3 gwant, § 133 a; past. ind. pass.
 gwanpwyd, § 134, (f).
 2. gwan (gwan) feeble, weak.
 gwanar a chief, lord. 233, 24.
 MA. 181 a 40; 203 b 19; 220 a 34;
 221 a 45; b 37.
 gwanas a clasp, buckle. 239, 18.
 FB. 250, 21. 18, 19; 23, 16; 59, 14;
 MA. 144 b 26; 177 a 19; 205 b 4; 269 a
 29; 299 b 46; 48.
 gwanhäu to weaken. 178, 6.
 gwanwyn m. spring. 155, 27.
 gwaradwyð m. disgrace, shame,
 reproach. 150, 12.
 gwaradwyðus disgraceful. 180, 29.
 gwarafun to forbid, refuse. 168, 25.
 gwarandaw to listen, hear.
 gwarawd, see gwa-red.
 ✓ gwar-chadw to guard, protect;
 g. ar to besiege. 146, 18.
 ✓ gwarchae to besiege; m. a siege.
 gwar-der humanity, pity. 153, 33.
 gware to play; m. a game, play;
 pl. gwary-eu. Cf. chware.
 gware n. pr. m.
 ✓ gwa-red to succour, help, rescue;
 help, deliverance. pret. ind. act.
 sg. 3 gwarawd.
 gwar-ed meekness. 238, 2. RB. II.
 122³.
 ✓ gwarth disgrace, shame. 233, 23.
 gwarthaf upper part, surface.
 ar w. on the top of 241, 20.
 gwartheg kine, cattle.
 Gwarthegyð n. pr. m. 204, 9.
 gwary-yð m. a juggler. 147, 13.
 Hg. II. 10, 15.
 gwas m. a youth, lad, servant; pl.
 gweis.
 Gwasgwin Gascony. 160, 4.
 gwassanaeth service, attendance.
 gwassanaethu to serve.
 gwassanaethwr m. a servant.
 ✓ gwa-sgaru (tr. and intr.) to disperse,
 scatter. past part. gwasgaredig.
 gwa-sgawd shelter, protection.
 148, 28; 156, 2.
 gwasgu to press, crush.
 gwastad level, even, constant,
 temperate; yn w. constantly.

gwastadawl *constant*. 169, 4. v.1. (sic leg.)

gwawr *dawn*. 173, 15. metaph. 234, 8.

gwayw (gwaew) m. and f. *a lance, spear*; pl. gwewyr. 175, 2.

gwādam, gwđost, see gwybod. ^{is b t}

gwedi prep., conj. *after*. § 174. 210

gwed f. *form, fashion*. pa (py) wed ^h how?

✓gwedi f. *a prayer*. 161, 28.

gwediaw *to pray*. 215, 1.

*gwedu *to besit, to submit*. 144, 6. 148, 11. 165, 5.

gwedus *fitting, meet, seemly*.

Gwedw n. pr. m. 201, 8.

✓gwedw *deserted, desolate, lonely*. 225, 9.

gwehenid, see gwahanu.

gweilch, see gwalch.

gwein f. *a sheath, scabbard*.

gweir-glawd f. *a meadow*; pl. -glođyeu.

gweis, see gwas.

1. gweith m. *work, task*. yg g. *at work*. 226, 5.

2. gweith f. *a turn, time*; dyđ-g. *once*; weithon (weithyon) *this time, now*; pl. -eu *sometimes*. -eu . . . -eu *ereill now . . . again*. 187, 18.

gweith-red m. *an action, deed*; pan del ar weithred cum ad actum *accedit* 167, 21. RB. II 846.

gweled *to see, provide, arrange*.

gweledigaeth f. *a vision, dream*.

gweli f. *a wound*; pl. -eu, -oed.

gwely m. *a bed*. 241, 11.

gwell *better*; 204, 26. cyfarch g. *to greet*.

gwellau *to improve, amend*. 214, 12.

gwelleu *shears, scissors*. 203, 25.

gwellig leg. *gwellling?* *to distribute?* 235, 2. FB. 45, 15. MA. 172b15; 181 b 39 v.1., 140 b 12.

gwellt (gwell) *grass*. 223, 12. Cf. Peredur, ed. K. Meyer, § 80, 16.

gwen *a smile*. 225, 22.

gwen-gan *white and fair*. 227, 26.

Gwen-hwyfar (Ir. Find-abair) n. pr. f. 172, 20.

gwenith m. *wheat*. 196, 3.

gwenn, see gwynn.

Gwenn f. *the name of Arthur's shield*.

gwen-wlad f. *a happy land*. 234, 8. = Heaven, MA. 173 b 24; 177 a 42; 189 b 20; 222 b 38.

gwenwyn m. *poison*. 202, 4.

Gwenwynwyn n. pr. m. 233, 24.

gwer-, see gor-

✓gwerin-dawd f. *virginity*. 238, 3. LA. 17, 4; 65, 21.

gwern (coll.) *alder-trees*. G. Abwy n. l.

gwers f. *a while, space of time*. 197, 29. 194, 6. pob eil-w. *alternately, in succession*. gwers . . . g.

arall 175, 29.

gwersyll *a camp*; pl. -eu.

gwerth m. *price, reward*.

gwerth-fawr *valuable*. comp.

gwerthfawrogach 169, 1.

gweryđ f. *a virgin*. 161, 5; pl. -on.

gwestei m. *a guest*. 193, 9.

gwewyr, see gwayw.

gwiđon f. *a witch*.

gwin m. *wine*.

gwir (1) *true, truly*. g.-aberth 150, 17. g. gwel *truly better*. 226, 3.

(2) *justice, right*. 223, 27.

✓gwirawd *a beverage, drink*; pl.

gwirodeu. 164, 2. 235, 1.

gwisg f. *dress, clothing*; pl. -oed.

gwisgaw *to put on, wear*; part.

gwisgedig *dressed, clad*.

gwlad f. *a kingdom, country*; pl. -oed, gwledi; g. *present the present world*. G. yr Haf n. l. 202, 29.

✓gwledig m. *a ruler*.

gwledychu *to rule, reign*.

gwled f. *a feast, banquet*. 238, 1.

Gwndy n. l. 223, 10.

gwnel, see gwneuthur.

gwneuthur *to make, do, form*. § 142. ^{With v. 2 in penult}

gwnn, see gwybod.

✓gwor-saf *support, bulwark*. 236, 9.

gworssed, see gorseđ.

✓gwosparth *support* 233, 23. Cf. gosparth Brython MA. 124 b 38.

gwr m. *a man, husband, vassal*;

y gwr *he who* 239, 10; (applied to God) 203, 17. pl. gwyr *men, soldiers* 179, 11.

gwrach f. *a hag, witch*.

gwraged, see gwreig.

gwrawl *manly, brave, stout*; pl.

gwrolyon. 139, 3.

Gwrbothu n. pr. m. 206, 3.

gwr-da m. *a noble*. pl. gwyrda;

gwyrda *seint holy men*; MA. 142a.

gwrđ *strong, vehement*. 233, 1.

235, 13; g.-fleid *a fierce wolf* 233, 3.

gwreig f. *a woman, wife*; pl.

gwraged.

g wreigawl *womanish, cowardly* ;
 pl. gwreigolygon. 186, 17.
 Gwr-gi (Ir. Fer-chū) n. pr. m.
 Gwr-gwst (Ir. Fer-gus) n. pr. m.
 ✓ gwrhäu *to pay homage.*
 gwr-hyd *manliness, valour, bra-*
very, strength.
 Gwrhryr n. pr. m.
 gwrteith *to dress, mend, temper* ;
a dressing ; 195, 10. Cf. Hg. 38, 37.
 pl. -yeu.
 gwrth (wrth) voc. (1) prep. *against,*
towards, for, for the purpose of ; wrth
 hynny *because of that, therefore* ;
 y-wrth *from, of, in comparison with.*
 §§ 53, 194. (2) conj. *because.* § 231.
 gwrth-dir *borderland.* 207, 12.
 gwrth-eb *to answer, reply.*
 gwrth-gassed *rebellion, dissension.*
 174, 4. Hg. 276, 2. LA. 15, 26 ;
 CM. 110, 28.
 gwrth-od *to give back, reject,*
renounce 165, 7. pres. ind. act. sg. 3
 gwrthyd 154, 14.
 ✓ gwr-thrwm *very heavy.* 149, 28.
 172, 26.
 ✓ gwrthryn *resistance, opposition.*
 233, 23.
 gwrth-wyneb *opposite, adverse* ;
 yg g. y mynyd *facing the mountain* ;
 talu yn y g. *to pay in return.*
 142, 23.
 gwrth-wynebu (y) *to oppose, resist.*
 gwrthyd, see gwrth-od.
 ✓ gwrych (coll.) *bristles.* G. Ereint
 n. pr. m. 203, 19.
 gwrys *strife, hostility.* 197, 31.
 FB. 63, 25 ; 85, 12 ; 159, 5 ; 193, 6 ;
 199, 20 ; 200, 9.
 gwrysg (coll.) *the smaller branches*
of a tree. 225, 11.
 Gwy *the Wye.* Aber G. 206, 17.
 Gwyar n. pr. m. 173, 31.
 gwybod *to know, recognize* ; know-
ledge, courtesy. § 143.
 gwybydiad m. *an eye-witness* ;
 pl. gwybydyeid.
 gwychyrr *stout, resolute, bold* ;
 superb. gwychraf. 183, 13 ; 191, 4 ;
 192, 10.
 Gwydre n. pr. m. 204, 19.
 1. gwyd m. (coll.) *wood, trees*
 241, 13. 21. *mast of a ship* 242, 8.
 2. gwyd *presence* ; yny vyd, hyny
 vyd *to! behold! thereupon* ; 193, 1 ;
 198, 13. 199, 27. yn eu g. *at once*
 202, 24.

gwydod, gwydyad, see gwybod.
 gwyd-bwyll *some game like chess* ;
 164, 24 ; 167, 3. See RB. 153, 5.
 Gwydel *an Irishman* ; pl. Gwydyl.
 gwyl-fa f. *festival, watch, ward* ;
 pl. -eu.
 gwyliad m. *a guardian.*
 gwyllt *wild* ; aeth yg g. *he became*
mad. RB. 100, 6, 8. Cyledyr W.
 gwyneb (wyneb) *face.* 209, 23.
 216, 27.
 Gwyneð *Venedotia, North Wales.*
 161, 22.
 gwynn m., gwenn f. *white, blessed* ;
 pl. -ion. gwyn y fyd *happy hel*
 170, 18. Gwynn n. pr. m. 200, 25.
 Avon Wenn 173, 23.
 gwyn-seid *having a white haft.*
 194, 15. Cf. Laws I. 586, 726.
 II. 866, cvii.
 gwynnyeith *pain, torture.* 231, 32.
 FB. 185, 5. FB. 303, 3 ; MA. 193 a 13.
 gwynt m. *wind, favourable wind.*
 gwyr, see gwybod.
 Gwyr n. l. *Gower.* 205, 24.
 gwyrð *green, fresh, vigorous.*
 236, 25.
 gwyr-häu *to incline, bend.* 241, 13.
 FB. 241, 8.
 ✓ 1. gwys f. *a summons, command.*
 2. gwys, see gwybod.
 3. gwys *a sow.* 205, 17.
 gwysseyaw *to summon.* 198, 24.
 ✓ gwystyl m. *a hostage* ; pl. gwystlon.
 ✓ gwystyn m. *a withered stump.*
 197, 4.
 Gwythyr n. pr. m. *Victor.*
 gynn, see cyn.
 gynt, see cynt.
 gyr, see 2. geir.
 ✓ gyrru *to send, despatch, drive,*
hasten 199, 6 ; ry-yrru (reherru) 213, 4.
 gyt, see cyt.
 1. ha, see 2. ac.
 2. ha interj. § 243.
 hac, see 2. ac.
 ✓ haedu *to deserve, claim, merit.*
 ✓ hael *generous, liberal* ; pl. -on.
 haelder m. *generosity.* 145, 17.
 hael-foned *one of noble descent.*
 234, 21.
 haf *summer.* Gwlad yr H. 202, 29.
 haf-dyd *a summer's day.* 242, 6.
 hafod *a summer dwelling.* 225, 9.
 Cf. RB. II. 277, 5.
 Hafren f. *the Severn.*
 hagen *however, yet, indeed.*

han-bwyllaw *to consider, remember* 190, 27. RB. 120; 173¹⁵.

handit, see hanfod.

han-denu *to have leisure, linger.* 190, 27 v. l.

han-fod *to arise, issue; proceed from, descend.* § 160.

hanner (hanher) m. *a half, middle.* 140, 20, 179, 20. h. dyð *midday*; h. nos *midnight*; h. gwr *a coward* 170, 24, 180, 32.

harð *fair, beautiful, comely.*

hawdit, see haf-dyð.

hawð *easy, pleasant; compar. haws.*

1. hawl f. *a claim.*

2. hawl, see holy.

hawlwr m. *a claimant.*

haws, see hawð.

hayach *wellnigh, almost.* 167, 6, 192, 15.

hayachen *almost.* 207, 23.

hayarn *iron, sword.* 160, 4.

1. heb, hebyr *says.* § 151.

2. heb (voc.) prep. *without, besides.* §§ 16 (i); 53; 175.

hebrwng *to conduct, escort.*

hebyr, see 1. heb.

heðiw *to-day.*

heðwch *peace.*

heðychu *to make peace, pacify.*

hefyd *also, in addition.*

hegarwch m. *kindliness.* 226, 3.

heibaw adv. *past, by.* 156, 14, 204, 3.

✓ heint m. *a sickness, disease.* 149, 28.

✓ hela *to hunt, chase.*

✓ helw *possession; ar y h. in his possession.* 152, 11; 204, 25.

helym f. *a helmet.* 159, 22.

hen old; *an old man.* superl. hynaf.

hen-dad m. *an ancestor; pl. -eu.*

heneint (henein) *old age.* 139, 9.

1. heno, see enw.

2. heno *to-night.*

henw, see enw.

✓ herw *a plundering, pillaging.* 235, 15. Cp. Gwynfyd herwr ywr hirmos MA. 361 a¹⁷.

herwyð *according to, by; yn h. according to; yn h. y nerth with all his might.* h. fal 165, 2.

hestawr, *a corn measure of about two bushels.* 199, 17.

heul f. and m. *the sun.*

heussawr m. *a herdsman.* 195, 3. FB. 174, 1.

hi she, her. Emphatic hihi, conjunct. hitheu. § 45.

✓ hin *weather.* 209, 22.

hir long, tall; drwy h. o amser *for a long time* 141, 5. Compar. hwy.

Hir n. pr. m. 206, 1.

✓ hir-flawð *a long tumult.* 235, 15.

Hir-las n. pr. m. 178, 16. 184, 10.

hitheu, see hi.

hob: dan eu hwb ac eu h. *pushing and kicking them.* 207, 22.

hoedel *lifetime, life.* 152, 18.

hoff-der m. *a boasting.* 174, 34. LA. 143, 22.

✓ holy (holi) *to claim, ask, search, demand; imper. sg. 2 hawl.*

holl, see oll.

hollawl *whole, entire; yn h. completely, altogether.*

✓ hollti *to split, cleave.*

honni *to proclaim.* 159, 25.

honno, see hwnnw.

Howel (Hywel) n. pr. m.

Humyr *the Humber.* 145, 11.

Huandaw n. pr. m. 204, 23.

1. hun *sleep.* 172, 26.

2. hun, pl. hunein *self.* § 60.

hwb, see hob.

hwch m. and f. *a pig.* 203, 11.

hwnn m., honn f., hynn n. *this.*

pl. hynn. §§ 61; 62.

hwnt *yonder; h. ac yman (yma) here and there.* 185, 25.

hwnnw m., honno f., hynny n. *am hynny = therefore.*

that. pl. hynny. §§ 61, 62.

1. hwy (wy), hwynt *they, them.*

Emphatic (h)wyntwy, conjunct.

(h)wynteu. § 45.

2. hwy, see hir.

hwyl f. *a sail; pl. -eu.*

✓ hwyllaw *to sail.* 157, 28.

hwynt, see 1. hwy.

hwyred *slowness, tardiness.* 151, 19.

hy bold. 239, 19.

1. hyd f. *length; prep. as far as, up to, § 177; conj. as long as, as far as, § 214; h. na so that not § 214; until almost 154, 13; h. pan until, so that § 225; h. tra while.* § 230. ba h. *whither?*

hy-dwfi *well-grown, tall.* 158, 18.

hyð *a stag; pl. -od.* 241, 12.

Hy-gwyð n. pr. m. 202, 19.

hynaf, see hen.

hynefid m. *an elder.* 210, 3.

hynn, see hwnn.

hynny, see hwnnw.

hynt f. *a course, path, journey.*
 ar h. *immediately.* 174, 16. 175, 6.
 hyny vyð, see 2. gwyð.

1. i (voc.) prep., see 1. y.

2. i, see mi.

3. i, see yð.

iach *sound, whole.* 200, 16.

iachäu *to heal.*

iad *the upper part of the head.*
 230, 32.

iaen *ice, a sheet of ice.* 241, 12.

iarll (jarll) m. *an earl*; pl. ieirll.

iawn (yaun, jaun) (1) *right, just*;

ymlað yn i. *to fight in reality.* superl.
 -haf, -af 198, 30. 31. (2) *a recompense,*
satisfaction. 166, 15. 18.

iawnder m. *right.*

iðaw, iði, see 1. y.

Iðew *a Jew*; pl. -on.

iechid *health, salvation.* 158, 21.

ieith f. *language*; pl. -oeð, -eu.

Iessu *Jesus.*

ieuanç *young*; superl. jeuaç.

ieuentid *early manhood*; *youth.*

Ieuan n. pr. m. *John.* 231, 26.

in, see yn. ima, ina, see yma, yna.

inheu, inneu, see mi.

ir-lloñeð m. and f. *wrath.* 159, 20.

is *below, beneath.* §§ 53, 178.

Iscawyn n. pr. m. 204, 20.

Islont *Iceland.*

issod *below.* 199, 5.

Iwerðon f. *Ireland.* 155, 28.

llad (Ir. laith) *liquor, drink.* Sic
 leg. 230, 31? Cf. FB. 201, 22; 23.

lladrad *robbery.* 222, 17.

llað *to strike, slay, cut, cut off, kill.*

impf. ind. pl. 3 lleðynt; impf. pass.

lleðid; pret. pass. llas. p. part.

llaðedig. § 134(a).

Llaesgenym n. pr. m. 204, 25.

llaessäu *to relax, abate, moderate.*

llafur m. *labour, exertion, toil,*
effort.

llafuryaw *to labour, endeavour,*
attempt. 140, 13. 159, 15. 166, 21.
 180, 32. 186, 9.

llafuryus (llafurus) *laborious.*
 191, 27.

llafyn *a blade*; pl. llafneu, llafnawr.
 y llall *the other*; pl. y lleill. § 70.

Llamrei *the name of Arthur's*
mare. 201, 20.

llann *an enclosure, land.* 223, 5;

Ll. daf n. l. Llandaff.

llanw (1) *to fill.* 175, 7. (2) *tide.*
 198, 7. 209, 4. 216, 11.

llary *generous, gracious, gentle.* 233,
 31. MA. 249^b 48; 247^a 48; 241^b 42.

llas, see llað.

llathru *to glitter, glisten.*

llaw f. *a hand*; pl. dwy-law.

cymhell y l. *to force to surrender*;
 152, 23; rag ll. *at hand, imminent.*

llawch *protection.* 233, 6. MA.
 192^b 8; 247^b 6.

llawen *glad, gay, merry.* ll. yw
 genyf gaudeo 170, 13.

llawer *many, much.*

llawhethan 227, 28 = llywethan¹
 MA. 73^a 18 v.l. *one of the constella-*
tions. Cf. Barddas I., 404.

llaw-hir *long-handed.*

llawn *full.*

llawr m. *the ground*; *the earth*;
 239, 19. 234, 10. 239, 9. yr ll. *to the*
ground; y lawr *down.*

lle m. *place*; pl. -oeð. *where* 225, 13.

yn lle *instead of, for* 180, 2; yn y lle

immediately; yssid le iðaw gwynaw

he has reason to lament; pa le *where?*

with subjunctive clause, *where.*

225, 13.

llechu *to lurk, hide.* 177, 22.

lled m. *breadth.* 154, 7.

Lledewig, see Llywedig.

lled-lwm *half-bare, half-naked.*

Gwrgwst Ll. n. pr. m. 200, 28.

llefaru *to speak.* 229, 31.

llef m. *voice, sound.*

llefein *to shout, cry*; m. *a shout-*
ing.

lleferyð *to say*; *speech, utterance.*

139, 22. 202, 16. 220, 4.

lleng *a legion.*

Llengrys n. l. *Lengriae.* 179, 6.

llei *less, inferior.* 162, 1.

lleidy r m. *a thief*; pl. lladron.

1. lleill, see llall.

2. lleill: y ll. *one of two.* 194, 17. § 71.

lleis *voice.* 153, 4.

lleissawn *generous, liberal.* 235, 11.

MA. 154^b 11; 159^b 8.

lleith *death.* 232, 2. 233, 7.

llemenig *striding, bounding.*

Cadwr Ll. n. pr. m. 161, 23.

llenwi *to fill.* 206, 22.

Lles n. pr. m. *Lucius.* 157, 31.

llesg *feeble, faint.* 191, 20.

llesgeð f. *febleness, sloth, cowar-*
dice. 166, 30; 167, 5. 9. 180, 23.

lletty m. *a lodging*; pl. -eu. 195, 9.

¹ A popular etymology for Leviathan.

✓ *lletty-wr* m. a *host*. 195, 9.
Lleu n. pr. m.
lleufer f. and m. *light*; pl. -eu.
 ✓ *llew* m. a *lion*. 186, 30. 235, 11.
llewenyð joy.
llewychu to *shine*. *llewychi* 232, 7,
 leg. *llewychei*? MA. 243^b 9.
lleyg m. a *lay-man*; pl. -yon.
 ✓ *lliaws* m. a *multitude*, *host*.
llicrið, see *llygru*.
llid m. *anger*, *indignation*.
llidyaw to *become angry*.
llin, see 1. *llynn*.
llinad (llin-had) coll. m. *linseed*,
 sg. *llin-hedyn*. 199, 18, 20.
 ✓ *llithraw* to *slip*, *glide along*, *pass*
by. ll. at to *flock to*. 145, 23.
 ✓ *llithrei* 203, 20 leg. *llathrei* *glistened*;
 cf. RB. 2, 2.
 1. *lliw* (llyw) m. *colour*, *hue*. 164, 13.
 241, 16. 2. *lliw*, see 1. *llyw*.
 ✓ *lllof-ruð* (lit. *red-handed*) a *slayer*
of men. 233, 10.
llong f. *ship*; pl. -eu.
lloneid fill, the *full of anything*.
llosg arson. 223, 1.
llosgi to *burn*, *set on fire*.
llu m. a *host*, *army*; pl. -oed.
lluched *lightning*. 227, 25. pl.
llucheid. 185, 27.
Lluð n. pr. m. 198, 18. See Rhŷs,
 Celt. Heath. p. 125.
lluðed *fatigue*. 207, 9.
lluðyas to *hinder*. 208, 21.
lluest a *camp*; pl. -eu.
Llundein *London*.
llunyaethu to *arrange*, *dispose*,
array. 146, 5. 165, 19. 182, 14.
llunyeithaw to *arrange*, *put in*
order. 178, 2.
lluoss-og-rwyð a *multitude*. 141, 28.
llurug f. a *coat of mail*. 150, 25.
llu-yð m. a *hosting*, *military ex-*
pedition. 222, 14; 223, 32.
 ✓ *llw* m. an *oath*. 221, 4.
llwch a *lake*. 229, 5. 241, 8. Ll.
Tawy 205, 25.
llwdyn m. the *young of animals*;
 pl. *llydyn*. 203, 4.
llwfyr m. a *coward*. 242, 9.
llwgyr *harm*, *damage*, *disad-*
vantage. 218, 25.
 ✓ *llwm* *bare*, *poor*. 226, 4. 241, 1.
 242, 8.
 ✓ *llwrw* (Ir. *lorg track*): yn ll. *as*
regards? 198, 17. *loco*, *vice*, *Davies*.
llwyd *grey*.

Llwyðawg n. pr. m. 205, 6.
Llwyðeu n. pr. m. 202, 25.
 ✓ *llwyn* (lluhyn) m. a *wood*, *grove*,
bush; pl. -eu.
llwyr *complete*; yn ll. *wholly*, *com-*
pletely.
llwyth m. a *tribe*, *people*. 227, 27.
Llychlyn *Norway*. 157, 9:
Llychlyn-wr m. a *Norseman*.
 157, 11.
Llychwr n. l. *Loughor*. 205, 5.
llydan *broad*, *extensive*.
Llydaw *Armorica*, *Brittany*.
Llydewig *Armorican*, *Breton*.
Glythmyr Ll. 201, 12.
llydw a *host*, *household*, *com-*
munity; 223, 10; 13. See MA. 308 b 28,
 249 a 14, 343 a 51.
llyfyr m. a *book*.
 ✓ *llyfyr-der* m. *cowardice*. 233, 7. ✓
llygad m. an *eye*. *taraw* l. in the
twinkling of an eye, *immediately*.
Llygad-ruð n. pr. m. *Red-eye*.
 206, 2.
llygru to *corrupt*, *mar*, *spoil*,
violate. 167, 4. 189, 3. 195, 13; to
become foul 241, 3.
llyngcu to *swallow*.
llynghes f. a *fleet*. 145, 9.
llym *keen*, *sharp*. 241, 1.
llyma lo here! 169, 17 (en). § 244.
llyna lo there! 169, 16 (en). § 244.
 1. *llynn* (llin) f. a *lake*, *pool*; pl.
llynnau. Ll. *Lliwan* 206, 17 = *Linn*
Liuan, *Nennius* ed. *Mommsen*,
 p. 214.
 ✓ 2. *llynn* a *drink*. 193, 15.
llynnwyn m. a *pool*. 225, 1. Leg.
Wall. 480 b 4.
Llyr n. pr. m. 139, 1. 206, 19.
llys f. a *court*, *palace*; pl. *llysoed*.
llyssu to *reject*. 218, 7.
llythyr m. an *epistle*, *letter*; pl. -eu.
 ✓ 1. *llyw* (lliw) m. a *leader*. 235, 11.
 236, 23.
 2. *llyw*, see 1. *lliw*.
Llywelyn n. pr. m.
 ✓ *llywodraeth* f. *management*.
llywodyr m. a *leader*, *commander*;
 pl. *llywodron*.
 ✓ *llywyaw* (llywaw) to *rule*, *direct*.

 ma, see *mae*.
 ✓ *mab* m. a *son*; pl. *meib*, *meibon*.
Mabon n. pr. m. 195, 24. See
 Rhŷs, Celt. Heath., p. 21.

mach m. *a surety, guarantor*; pl. **meicheu, meychyeu.** 210, 20; 21; 217, 14; 221, 25.

Madawg n. pr. m. 204, 29.

maðeu *to forgive; forgiveness.* 231, 4

maðeuint *forgiveness, remission.* 150, 20.

mae (may) *is*; pl. **maent.** *what is?* 219, 7. §§ 152. 154 (a).

maeðu *to beat, strike, pound.* 159, 24. 183, 23.

maen m. *stone*; pl. **mein**; m. **freuan** *quern-stone.* m.-**dy** m. *a stone house.* 198, 15.

maer (mair) m. *a steward, reeve*; pl. **meirri.** 202, 7. 219, 9.

maerony f. *stewardship.* 221, 18.

maes (mays) m. *an open field, open court, battlefield*; **roði cad ar** f. *to give battle*; **cawssant y m.** *they won the day.*

maestawd *majesty*; **maes** m. *field of judgment* 229, 13. MA. 165^a 22; 171^b 51; 195^a 9.

magu *to rear, bring up, to produce, engender, conceive.* pres. ind. sg. 3

meccið 242, 9. FB. 244, 21. MA. 363^a 21; 33.

✓ **magwyr** f. *a wall.* 198, 12.

mal (fal) conj. *as; when.* § 216.

malpei (malphei) *as if.* y m. 195, 11.

mam f. *mother.*

man *fine, small, insignificant.* 184, 18; 196, 10.

manach m. *a monk*; pl. **meneich.**

manachlawg f. *a monastery, convent*; 188, 22. m. **gwraged** 190, 15.

pl. **-logoeð** 165, 4.

Manawyðan n. pr. m. 206, 19.

march m. *a horse*; coll. *horsemen.* 202, 30. pl. **meirch, meirych.** 143, 15.

162, 20. ar **feirych** *on horseback* 174, 18.

marchawg m. *a knight*; pl. **marchogyon.**

marchogaeth *horsemanship, riding.*

1. **marw** *dead*; pl. **meirw.**

2. **marw** *to die.* 145, 1. 149, 9.

marwawr (pl.) *cinders.* 228, 6.

marwolyaeth (marwolaeth) f. *death.* 145, 7.

mawl, see **moli.**

mawr *great, big*; compar. **mwy**; super. **mwyhaf, mwyaf.**

mawr-fuð *great gain or advantage*; 233, 11.

Maxen n. pr. m. *Maximus.*

meccið, see **magu.**

með *mead.*

með-gell f. *a mead-cellar, cellar.* 164, 2. 204, 27

með-gorn m. *a mead-horn*; pl. **-girn** 235, 1.

með-gwyn *a mead-banquet.* 235, 1. 236, 13.

meðu *to possess.* 181, 5.

meðwl m. *thought, purpose, mind.*

meðyant m. *possession, power, authority.*

meðylyaw *to think, consider, meditate.*

mefyl f. and m. *disgrace, shame, insult.* 225, 10.

✓ **meglyd (yn)** *to grip, grasp, cling to.* 176, 14; 202, 20. FB. 51, 12; 141, 29; 183, 24; 247, 7.

megs conj. *as, like, as it were.* § 217: m. **na** *as if not*; with subj. *so that* 145, 23. 180, 3.

mehyn *place, country?* 229, 2. FB. 123, 28; 133, 25; 169, 1; 190, 29; 202, 8; 210, 10.

Mei *May.* 208, 5.

meicheu, see **mach.**

mein, see **maen.**

meint f. *size, number, quantity, length; such.* pa f. *how much.*

Meir *Mary (the Virgin).*

meirw, see **marw.**

melyn *yellow.*

melys *sweet.* 170, 18.

Mellt n. pr. m. 201, 11.

✓ **menegi** *to make known, declare.*

meneich, see **manach.**

Menw n. pr. m. 201, 28.

merch f. *a daughter*; pl. **-ed.**

Merchyr; dyw M. *on Wednesday.* 240, 10.

meredig *irrational, foolish.* 193, 5. RB. 115, 18. Laws I., 260.

merthyr m. *a martyr.* 161, 4.

messur m. *a measure, impression.* 202, 26.

messuredig *measured, according to measure.* 199, 19.

meu *mine*; § 55.

Meugant n. pr. m.

Meuruc n. pr. m. *Mauricius.*

meycheu, see **mach.**

mi (fi, fy, i) I, me. Emphatic **mifi**, conjunctive **minheu, inneu.** § 45.

1. **mil** f. *a thousand*; pl. **-yoeð.**

✓ 2. **mil** m. *an animal*; coll. 204, 5. pl. **-eid.**

mil-wr m. a warrior.
 milwryaeth f. *proress, warfare.*
 164, 15; 175, 25; 177, 8; 185, 30.
 mill-dir f. a mile.
 minheu, minneu, see mi.
 mis m. a month.
 moch (coll.) swine.
 moð m. *manner.* 191, 30.
 modrwy f. a ring; pl. -eu.
 moes *custom.* 193, 7. RB. II 300, 1.
 molawd *praise.* 237, 4.
 moli *to praise, commend.* pres.
 ind. sg. 3 mawl. 233, 11.
 molyant *praise, fame.* 146, 2. 4
 (*probitas*); 156, 21; 181, 19; 185, 17.
 1. mor (voc.) with adjectives, *how,*
so, as.
 2. mor m. *sea*; pl. -oed.
 morðwyd m. a thigh. 205, 23.
 Morgannwg Glamorgan.
 mor-gerwyn f. a maelstrom, whirl-
 pool. 154, 13.
 ✓ mor-gymlawð the raging of the sea.
 235, 13. MA. 173a³¹; 193b⁷; 254a⁴⁴;
 266a²⁹.
 ✓ mor-grug (lit. anthill), ants; sg.
 -yn m. 199, 20.
 Moruð n. pr. m.
 morwyn f. a maiden; pl. morynyon.
 mud dumb, mute.
 mul m. a mule; pl. -yoeð.
 muner m. a lord, king.
 mur m. a wall, rampart; pl. -oed.
 y Mureif Morray. 152, 28.
 murmur a growling. 172, 27.
 ✓ mwg m. smoke. 199, 23.
 mwy, mwyhaf, see mawr.
 ✓ mwyalch f. a blackbird. 196, 17. 20.
 = mwyhäu *to increase, augment.*
 ✓ mwyhäu (muenhau) *to use, employ,*
enjoy, profit. 199, 33; 216, 4; 217, 26;
 218, 1.
 Myg-ðwnn smoke-dun, or for
 Myng-ðwn dusky-maned, the name
 of a horse. 201, 8. Gwynn m. 206, 15.
 myhun I myself. § 57.
 myn (in oaths) by. 203, 1. 206, 7.
 mynaches m. a nun; pl. mynach-
 esseu.
 myned *to go*; m. dros *to break*
through, penetrate; § 140.
 ✓ mynnu (mennu) *to desire, wish,*
seek, endeavour.
 mynwent f. a graveyard, 188, 17.
 LA. 84, 8.
 mynwgyl neck. 176, 14.
 mynych frequent.

mynyched m. frequency. y m.
 hwnnw so often. 191, 1. v. l.
 mynyð m. a mountain; pl. -eð.
 y fynyð upward, up.
 Mynyw Menevia, St. David's,
 mysg midst.
 y mywn (mewn) *within, in*; o f.
inside, within. § 181.

1. na (spir.), before vowels nad not.
 § 236.
 2. na (voc.), before vowels nag not.
 § 237.
 3. na (spir.), before vowels nac nor.
 § 238. na . . na either . . or 168, 2.
 naccäu *to refuse.*
 nachaf lo, behold! 187, 21. (voc.)
 153, 16. 189, 3. 193, 2.
 1. nad (nat), see 1. na.
 2. nad is not (dependent). § 155 (ε).
 Nadolig Christmas. 154, 23.
 Naf m. the Lord. 235, 16. 236, 28.
 1. nag a refusal. 202, 10. 16.
 2. nag, see 2. 3. na.
 nam, see 1. 3. na.
 namyn, namwyn conj. *except*;
 after a negative, *but.* § 219.
 nant a valley; pl. nanheu 229, 32.
 1. nar = na + def. art.
 2. nar = ra + ry. 184, 1. § 95 N.
 naw (nas.) nine.
 ✓ nawð m. protection, sanctuary.
 nawfed ninth. 208, 5.
 neb any; any one, someone. y
 neb a who. § 64.
 nef m. heaven; pl. -oed.
 neges f. a business, affair, quest.
 nei m. a nephew; pl. nyeint.
 neill one (of two); ar neill-du on
 one side. § 69; 71
 - neill-du-edig apart, aside.
 neirthyad m. a strengthener, stay.
 227, 2; FB. 241, 21; MA. 193b, 1.
 neithawr a wedding feast; pl.
 neithoreu, -yeu 189, 9.
 ner m. a lord. 233, 5.
 nerth m. and f. support, help,
 strength, power; pl. -oed.
 nerth-fawr mighty. 233, 5.
 1. nes prep. until. § 182.
 2. nes, nessaf, see agos.
 nessäu *to draw near.* 147, 16.
 nessed nearness. yr n. however
 near. 154, 20.
 Nethawg n. pr. m.
 1. neu (voc.) or, nor. § 220.
 2. neu now, before vowels neud;
 with ry, neur. § 221.

neud = neithawr
 neud = hold

newidyaw to exchange (blows). 186, 8; 191, 24. tra newitywn an deheuoed *quando dexteras conferemus*. 170, 19.

newyð *new*. o n. *anew*, again, recently. 178, 28. 179, 4. 195, 15 v. l.

newyn m. *hunger*. 149, 5; 186, 30.

ni (ny) *we, us*. Emphatic *nini*, conjunct. *ninheu, ninneu*. §§ 45 (a).

nifer m. *a number, host, retinue*; pl. -oed.

no (spir.), **nog**, with def. art. **nor**, conj. *than*. § 222.

nodi to mark, notify, specify.

199, 18. pluperf. pass. sg. 3 **ry**

nodyðoed. 205, 10.

noði to protect, preserve; pres.

subj. sg. 3 **notho** (nodho) 193, 8.

noe, see **no**.

noeth *naked, bare, unprotected, unarmed*; pl. -on.

noethi to bare, to unsheathe.

Normanyeid Normans.

nos f. *night*.

√ **nottäu** to mark, specify. 201, 24.

Nuð n. pr. m. 200, 25.

Nwython n. pr. m.

1. **ny** (spir.) before vowels **nyd**, not. § 235.

2. **ny**, see **ni**.

1. **nyd**, see 1. **ny**.

2. **nyd** is not. § 155 (ð).

nyeint, see **nei**.

Nyfer the river *NeVERN*. 204, 12.

nym, nys, see 1. **ny**.

1. **nyth** m. *a nest*; pl. -od. 154, 3.

2. **nyth**, see 1. **ny**.

nyw, see § 49 (c). 233, 2. 8. 12.

1. **o** (a) (voc.) prep. *of, from, with, for*; with passive verb, *by*. **o gyfreith** according to law 211, 17. § 183. with def. art. or (ar).

2. **o** (spir.), before vowels **od, or, os** conj. *if*; neg. **ony, onyd**; with the pres. of copula **os**, neg. **onyd**. § 224. obry below.

1. **oc** prep. = 1. **o** before pronouns beginning with a vowel. § 183.

2. **oc**? 230, 16.

och ah! alas! o. *fi ah me!* 142, 21.

odi to snow. 241 passim.

odid scarcely, hardly, rarely. 226, 6. 232, 11; 13.

odolygyssant, see **adolwyn**.

oðieithyr outside 158, 26; 164, 19; **o. hynny** besides. 161, 34, 162, 21.

oðyma hence.

oðyna thence, from that time.

oðyno from there.

oðy-rwng from between. 196, 19.

oðy-uchtaw above it.

oe, see 1. **o**. **oed, oedynt**, see **bod**.

oed (oyd) m. *age*; appointed time, *respite, delay*. 208, 20.

oer cold; dire, cruel, deadly.

o.-grynedig fearfully trembling. 152, 16.

1. **oes** f. *life, lifetime, age, generation*; pl. **oessoeð**.

2. **oes** (oys) there is. §§ 152, 154 β. **oestru**? 230, 33.

ofn-awg timorous. 184, 21.

ofyn m. *fear*. 148, 22. 187, 31.

ofynhäu to fear. 142, 4. 167, 26.

offeren mass; pl. -eu. 162, 29.

ohan-, ohon-, see §§ 53, 183.

oia interjection. § 243.

ol track; **yn ol** after, behind. a **oed**

yn ol or **dyð** what remained of the day.

olyf-wyð (oliwyð) m. coll. *olive-wood*. 165, 21.

oll, holl, all. § 67.

onaðunt of them. § 53.

oni, onyt, see **ny**.

or, see 1. 2. **o**.

Orc, Orch the Orkneys. 156, 12. 162, 11.

organ f. *a musical instrument, organ*. 163, 6. 15.

orig (dimin. of **awr**) *a short hour*. 230, 13.

os, see 2. **o**.

osid if there is. 213, 22, 28. §§ 152, 154

osp m. *a stranger, guest*. 193, 7.

ottid, see **odi**.

Owein n. pr. m.

pa, ba (voc.) what? § 80. *pa wed = hwn*

pab m. *a pope*. pl. -eu 220, 8.

Pabo n. pr. m.

pader f. the *Paternoster*. 215, 4. 5.

pagan a pagan, heathen; pl. -yeid.

paladyr m. *a spear-shaft*. 194, 23.

pallu to fail. 180, 11.

pan (pann) (1) whence, § 225.

(2) (voc.) when, § 226. (3) that; **pan**

yw 155a (β); **hyd pan** until, so that.

yr pan since. 170, 5.

parabyl m. *a speech*. 170, 4.

paradwys f. *Paradise*. 238, 4.

√ **parattöi** to prepare. 148, 7.

parawd prepared, ready, easy. 144, 3. 158, 24. 30.

parchell m. *a young pig*. 203, 10.

- pared m. *a wall, partition.* 196, 20.
 parhäu *to remain, continue.* 180, 15.
 parth m. and f. *part, direction;*
 149, 2. 201, 5. p. *ac towards.* 139, 9.
 Parth *Parthia.* 172, 6.
 parth-gleð *left-hand side; sic leg.*
 229, 29. MA. 274a²⁵.
 pawb *everyone, everybody.*
 pebyll m. *a tent; pl. -eu.*
 pebyllaw *to pitch a tent or tents,*
encamp. 173, 24.
 pechawd m. *sin; pl. pechodeu.*
 pedeer, see *pedwar.*
 pedr-ongyl *square.* 154, 7. RB. II.
 12, 31.
 — pedwar m. *pedeir f. four.*
 pedwryð m. *pedwareð f. fourth.*
 peðyd *infantry.*
 peðydganta *troop of infantry.* 171, 5.
 Pedyr *Peter.* 228, 19.
 pei *if he were.* 200, 16. conj. *if.* § 227.
 peidaw (peidyaw) (ac) *to cease*
(from). 140, 4. 179, 3. 190, 21;
 p. o 167, 3 v. 1.; p. yn 178, 24.
 RB. II. 253, 10.
 peir m. *a cauldron.* 202, 7. 14.
 peiss-awg *coated.* Hir P. n. pr.
 m. 206, 1.
 pell *far, distant; ym p. far off;*
 o b. *from afar.* comp. *bellach further.*
 193, 16 v. 1.
 pellenhig *a stranger.* 193, 7.
 penn *a head, top, point, end; mouth.*
 225, 12. pl. -eu. am b. *against* 146, 26.
 uch b. *over, above; ym p. at the end.*
 Penn n. pr. m.
 pennaf (penhaf) *foremost, chief.*
 Penn-beið *chief of boars.* 201, 16.
 penn-cawr *chief giant.*
 Penn-dragon *chief leader.*
 penn-ffestin *a helmet.* 150, 25;
 159, 17. RB. II. 55, 19; 155, 7; 162, 14.
 penn-saer m. *a chief craftsman.*
 204, 27.
 penn-swyðwr m. *a chief steward.*
 160, 13.
 penn-trullyad m. *a chief butler.*
 160, 12.
 penyd *penance.* 150, 20. 238, 8.
 Peredur n. pr. m.
 perfeð *middle, centre.* 176, 26.
 183, 3. 29. 210, 10.
 perffeith *perfect.* 237, 12.
 peri *to cause, make, create.* 190, 19.
 234, 10.
 perigyl m. and f. *a danger; pl.*
perigleu. 151, 30. 153, 30.
 perthcled, see *parth-gleð.*
 1. perthyn (at) *to belong (to).* 155,
 21.
 2. perthyn *appropriate, pertinent.*
 234, 18. 235, 8. MA. 191a, 26; 228a, 26.
 ✓peryf m. *the Creator.* 234, 9. MA.
 228 a¹⁸.
 petrus m. *a doubt.* 150, 4 v. 1.
 167, 4.
 petrussaw *to doubt.* 169, 7.
 petruser *hesitation, doubt.* 147, 28.
 150, 4.
 peth *a thing, something, somewhat.*
 peth, beth = pa beth *what?* §§ 74, 79.
 203, 11.
 peunyð adv. *daily, everyday.*
 beunyð 239, 10.
 peunyð-yawl *daily.* 190, 9.
 phellas: ara phellas 239, 17. "*which*
I have set apart," Skene, FB. I., 289;
 Pughe s.v. gwanas has: *a ryfullias*
"which I have prepared."
 pieu *whose is?* 193, 5. 6. *to whom*
it belongs, 16, 7. §§ 83, 161.
 pigo *to peck at.* 197, 23.
 pimp, see *pump.*
 plant (coll.) *children.*
 pleid f. *a side, party; o b. on the*
side of.
 plith: o blith *from among; trwy*
blith through the midst of; ym plith
among.
 plwyw *people.* 227, 12. LA. 106,
 19; 22. RB. II. 270, 24.
 pob *each, every; bob un, bob deu*
in ones and twos; pob eilwers alter-
nately; § 43. pobmynnig any place.
 223, 8.
 pobyl f. *people; pl. pobloed.*
 poen f. *pain; pl. -eu.* 142, 13.
 poened *pain, torment.* 230, 21.
 pony, before vowels and with pres.
 of cop. ponyd, interrog. part. = Lat.
nonne? § 240.
 1. porth m. *a gate, gateway; pl.*
pirth. 193, 11. 194, 3. 234, 12.
 2. porth f. *help, assistance, sup-*
port. 175, 6. 176, 18. 196, 8.
 208, 20. 25.
 3. porth *a port, harbour.* P. Cerðin
 n. l.
 porthawr m. *a doorkeeper.*
 193, 12. 17: 234, 12.
 porth-fa f. *a port.* 172, 21.
 post *a post, pillar.* Pabo p.
 Prydein 162, 3.
 pren m. *a tree, cross.* 230, 17.

Presseleu n.l. 204, 6.
 pressennawl *pertaining to this world.* 198, 20. L.A. 130, 31; 142, 4.
 present *present.* gwlad p. *this world.* 230, 5; 232, 10. MA. 272a, 16; 281, 36.
 priawd *own.* 181, 18.
 ✓ prif-gerð *a panegyric.* 235, 5.
 ✓ prif-glod *loud praise, eulogy.* 235, 6.
 priodas f. *marriage.* 141, 2.
 priodawr m. *a proprietor, land-owner.* 212, 24. 27; 213, 8; 220, 28. 31.
 priodol-der m. *proprietary right.* 212, 28; 213, 1. 20. RB. II. 341, 21.
 processio (procesiwn) *procession.*
 profi *to try, test, tempt.* 139, 11.
 237, 17. p. part. profedig 146, 1; 164, 15; 206, 13.
 1. pryd *aspect, beauty.* 140, 22; 155, 25.
 2. pryd m. *time; pa bryd when? p. pan when* 229, 25. p. na *since not.* § 228.
 ✓ prydu *to sing, compose poetry.* 235, 5.
 pryder *care, anxiety; pl. -eu.*
 pryderus *anxious.* 190, 29.
 Prydein f. *Britain.*
 Pryd-wenn f. (*fair-shaped*) *the name of Arthur's ship.* 199, 6; 202, 12.
 prynu *to buy, redeem.* 238, 14.
 Pumlumon n. l. *Plimlimon.* 199, 22.
 ✓ pump (nas.) *five.*
 pur *pure, perfect.* 238, 5.
 pur-ðu *jet black.* 225, 21.
 ✓ pur-ffawd *pure, perfect happiness.* 237, 13. MA. 315^{b14}.
 pur-wynn m. -wenn f. *pure-white.*
 pwell m. *a pit, hole.* 200, 6.
 pwyr *who? which? 139, 11.* 194, 14. *who; p. bynhac whoever.* § 81.
 pwys *a weight, burden.* 238, 6.
 pwystyr *why?* 193, 14.
 pa § 229. py (voc.) *what?* § 185; pyr *why?* § 229. py diw (O.W.) *to whom.* 146, 1. § 80 n. 4. *separated = how*
 pyd m. *a pitfall, snare.* 177, 25. MA. 231^{b4}; RB. II. 76, 10.
 pylu *to make blunt.* 159, 17. RB II. 106, 31; 56, 33; 71, 19; 161, 1.
 pym, see pump.
 pymhed *fifth.*
 pymtheg (nos.) *fifteen.*
 -pynhag *-soever.* § 81.
 pyr, see py.

pysg m. *a fish; pl. -awd.* 154, 8. 198, 26. 241, 11.
 pythew-nos *a fortnight.* 209, 6. 216, 13. 16.
 racco (racko) *yonder.* § 63.
 rad f. *grace, favour, blessing.* 140, 5. 12. 145, 18.
 raff *a rope; pl. -eu.* 147, 4.
 rag prep. *before, for, from.* §§ 52, 53
 186. yn r. 195. 28. p yr. *wherefore?* 193, 13 v. l. r. wyneb *following, next.*
 rag-ðywedud *to foretell.* 176, 15. p. part. ragðywededig *aforsaid.* 173, 3.
 rag-fedylyaw *to consider, provide.* 167, 18. 20; 169, 4.
 rag-flaenu *to excel,* 164, 8. RB. II. 293, 29; 350, 11. r. y fiord *iter praecedere.* 179, 7.
 ragod (rachod) *to waylay; an ambush.* 147, 1; 177, 16; 206, 12; 223, 6.
 rag-weled *to foresee, provide.* 167, 20. 169, 4. part. weledig 169, 2 v. l.
 rag-ynys f. *an adjacent island.* 202, 28.
 ranc: r. boð *content, satisfaction.* 195, 12.
 ranghei, see rengi.
 rann f. *a division, part, portion, share.* ran 228, 7. pl. -eð. 227, 6.
 rannu *to divide.* 141, 5. 179, 14.
 redeg (rydec) *to run, race, pass by.*
 redyn fern. Redyn-fre n. l. (*Fern-hill*) 196, 29.
 Reged f., n. l. 152, 29. 155, 16.
 reges *ebb-tide; adversity.* 228, 11. CZ. V, p. 566.
 rengi boð *to satisfy, please.* pres. ind. sg. 3 *reinc* 194, 18; past subj. sg. 3 *ranghei* 195, 11. RB. II. 329, 18. MA. 321b, 31.
 rei (rey) *some, few.* y rei *those, such; pob rei both sides* § 66; rei . . rei (ereill) *some . . some* § 75.
 reid (wrth) *need (of), necessity, trouble.*
 reidð (reit) *a shaft, antler.* 197, 1. MA. 148^{b58}.
 Reidwn n. pr. m. 204, 17.
 reinc, see rengi.
 Rein n. pr. m. *Regin.*
 reolawdyr *regular.* 161, 8. RB. II. 171, 16; CM. 14, 15.
 ✓ restru *to range.* 204, 11.
 rew *frost, ice.* 241, 20.
 rewi *to freeze.* pres. ind. act. sg. 3 *rewhið* 241, 3. 19. § 129.

Prif-
 name Brian

rewinyaw to cause to perish, destroy, ruin. 3 sg. pret. ind. act. rewinywys 229, 22. cp. MA. 140a, 33; FB. 146, 6.

rid, see ryd.

riein-gadeir f. a queen's throne. 189, 8.

rieni pl. ancestors. 168, 13; 170, 12. 22.

rif number. 171, 16.

ringhyll (ringyll) m. an apparitor, a beadle. 210, 12. 18; 214, 21.

riheð? 228, 30. FB. 11, 10; 174, 2.

rihyð splendour, splendid? 227, 4.

MA. 195a, 12; 229, 21; FB. 6, 24; 8, 5; 110, 12; 112, 3; 211, 15; 212, 17; 305, 7.

rin a secret. 225, 7.

riith form, guise.

riithaw to shape, create, transform. 196, 27; 197, 7.

riw a slope. 242, 4.

ro prep. between. § 53.

rod f. a wheel. gellwng cleðyf ar

y r. to brandish a sword in circle. 202, 21. MA. 286a, 35. L. Glyn Cothi 92, 10.

roð m. and f. a gift; pl. -yon.

rofi, see ro.

roði (roy, rohi) to give, put, place, grant, surrender.

Ron the name of Arthur's lance.

ruð red, ruddy. 228, 15.

Ruð-fyw n. pr. m. 205, 31.

Rufein f. Rome. 181, 4.

Rufeinawl Roman.

Run n. pr. m.

ruthur (rythur) f. a rush, onset. 151, 21. 24. 176, 12. 24. 178, 21. 182, 6. 8.

Ruthyn n. l.

rwng (yrwng) prep. between. §§ 53, 187.

rwýð easy, free, prosperous, favourable; 172, 24. ar r. in prosperity; glew-r. 235, 11.

rwýf m. a ruler, leader, 236, 23. 25.

rwýgaw to rend, break. 198, 27. r. (y) mor to plough the sea 149, 16. 172, 25.

rwymaw to bind, gird. 150, 29. 188, 5. p. part. rwymedig bound, attached. 162, 25. 158, 6.

rwysg sway. 227, 4. 235, 13.

ry verbal particle. §§ 95, 96, 97.

ry-intensive prefix, very, too. ry-fawr 241, 19. ry-hir 162, 8.

rych a furrow. 226, 5.

ryd a ford. 241, 3. R. Ychen Oxford 161, 34.

rydec, see redeg.

ryð free. 198, 29. 237, 24.

ryðaw, see ro.

ryðhäu to free, liberate.

ryðidf. freedom, franchise, privilege. 186, 23. 221, 19.

ryðynt, see ro.

ry-feð a wonder; wonderful. 162, 23. compar. -ach, 154, 5.

ryfeðu to wonder. 149, 23. 154, 4.

ryfel m. war. 167, 25.

ry-gosswy, ry-gossys? 231, 31.

Rymhi n. l.

rynawd awhile. 142, 1.

ryodres magnificence, pomp. 156, 21. 161, 2.

ryrys? 231, 30.

Rys n. pr. m. 205, 31. 235, 17.

rysswr m. a warrior, champion. 199, 26; 29; 204, 16; 206, 18. CM. 1, 25; 2, 3.

rythur, see ruthor.

ryw m. kind, sort; such; 167, 7.

174, 33. 186, 2. neb ryw any. 140, 10.

Sadwrn: duw S. on Saturday. 228, 21.

saer m. a craftsman, wright.

Saesneg f. the English language.

Saeson, see Seys.

saeth an arrow; pl. -eu. 176, 23.

saethu to shoot with arrows. 164, 24.

safant, see sefyll.

safedig (p. part. of sefyll) established, fixed, valid. 218, 11.

Salsbri n. l. Salisbury.

salwen vain, needless. 201, 29.

Samsun n. pr. m. Samson.

sant m. a saint; pl. seint. 202, 32.

sarff a serpent; pl. seirff.

sarhaed f. an insult, affront; pl. -eu. 166, 1. 223, 21.

sawdl a heel; pl. sodleu. 159, 24. 183, 23.

sawl a many, multitude; y s. those. § 77.

sef that is, this is. § 47.

sefir, see sefyll.

sefyll (trans. and intrans.) to stand, to stop, stand fast, fix. pres. ind. sg

3 seif, pass. sefir, pl. 1 safwn, pl. 3 safant (sauahant), pret. sg. 3 safawð

segur disengaged, idle. 241, 18.

seguryd m. ease. 167, 7. 180, 13.

seif, see sefyll.

seilaw to found, establish; remain? perf. sg. 3 ry seilas. 232, 3.
 sein a sound. 183, 8.
 seint, see sant.
 seith seven. s.-lydyn seven young ones. 203, 4. 15.
 Seith Pedyr *Saint Peter*. 228, 19.
 Cf. Rhŷs, Lect. p. 371.
 seneð f. a senate. 166, 4. 15.
 seneðwr m. a senator. 172, 11.
 ser, see syr.
 serch love.
 Seys m. a Saxon, Englishman; pl. Saeson. 146, 12.
 Sibli f. the Sibyl. 169, 17.
 sodlau, see sawld.
 son f. a sound, noise. 183, 22.
 ✓ sorri to be angry, frown. 141, 19, 142, 32. pres. ind. sg. 3 syrr. 226, 2.
 sugnaw to suck. imperf. ind. sg. 3 sucknei 154, 19.
 ✓ Sul-gwyn m. *Whitsunday*. 160, 19.
 ✓ swllt m. money, treasure. 149, 12, 202, 24.
 ✓ swyð an office. 202, 19.
 syberw stately, noble. 143, 15.
 syberwyd pride, arrogance. 180, 17.
 syched m. thirst. 170, 15.
 syllu to gaze, look. 154, 1; 199, 26.
 symudaw to change. 143, 14.
 syr (coll.) stars. 161, 11. 197, 23, 227, 29.
 syrri, see sorri.
 syrthaw to fall. 159, 10. pret. pl. 3 syrthassant 185, 21; 187, 25.
 tad m. a father; pl. -eu; hen-dad an ancestor.
 tafaw? 230, 19 sqq.
 tafawd a tongue; pl. tafodew.
 tafawd-leferyð spoken word, verbal evidence. 139, 22; 220, 4.
 tangnefed peace. 201, 2.
 tangnefedu to make peace, pacify, appease.
 tangnefedus peaceful. 144, 16.
 1. tal m. forehead. 159, 16.
 2. tal payment, value. tu a thal an equivalent? 221, 12.
 talawr, pl. of tal? 228, 13.
 Taliessin n. pr. m.
 talu to pay, give in return, requite, give, forfeit; reckon. 209, 12.
 talym m. a while, period. ar dalym for a time 146, 2.
 1. tan, dan (voc.) prep. under; deni under her. § 188,
 2. tan m. fire.

Tafaw .15 from
 serch

tanawli fiery. 173, 4.
 tannu to stretch. t. pebylleu tentoria figere. 173, 17 v. 1.
 taplas f. tables, backgammon. 164, 25; 167, 4.
 taraw to strike. t. lygad in the twinkling of an eye. 203, 32.
 tarðu to flee, run away, start, pres. ind. sg. 3 terðid; pres subj. sg. 3 tardho 228, 13; 14. FB. 93, 18; 94, 27; 104, 29; 125, 6; 151, 5; 163, 16; 198, 21.
 tarren f. a plot of uncultivated land. 196, 3.
 ✓ 1. taryan f. a shield; pl. .eu.
 2. taryan thunder. 227, 25; 229, 7. FB. 171 22; MA. 287 b 11.
 ✓ taryanawg m. a shield-bearer; pl. -ogion. 234, 15. 236, 7.
 ✓ taryf, leg. toryf? 233, 17. 236, 7. tawl, see toli.
 tebig similar, like. 239, 11.
 tebygu to deem, think, suppose.
 teccáu to adorn, decorate.
 tecced beauty. 140, 26.
 teg fair, pleasant.
 tegwch m. beauty. 140, 22. 155, 25.
 Teilaw n. pr. m.
 ✓ teilwng (y) worthy of, meet, fit for, deserving, acceptable. 150, 17.
 ~ teilyng-dawd f. dignity. 155, 22. 164, 7.
 teir-gweith three times.
 Teir-gwaeð "Three-shouter" n. pr. m. 201, 28.
 teir-nossig three nights old.
 teithyawg moving, in motion. 229, 8. mal ton teithiawe llwyfenyd FB. 192, 26.
 Teithyon n. pr. m. 204, 29.
 telediwd handsome, fair. 140, 29.
 telediwd fairness. 140, 27 v. 1.
 telyn a harp. 147, 12.
 telynwyr a harper. 147, 15.
 -temyl (temhyl) f. a temple; pl. temleu. 144, 10. 12; 152, 27.
 Temys the Thames. 189, 27.
 terfyn m. an end, limit, boundary, term; pl. -eu, -heu. 166, 16. 20.
 terfynu to end, finish. 168, 27. 183, 24; p. part. terfynedig appointed. 171, 28.
 ✓ terfysg m. trouble, conflict, uproar. 141, 18; 167, 29; 225, 12; 233, 20.
 terfysgu to disturb. 141, 12.
 tes heat, hot weather, sunshine. 241, 16.

1. *teu thine.* § 55.
 2. *teu silent?* 231, 2.
 -*teu-lu a household, retainers, community; pl. -oeð.*
tew thick, dense. 151, 22; 241, 21.
tewhäu to thicken, to close up the ranks. 151, 26; 176, 24; 187, 24.
 ✓*teyrn (teörn, teörn) a king, ruler; pl. teerneð; t.-fab m. a king's son; t.-walch m. a royal hawk, hero; t.-wialen f. a sceptre.*
 -*teyrnas m. and f. a kingdom; 144, 9. 162, 31. pl. -ssoeð.*
teyrn-ged f. tribute. 166, 6.
ti (di) thou, thee; emphat. tydi, conjunct. titheu. § 45 (a)
tino a valley, vale. 240, 1. FB. 157, 7; 210, 8.
tir m. land; pl. -eð.
tir-diwoallowdr a husbandman; pl. -odron. 149, 20.
tireð, see tir and twr.
titheu, see ti.
 -*tlws m. a jewel; pl. tlyssu.*
toið to melt. 228, 26.
toi to cover; pres. ind. sg. 3 toið, tohið 241, 5; 242, 1. FB. 157, 4.
 ✓*toli to curtail, diminish; pres. ind. sg. 3 tawl 233, 12.*
ton f. a wave. 229, 6. 241, 5.
tor belly; ar eu t. against them. 181, 14. RB. II. 48, 12; 97, 30; 157, 23.
torri to break, violate. 183, 12. 223, 4.
 ✓*torvf multitude, host; pl. torfoeð.* 151, 26. 233, 20. 234, 16. 23.
tot hard, severe.
Totneis n. l. Totness.
 1. *tra (spir.) prep. beyond, across, over.* § 189.
 2. *tra (voc.) conj. while.* § 230.
 -*tra-chefyn backwards, back, behind, again.* § 189 N. See *cefyn.*
Trach-myr n. pr. m. 204, 8.
traeth m. a shore, coast; pl. -eu.
traethu to utter, declare. 168, 29. 170, 7.
trafferth trouble. 207, 27. 28.
tragywyð eternal. 232, 13.
tragywyðawl eternal. 150, 11.
trallawd f. persecution, trial. 237, 18.
 LA. 19, 27; 21, 27; 28, 25.
tra-mor over-sea. 156, 28.
trannoeth (lit. over night) next day.
traws transverse. ar t. across. 149, 3 v. 1.
traws-brenneu pl. lateral branches of a tree. 149, 3. Cf. *trauskeyg,* Anc. Laws I. 290, 3.
trayan (traean) m. a third. 139, 17; 157, 5; 201, 31.
trebelid swift, dexterous. 201, 22. RB. II. 56, 27. MA. 279a³⁵
trechaf (superl. of tren) strongest. 187, 19. § 37 (b).
tref f. a dwelling-place, home.
tref-tadawg m. an inheritor. 218, 18.
tref-tadawl inherited. 146, 8.
trei ebb. 209, 4; 216, 11.
treiaw to ebb. 154, 14.
treiglaw to travel; pres. ind. sg. 3 treigyl. 197, 18.
treigyl m. a course, journey. 197, 26.
 ✓*treis f. violence, rapine, rape.* 200, 28. 222, 17.
tremygu to despise. 140, 8. 166, 9.
treth f. a tribute. 188, 9.
trethawl tributary. 168, 2. 186, 23.
 ✓*treulaw to spend, consume, wear.*
tri (spir.) m. teir f. three.
tri-dieu three days. 149, 8. 164, 29. 209, 1.
triganed a trumpet blast? 228, 29.
 A *thriegan kyrn a gwerin trygar* FB. 2117; Cf. 68; MA. 124b⁴⁶.
 ✓*trigiau to dwell, remain.* 162, 22. 240, 10. 13.
trindawd f. the Trinity.
trist sad. 179, 2.
tristäu to become sad, grieve. 142, 2.
tristaw to become sad, grieve. 141, 21.
tristyd m. grief. 147, 6.
Tro Troy. 163, 24.
troed m. a foot; pl. traed. ar traed on foot. 174, 18.
troed-noeth bare-foot; pl. -on. 153, 27.
troed-feð m. a foot (measure). 154, 6.
tröi to turn (tr. and intr.).
tros, dros (voc.) prep. across, over; myned dros to break through; eneid dros eneid a life for life struggle. §§ 53; 190.
trossi to turn, move (tr. and intr.) 149, 18. 151, 4. 199, 24.
tru sad, wretched. 230, 20.
truan miserable, wretched; a wretch.
trueni m. wretchedness, misery.
 ✓*tru-gar merciful.* 225, 19.
trugared f. mercy. 227, 7.
trugarhäu (wrth) to commiserate.
trugeint (trugein) (nas.) sixty.
trwch cut, broken. 241, 9.
trwm m., trom f. heavy, sad.
trws 227, 21 = trwst noise? Cf. yna byð mawdrwst MA. 73a.

trwssyad (trwssad) m. *one who arranges, or disposes.* 234, 7; 235, 28. Cf. trwssyaw, trwssa, Hg. I., 214, 37.

trwy (drwy) (voc.) prep. *through.* § 191. drwy y hun *in his sleep* 172, 27.

trwyded *to visit, pass, sojourn.* 237, 18. FB. 59¹². MA. 844a, 21.

try-chan (nas.) *three hundred.*

trychu *to cut down.* 149, 1.

trydyd m. tredeð f. *third, one of three*; ar y d. *with two others.* 142, 9. § 165.

tryfer *a trident.* 197, 33. MA. 317b13.

trym-der m. *gravity, seriousness.* 166, 14.

try-wyr *three men.* 174, 7. 193, 3.

tu m. *side, region, part*; or tu yn eu' hol *from behind them*; tu ac towards; pa du *where?* 198, 32.

tud *people, country.* 231, 9.

twng, see tyngy.

twll *perforated, pierced.* 205, 23.

twr m. *a tower*; pl. tyreu. 156, 32; 166, 25. 27. tireð 181, 6.

twrch m. *a boar.*

twrwf m. *a host, multitude.* 234, 15.

twyll m. and f. *deception, treachery.* 178, 9.

twyllwr m. *a traitor.*

twynpath m. *a mound.* 199, 14.

1. ty, see ti.

2. ty m. *a house*; pl. tei.

tybygu, see tebygu.

tybyaw *to suspect.* 177, 27.

tyfu *to grow.*

tynghedfen f. *fate, fortune*; pl. -nneu. 142, 10.

tyngu *to swear, take an oath.* pres. ind. act. sg. 3. twng 220, 27. 233, 4.

tyllu *to pierce, make a breach.* 183, 15.

tyllweð (tellweð) f. *stillness.* 211, 2.

tynnu *to pull, drag, draw, retreat*; 147, 18. 162, 25. 228, 9. t. pebylleu *to pitch tents.* 173, 17.

tyreu, see twr.

tyrnged, see teyrn-ged.

tyst *a witness*; pl. -on, -ion.

tywyd *a tempest, storm.* 228, 25.

tywyll *darkness.* 229, 33.

tywyssawg m. *a leader, prince, chief*; pl. -ogion.

tywyssogaeth *leadership, dominion.*

uch (voc.) prep. *above*; uch ben *above, over.* § 193,

uched *height.* 197, 24.

uchel *high, tall, loud.* 150, 32; 186, 16; 234, 3.

ucher *evening.* 196, 23. 197, 24.

uchod adv. *above.* 187, 22; 198, 8.

uð (uut, wut) m. *a lord, king, the Lord.* 235, 16; 236, 28.

uðunt *to them, see l. y.*

ufuð-häu *to obey.* 150, 23. 189, 22.

ufull-dawd *humility, lowliness.* 237, 22.

uffern *hell.*

ugeint (ugein) m. *twenty.* deg ar hu. *thirty.*

Ugnach n. pr. m.

UI-Cessar *Julius Caesar.*

un *one; same.* 163, 29. 221, 13. any. 164, 14. § 164 (4).

un-ben m. *a chieftain.*

un-fam *having the same mother.* 202, 18.

un-ryw *of the same kind, similar.*

un-tu: ar u. *at a stretch.* 156, 17. RB. II. 308, 33.

urðas m. *a rank, order, dignity*; pl. urðasseu, urðasseoð.

urðasseið *dignified.* 161, 6.

urðaw *to ordain.*

urðawl *ordained.*

Uryen n. pr. m. *Urbigenus.*

Uthur n. pr. m.

weithon, weithyon, see gweith.

wrth, see gwrth. *q. with ofum 8 140*

wut, see uð.

wy (hwy) *they, them*; emphat. wyntwy, conjunct. wynteu. *wynteu = they*

wybyr *sky, heaven.* 159, 25. See l. can.

wyf, see bod.

wyneb *face*; rac w. *following, next.* 151, 9. 153, 6. 155, 27. w. yn w. *face to face.* 216, 27.

wyth *eight.*

whe, see chwech.

whedleu, see chwedyl.

whioryd, see chwaer.

1. y (voc.) prep. (1) *to*, (2) *from*, of. § 195. *q. qam = from 267*

2. y def. art., see l. yr.

3. y verb. particle, see yð.

4. y (voc.) *his, (spir.) her, their.* § 57.

y-am (voc.) (1) *from off*; (2) *including.* § 164.

y-ar (1) *from*; (2) *upon.* § 165.

1. ych m. *an ox*; pl. -en.

2. ych *your.* §§ 57, 58.

- y**chydig *some, a little, a few.*
y-dan (voc.) prep. *under.* § 188.
ydys, **y**dyw, see **bod**.
yð verb. particle, before consonants § 91.
yfed *to drink.* 202, 14.
yfelly, see **felly**.
y-gan (voc.) prep. *from.* § 167.
yng *a strait, difficulty, distress.* 150, 29.
ynghyd (ac) *together (with).*
yll (ill, ell) before numerals, *all.* § 67.
 1. **ym**, see **yn**. *ym = 5 mag. 57*
 2. **ym**, see **bod**. *ym = 10 = 60*
yma *here, hither.*
ym-aðaw (ac) *to part with, leave, desert;* past subj. pl. 3 **y**medewynt.
ym-adrawð m. *to speak;* speech, discourse; pl. **y**madroðyon. 142, 10.
ym-aðassu (ac) *to adapt oneself.* **y**. ar **ð**ayar *to measure one's length on the ground.* 174, 26.
ym-afael (yn) *to take hold of, grasp.* 202, 17. 206, 21. 207, 17. 19.
yman *here.* hwnt ac **y**. nunc hac nunc illac 185, 25.
ym-ar-ðisgwyl *to watch.* 199, 27.
ym-ar-ðyrchafel *to exalt oneself.* 157, 4.
ym-baratöi *to prepare oneself.* 171, 19.
ym-ben-tyr(r)-yaw *to rush together.* 176, 17; 186, 10; Hg. II. 163, 1.
ym-choelud (-chaelud) *to return, turn.* 189, 11. 206, 12. 229, 27. 29.
y. ar *to turn upon, set upon.* 174, 29. 207, 20. **y**. y arfeu yn y Gwyðyl *to attack the Irishmen.* pret. ind. sg. 3 **ym**hoeles. 160, 17.
ym-da, see **ym-deith**.
ymdan (voc.) prep. *about.* § 164.
ym-daraw (ac) *to contend (with).* 201, 29.
ym-deith *to go about, to go, go away.* 141, 14. pres. ind. sg. 3 **ym-da** 199, 4.
ym-dynnu (o) *to retreat (from).* 174, 17.
ym-ðianc *to escape.* 154, 18. 197, 30.
ym-ðidan *to converse.* 147, 9. 203, 18.
ym-ðifaf (o) *bereft (of);* pl. -ðifeid. 176, 28.
ym-ðifedi *destitution.* 145, 14.
ym-ðiffyn, see **am-ðiffyn**.
ym-ðired *to trust.* **y**. **y** 225, 4.
y. yn 151, 7. 158, 20.
ym-ðwyn *to carry about.* 202, 20.
ym-ðywedyd *to discuss, argue.* 211, 16.
ymeith (o) *out (of), away (from).* 174, 8.
ym-eneinaw *to anoint oneself.* 207, 9.
ym-erbynveid *to encounter, combat.* 186, 6.
ym-ffust m. *a conflict, struggle.* 187, 20; RB. II. 84, 24; 90, 31; 162, 10.
ym-gaffel (ac) *to get hold of, engage in battle.* 185, 19. 186, 2.
ym-garu *to caress one another.* 147, 19. 148, 12.
ym-geffelybu (ac) *to imitate.* 156, 25. Hg. II. 89, 14; 102, 2; LA, 44, 8; RB. II. 80, 12.
ym-geis (ac) *to seek.* 202, 31.
ym-gelu (rag) *to hide (from).* 146, 27.
ym-golli (ac) *to lose sight (of).* 205, 1.
ym-gribyaw (ac) *to wrangle (with).* 207, 25.
ym-gyf-ar-fod *to encounter.* 146, 14. 169, 15. 170, 14. 174, 6.
ym-gyffelybu (ac) *to compare oneself, vie (with).* 156, 25.
ym-gynghor (ac) *to consult.* 148, 1.
ym-gym-mysgu *to engage each other.* 183, 20. Hg. I. 55, 26; 282, 19. RB. II. 28, 12.
ym-gynhal *to resist.* 151, 17. 192, 8.
ym-gynnull *to gather together.* 148, 25.
ym-gynnullaw *to flock together.* 145, 1. 152, 20. 173, 20. 192, 7.
ym-gyrchu *to attack.* 173, 2.
ym-gyweiraw (o) *to equip oneself (with).* 172, 16.
ymhoeles, see **ym-choelud**.
ym-lað m. *to fight; a fight;* pl. -eu.
ym-lid *to pursue.* 148, 24. 188, 2. fut. sg. 1 **ym**lidyaf 206, 9.
ym-lynu *to follow, pursue.* 152, 7. 22. 191, 1.
ym-o-glyd (rag) *to guard against.* 176, 3; RB. II. 46, 34; Hg. I. 28, 5.
ym-orðiwes (ac) *to overtake, come up with, touch.* 174, 20. 28. 202, 4. 204, 3. 28. 207, 3.
ym-rithaw *to transform oneself.* 201, 33.
ym-roði *to give oneself up, surrender, devote oneself.* 145, 22. 149, 5. 150, 12. 156, 6. pres. ind. sg. 3 **ym**ryð 150, 17.

- ym-rydhäu (o)** to free oneself (from). 147, 22.
ym-tynnu, see **ym-dynnu**.
ym-wasgu (ac) to rejoin. 174, 34; L.A. 100, 6; Hg II. 272, 29.
ym-weled to see one another; **y. ac** to visit. 147, 20. 203, 32. 205, 12.
ym-wneuthur to effect mutually. 164, 16 v. 1.
ym-yrru (gyt ac) to concern oneself (with), help. 200, 20. RB. II. 19, 8; CM. 77, 17.
ym-ysgydyaw to shake oneself. 202, 4.
 1. **yn** (nas.) prep. in, into, upon. 173, 5. § 196.
 2. **yn** (voc.) forming adverbs and with predicative noun and adjective. § 16 (d).
 3. **yn (an) our.** § 57.
yna then, there, thither.
ynad (O.W. egnat) m. a judge. 209, 24; pl. **yneid**. 210, 5.
ynfyd foolish. 231, 33.
ynni vigour. 174, 19. 27. 186, 1.
yno there, thither.
ynt, see **bod**. **ynteu**, see **ef**.
yny (hyunny) conj. until. § 234.
 For **yny vyð** see 2. **gwyyð**.
ynyal desert, wild. 228, 7.
ynys f. an island; pl. **ynysseð**.
Ynys Daned Thanet.
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 1. **yr**, before consonants **y** (voc. before fem.) def. art. the.
 2. **yr** prep. for the sake of; for; since. §§ 53; 197. **yr na** since not, though not. § 234. **yr hyunny** nevertheless; **yr pan** since; **pyr (py yr)** why? 193, 13.
yrof, see **ro**.
y-ryngtunt, see **rwng**.
 1. **ys** *is*. §§ 152; 155; 159 N2.
 2. **ys**: **ys pump mlyneð** since five years. **ys gwers** for some time. 194, 6.
yr ys pell o amser long ago. 197, 22.
ysgar (ac) to leave, part with. 205, 25.
Ysgawd n. pr. m. 204, 20.
ysgawn light, slight, easy. 180, 31. 202, 11.
ysgithyr a fang, tusk. 201, 23.
Y.-wynn white-tusked. 201, 16.
 ✓ **ysglyfyaw** to snatch. 202, 2; RB. II. 151. 8; Hg. I. 296, 22.
ysgol a school. 161, 10.
ysgolheig m. a scholar, clerk, priest; pl. **-on**. 147, 29. 153, 25. 160, 9.
ysgrifenu to write. 164, 6.
 ✓ **ysgrybul** (coll.) cattle. 199, 4.
ysgwyd a shield. 241, 18. 22.
 ✓ **ysgwyð** f. a shoulder. 174, 31. 198, 10. 241, 18. 22.
ysgymun (ysgyryn) accused. 191, 16.
ysgymun-dawd villany. 149, 24.
 ✓ **ysgyunedig** accused; pl. **-yon**.
 ✓ **ysgythredig** chased, engraved. 150, 26. CM. 34, 32; 104, 19.
yslipanu to burnish, polish. 194, 5. 12.
yslipanwr m. a burnisher. 193, 18.
yspardun f. a spur; pl. **-eu**.
yspeid f. a while, a space of time, respite.
Yspaðaden (Hawthorn) n. pr. m. 199, 18. Cf. Rhys, Celt. H., p. 373.
Yspaen Spain. **yr Y**, 182, 23.
yspeil spoil; pl. **-eu** 177, 3.
yspeilaw to despoil. 176, 31. 188, 3.
yssid there is. 198, 15. 233, 5. pl.
yssydynt. 194, 2. § 154 (a); ib. n. 1.
yssidigaw to shatter. 147, 4.
yssu to eat, consume. 200, 3. 31.
yssyð (yssy) who, which is. §§ 152. 154 (β); 155 (κ).
ystandard a battle standard. 183, 20.
ystorya history, story. 164, 7.
ystrad a vale, valley. 205, 32. 242, 1.
ystryw device, stratagem. 147, 22.
 ✓ **ystwng** to lower, overcome. 233, 2.
ystynu to extend, prolong. 188, 7.
ystyr story; meaning, import, reason. 203, 11. **pwystyr (py y.)** why? 193, 14.
yswain m. esquire. 143, 10.
ysym there is to me, I have. 233, 1. § 155 B, note 1.
 1. **yw**, see **bod**.
 2. **yw** *yew trees*. **Ystrad Yw** 205, 32.
 3. **yw**, see 1. **y**.
 1. **ywch**, see **bod**. = *2nd pl. pres. = ywchone p. 100*
 2. **ywch**, see 1. **y**. = *10 ym (pl.) 7 19 c. p.*

APPENDIX

Additional Variants to "Lear and his Daughters" from MSS. at Peniarth.

P¹, P², P³, P⁴ = MSS. No. 22, 44, 45, 46.

Ch. 1.—l. 2, thrugein mlyned : dev vgeyn P²—l. 3, ef a adeilvs P²—a thri ugein mlyned y gōledichōys (gōledychōs P³) ef yn ōraōl ac yd adeilōys (adeilōs P³) dinas P³ P⁴—l. 4, leyrcester P².

Ch. 2.—l. 2, yd adaōhei P⁴.

Ch. 3.—l. 4, leueryd *om.* P² P⁴—l. 5, adaō y rodi hitheu yr gōr P³.

Ch. 4.—l. 3, y rygaru : yr caru P³—l. 11, nas rodi hi P³—l. 12, damweinhei P⁴.

Ch. 5.—l. 2, yr Alban : e gogled P²—l. 8, y rodei . . . genti : ý rodeý heb týr na daýar na ssvllt P²—l. 15, kadarnhawyt : gōnaethpōyt P³.

Ch. 6.—l. 12, ellvng er rey ereýll ý emdeýth P².

Ch. 8.—l. 5, gellygassei y ōrthaō P³.

Ch. 9.—l. 1, ydoed P³—l. 3, Or* týghetven lýtyavc ep ef pa brýd edav dýd e gallwýf ý talu vdvnt wý hýn P². O chwichwi yr tyghetueneu P³. Oiar teghetueneu py le, &c. P⁴—l. 4, pa achos y kyffroassoch uiui yar &c. P³—l. 7, gytdiodef P³—l. 14, traet P³ P⁴—ib. Owi P³—l. 16, talu yny gōrthōneb yr gōyr hyny P³ P⁴—l. 21, vy rodyon : vyn da P³ P⁴—l. 25, yn gam P³.

* Strachan says : "I can't read the second letter except as r."

Ch. 10.—l. 1, aghyfnierth : trueni P³—l. 2, ef a doeth, &c. : dýnessav parth ar dýnas edoed ý ver (*sic*) endav P²—ib., ym Paris : ýg cariz P³ P⁴—l. 4, ar gyuaroed P³—l. 5, namýn vn marchavc ac essweýn P²; namyn ef ae yswein P³ P⁴—l. 7, mynet ae that, &c. : dwýn ý that hýt en dýnas arall ac eno dywedwýt ý vot en glaf P²—l. 16, wedy yr dehol P³.

Ch. 11.—l. 11, a 6naeth : re gwnathoed P²—a wnathoed P³ P⁴—l. 12, anryded Bifrontisiani : anryded ýr devforvavl ianus P²—l. 13, delhei P⁴—ib. ac ena ed emkýnvleý holl seýrý a chreffdwýr e dýnas P²—gredyfwyr (*sic*) P³—crefuyd6yr P⁴.

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